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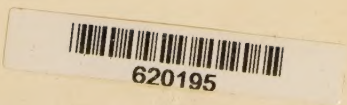
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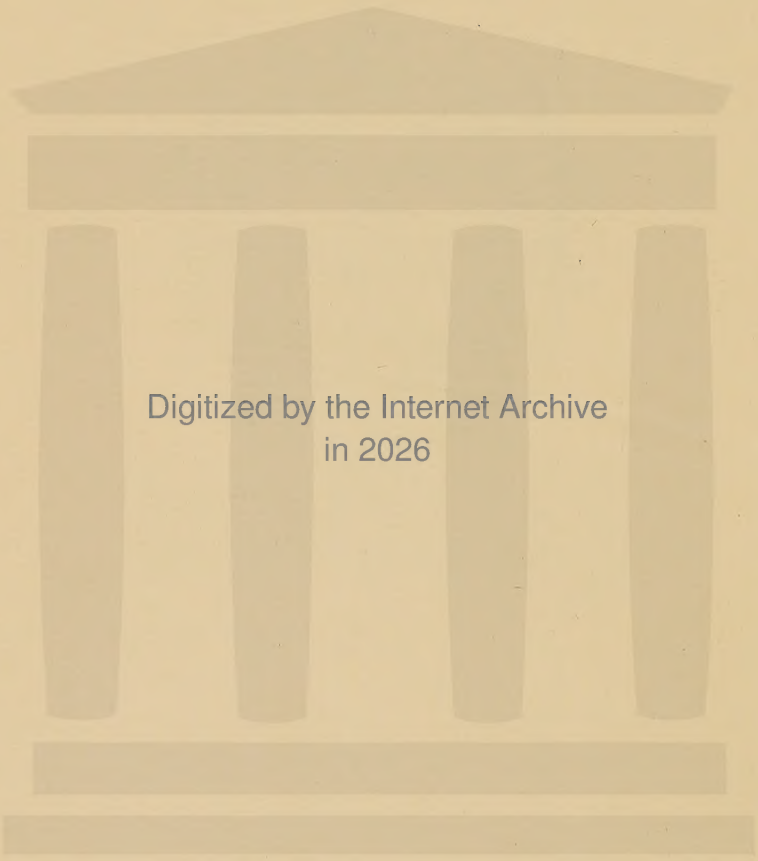

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HANSARD'S

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

THIRD SERIES:

COMMENCING WITH THE ACCESSION OF

WILLIAM IV.

---

51 & 52 VICTORIÆ, 1888.

VOL. CCCXXXII.

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM

THE TWELFTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888,

TO

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888.

Eleventh and last Volume of the Session.

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SERVICE OF A SUMMONS ON MR. SHEEHY, M.P., &c.—*cont.*

After short debate, Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the first word "House," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "do now proceed to the Orders of the Day,"—(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After further short debate, *Moved*, "That the Debate be now adjourned,"—(*Mr. Sexton:*)—After further short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question again proposed:—After short debate, Question put:—The House *divided;* Ayes 130, Noes 182; Majority 52.—(Div. List, No. 347.)

Words *added:*—Main Question, as amended, put, and *agreed to.*

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—o—

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BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—

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(16.) £44,900, Retired Allowances, &c. to Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Forces.
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Amendment proposed,

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Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After debate, Question put:—The House *divided*; Ayes 160, Noes 167; Majority 7.

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SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee—Civil Service Estimates—

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SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Committee—*continued.*

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,357 (including a Supplementary sum of £1,850), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, and other Legal Charges" 361

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Original Question as amended, proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,157 (including a Supplementary sum of £1,650), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, and other Legal Charges" .. 378

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Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

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(14.) £1,823, for Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund.

(15.) £33,230, for Repayments to the Local Loans Fund.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

(16.) £1,300, Supplementary, Science and Art Department Buildings.

(17.) £500, for the Waterloo Memorial.

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

(18.) £4,130, Supplementary, House of Commons Offices.

(19.) £3,731, Supplementary, Charity Commission.

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SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Committee—*continued.*

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(20.) £7,000, Supplementary, Criminal Prosecutions, Sheriffs' Expenses, &c.
(21.) £1,750, for the Railway and Canal Commission.
(22.) £5,236, Supplementary, Revising Barristers, England.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(23.) £2,539, Supplementary, British Museum.

Resolutions to be reported upon *Monday* next; Committee to sit again upon *Monday* next.

QUESTIONS.

PROBATE DUTIES (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) BILL—Questions, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) .. 432

MOTION.

Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) Bill—*Ordered (Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Jackson)*; *presented*, and read the first time [Bill 400] .. 432

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ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS—RENTAL (METROPOLIS)—GROUND RENTS—Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, Sir John R. Mowbray .. 434

EGYPT—SUAKIN—EXTRA CHARGES ON EGYPTIAN REVENUES—Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson); Question, Mr. John Morley [No reply] 434

EGYPT—SUAKIN—MR. A. B. WYLDE—Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) 435

EGYPT—SUAKIN—THE EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES—Questions, Sir George Campbell, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) 436

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NAVY—CHARGE AGAINST SUB-LIEUTENANT BROWNRIGG, AT GOSPORT—Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) 438

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ARMY—ACCOMMODATION AT CARRICKFERGUS—Question, Captain M'Calmont; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) .. 440

PUBLIC HEALTH—HYDROPHOBIA—M. PASTEUR'S TREATMENT—GRANT TO THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE—Questions, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 441

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875—SANITARY CONDITION OF CRADLEY—Question, Sir Lyon Playfair; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) 441

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LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—ROBBERY IN Co. ARMAGH—Questions, Mr. Blane; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) .. 443

PUBLIC HEALTH—WEYBRIDGE SEWERAGE SCHEME—Question, Mr. Byron Reed; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) 444

LAW AND JUSTICE—PRINCIPALITY OF WALES—FORGED WILLS—Questions, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 444

SPARKLING WINES (STOPPAGES)—THE RETURN—Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) .. 445

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—ARREST OF CHIEFS AT SULYMAH—Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) 445

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—TEMPORARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, BELFAST—EXTRA ALLOWANCES—Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) 446

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LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND)—THE VANDELEUR ESTATES—Questions, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) 447

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PRISON RULES (IRELAND)—FATHER KENNEDY—Questions, Mr. Flynn, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) 449

NAVY—DOCKYARD APPRENTICES AT SHEERNESS—Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) 449

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CRIMINAL LAW—BERRY, "PUBLIC EXECUTIONER," AT KIDDERMINSTER—Question, Sir Edmund Lechmere; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 450

CRIMINAL LAW—CASE OF WADDLE, CONVICTED OF MURDER AT DURHAM—ALLEGED INSANITY—Question, Mr. Joicey; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 451

POST OFFICE—TRAVELLING SORTERS ON THE KINGSTOWN AND HOLYHEAD SERVICE—Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) 451

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—A NEW POST OFFICE AT CARLOW—Questions, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) .. 452

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CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887—ARREST OF FATHER KENNEDY, R.C.C., MEELIN—Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) 453

CIVIL SERVICE—THE TREASURY SOLICITOR—Question, Sir Richard Temple; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) .. 454

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—COUNTY COUNCILS—RIGHT OF POLICE TO VOTE—Question, Mr. Bigwood; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) 455

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—COUNTY COUNCILS—ELIGIBILITY OF CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS—Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) 456

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—COUNTY COUNCILS—MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE—Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 456

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HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—INVESTMENT OF CASH—Question, Mr. Warmington; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) .. 458

LAW AND JUSTICE — THE BURGESS AND NON-BURGESS COURTS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) 458

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS—DIVERSIONS OF CHARITY ESTATES—Questions, Major Rasch; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 459

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 — DISTRICT COUNCILS — LEGISLATION — Question, Mr. Allison; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 460

PROBATE DUTIES (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) BILL — Questions, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 461

IRELAND—CLANRICARDE ESTATE, GALWAY—Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) .. 461

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE—THE TWELVE O'CLOCK RULE—Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) .. 461

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE (EXEMPTION FROM THE STANDING ORDER)—

Ordered, That the Proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, Sittings of the House,"—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—

(In the Committee.)

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

(1.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £46,260, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expenses of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad" .. 462

After long debate, *Moved*, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £300, part of the Salary of the Agent in Egypt,"—(*Mr. John Morley :*)—After further short debate, Question put :—The Committee *divided;* Ayes 76, Noes 165; Majority 89.—(Div. List, No. 353.)

Original Question again proposed 522

Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £1,000, part of the Salary of the Envoy Extraordinary to the United States,"—(*Mr. Labouchere :*)—After debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question again proposed 544

After short debate, Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £49,433, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which

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SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—Committee—*continued.*

will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expense of the Consular Establishments Abroad, and for other Expenditure chargeable on the Consular Vote" 546

Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, &c., be reduced by £300, part of the Salaries of the Consul at Nyassa and the Vice Consul on the Mainland at Zanzibar,"—(*Sir George Campbell :*)—After short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question again proposed 562

Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, &c., be reduced by £100, part of the Salary of the Consul at Old Calabar,"—(*Mr. Picton :*)—After short debate, Question put :—The Committee *divided ;* Ayes 50, Noes 143 ; Majority 93.—(Div. List, No. 354.)

Original Question again proposed 572

After short debate, Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(3.) £7,620 (including a Supplementary sum of £5,500), to complete the sum for Slave Trade Services.—Vote *agreed to* 573

(4.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,005, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Three Representatives of Her Majesty's Government on the Council of Administration of the Suez Canal Company" .. 573

Moved, "That Item A, Personal Remuneration, be reduced by £100, part of the Salary of the Non-Resident British Director,"—(*Sir George Campbell :*)—After short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(5.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £29,115, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, in aid of Colonial Local Revenue, and for the Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c., and for other Charges connected with the Colonies, including expenses incurred under 'The Pacific Islanders Protection Act, 1875" .. 575

Moved, "That Item A 1, £1,300, for the Sahmadoo Mission, be omitted from the proposed Vote,"—(*Sir George Campbell :*)—After short debate, Question put, and *negatived.*

Original Question again proposed 577

Moved, "That Item G, £1,800, the Salary of the Governor for Western Australia, be omitted from the proposed Vote,"—(*Mr. Channing :*)—After short debate, Question put:—The Committee *divided ;* Ayes 36, Noes 124; Majority 88.—(Div. List, No. 355.)

Original Question again proposed 589

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £24,235, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for certain Charges connected with the Orange River Territory, the Transvaal, Zululand, Bechuanaland, the Island of St. Helena, and the High Commissioner for South Africa" 589

Moved, "That Item D 1, Salary of the High Commissioner of the Cape of Good Hope, be reduced by £100,"—(*Sir George Campbell :*)—*Moved*, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again,"—(*Dr. Clark :*)—After short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question again proposed :—Question put, and *negatived.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(7.) £8,300, to complete the sum for Subsidies to Telegraph Companies.

(8.) £26,000 (including a Supplementary sum of £25,000), to complete the sum for Cyprus, Grant in Aid.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 592

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

(9.) £487,920, to complete the sum for Customs.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 593

(10.) £1,057,629, to complete the sum for Inland Revenue.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. ..

(11.) £3,146,666, to complete the sum for the Post Office.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 595

(12.) £291,500, to complete the sum for the Post Office Packet Service.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* 605

(13.) £636,836, to complete the sum for the Post Office Telegraphs.—After debate, Vote *agreed to* 606

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow ;* Committee to sit again *To-morrow.*

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SUPPLY—REPORT—Resolutions [15th December] *reported* 610

(1.) £26,627 (Salaries and Expenses of the Lord Advocate's Department, and others, connected with Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, including certain Allowances under the Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 83.)

Resolution *agreed to.*

Resolutions 2, 3, & 4 *agreed to.*

(5.) £237 (Certain Expenses connected with the Police in Scotland.)

Resolution *agreed to.*

Resolutions 6 & 7 *agreed to.*

(8.) £10,325 (including a Supplementary sum of £300) (Grants to Scottish Universities.)

After short debate, Resolution *agreed to.*

Subsequent Resolutions *agreed to.*

Municipal Funds (Ireland) Bill—

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question proposed [13th December], on Consideration of Lords' Amendments, "That this House doth disagree with the Lords in the Amendment in page 2, line 20,"—(*Mr. Sexton:*)—Question again proposed:—Debate *resumed* 617

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn:*—Lords' Amendment *agreed to*, with an Amendment.

Subsequent Amendments *agreed to*, with an Amendment.

Sea Fisheries Regulation Bill—

Moved, "That the Lords' Amendments be considered,"—(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*) 618

Consideration of Lords' Amendments *deferred* till *Thursday.*

Libel Law Amendment Bill—

Lords' Amendments *considered* 618

Several *agreed to;* Several amended and *agreed to;* one *disagreed to.*

Committee *appointed*, "to draw up a Reason to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to one of the Amendments:"—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum.

Reason for disagreeing to one of the Amendments made by the Lords to which this House hath disagreed, *reported*, and *agreed to:*—To be communicated to The Lords.

Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4) Bill—

Bill *considered* in Committee 619

Objection being taken to further Proceedings, the Chairman left the Chair to report Progress:—Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.* [4.10 A.M.]

LORDS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—

Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered on *Thursday* next in order to its being dispensed with for the remainder of the Session,—(*The Marquess of Salisbury.*)

HINDOO LAW OF MARRIAGE—INDIAN PROCEDURE CODE—REMOVAL OF A NATIVE CHRISTIAN GIRL—Question, Observations, Lord FitzGerald; Reply, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) .. 619

Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2) Bill (No. 301)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Earl of Dunraven*) .. 621

Motion *agreed to:*—Bill read 2ª accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

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Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Act, 1888, Repeal Bill (No. 282)--
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Lord Denman.*) .. 622
On Question? *Resolved* in the *negative.*

PUBLIC BUSINESS—REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Question, Observations, Lord Norton; Reply, Earl Brownlow 623
IRISH INDUSTRIES—THE ROYAL COMMISSION—Question, Observations, The Earl of Howth; Reply, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) .. 624
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COMMONS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

QUESTIONS.

—o—

PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885—SALE OF THE VERNER AND GREVILLE ESTATES—MR. O'SULLIVAN'S CIRCULAR—Question, Mr. Mahony; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 629
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART—GRANTS IN AID TO PROVINCIAL MUSEUMS—Question, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 629
CHINA—THE CANTON RIVER—Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) .. 630
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS (VARIOUS POWERS) ACT—DEMOLITION OF HOUSES—Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Lawson; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton 630
LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—FALCARRAGH PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICT—SUMMONS-SERVER—Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 631
TRUCK ACT, 1887—SECTION 9—THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY—Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 632
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—POLICE STATION AT MAGHERAROARTY—Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 632
IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS—COURT OF DUNDALK—Question, Mr. Nolan; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) .. 633
PUBLIC HEALTH—OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM—Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 633
GIBRALTAR—ENTERIC FEVER IN THE GARRISON—Question, Mr. Murdoch; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) .. 634
LICENSING—THE "FREEMASONS' ARMS," WOLVERHAMPTON—Question, Mr. Allison; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 634
POLICE (METROPOLIS)—DARTMOUTH PARK HILL—Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 635
POST OFFICE—MONEY ORDER OFFICE—ORDERS FROM ABROAD—Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) .. 636
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—PROSECUTION BY THE MAYOR OF CORK FOR OBSTRUCTION—Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 636
LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—THOMAS MORONEY, A PRISONER FOR CONTEMPT—Questions, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Bradlaugh, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 637

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National Education (Ireland) — Training Colleges—St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra — Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 639

Law and Justice (Ireland)—Death of John Kinsella—Questions, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 639

Army—Gallowgate Barracks, Glasgow—Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) 640

Army—Medical Officers on Foreign Service—Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) .. 641

Army Medical Service—Honorary Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel—Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) 641

General Prisons Board (Ireland)—Returns of Medical Officers—Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) .. 641

Army—The Leitrim Rifles—Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) 642

Africa (West Coast)—Case of James Clarke Clinton—Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) 642

Criminal Law—Case of James Baines, Convicted of Forgery at Stafford Summer Assizes—Question, Captain Heathcote; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) .. 643

Scotch Crofters' Emigration—Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) 644

Scotland—Dundee, a City—The Lord Provost—Questions, Sir George Campbell, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) 644

Prisons (Ireland)—Cork Prison—Father Kennedy—Questions, Sir George Trevelyan, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. John Morley, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 645

Prison Rules—Reformatories—Handcuffing of Young Prisoners—Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. Childers; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 647

Royal Irish Constabulary—Cost of the Evictions at Gweedore, Co. Donegal—Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 648

The Salvation Army—Shelters for Outcast Poor—Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 648

The County Court Department of the Treasury — Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) .. 649

Supply—Civil Service Estimates—Class V.—Foreign and Colonial Services, Vote 2, Consular Services—Observations, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) .. 649

MOTION.

—o—

Sittings of the House (Exemption from the Standing Order)—

Moved, "That the Proceedings on Supply and Ways and Means, this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, Sittings of the House, and the Proceedings on Ways and Means may be begun, though opposed, after Twelve o'clock,"—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 650

After short debate, Motion *agreed to.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee—Civil Service Estimates—

(In the Committee.)

Class III.—Law and Justice.

(1.) £32,665 (including a Supplementary sum of £10,000), to complete the sum for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, Ireland.—After long debate, Vote *agreed to* 651

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £56,742, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expenses of the General Prisons Board in Ireland, and of the Prisons under their control, and of the Registration of Habitual Criminals" .. 724

After debate, Vote *agreed to*.

(3.) £62,218 (including a Supplementary sum of £62,206), to complete the sum for the Irish Land Commission.—After debate, Vote *agreed to* 768

(4.) £3,647 (including a Supplementary sum of £500), to complete the sum for the Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 785

(5.) £35,750 (including a Supplementary sum of £3,000), to complete the sum for County Court Officers, &c., Ireland.

(6.) £51,733, to complete the sum for the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

(7.) £28,497, to complete the sum for Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Ireland.

Class IV.—Education, Science, and Art.

(8.) £6,528, to complete the sum for Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

Class VI.—Non-Effective and Charitable Services.

(9.) £658, to complete the sum for Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland.

(10.) £1,499, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland.

Class VII.—Miscellaneous.

(11.) £15,600 (including a Supplementary sum of £11,600), to complete the sum for Public Works and Industries, Ireland.

(12.) £12, to complete the sum for repayment of Kilrush and Kilkee Railway Deposit.

(13.) £1,742, Arran Islands—Supply of Seed Potatoes.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow*.

Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Bill [Bill 397]—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 786

After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow*.

Suffragans' Nomination Bill [*Lords*] [Bill 363]—

Bill *considered* in Committee 792

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow*.

Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) Bill [Bill 400]

Bill *considered* in Committee 793

Bill *reported*, without Amendment:—Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

Ways and Means—

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, the sum of £20,984,191, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*.

Navy and Army Expenditure, 1888-9—

Accounts *considered* in Committee 794

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow*.

Page

MOTION.

Glasgow Boundaries Bill—*Ordered* (*Mr. Baird, Dr. Cameron, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Provand, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Watt*); *presented*, and read the first time [Bill 401] 801

[2.45.]

COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

QUESTIONS.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) — ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE, Co. MONAGHAN—Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) 801

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—COUNTY COUNCILS—PRESIDING OFFICERS AT ELECTIONS—Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) 802

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (WEDNESDAY SITTINGS)—

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of the House relating to Wednesday Sittings be suspended this day,—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—REPORT—Resolutions [18th December] *reported* 803

(1.) £32,655 (including a Supplementary sum of £10,000), Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland, including certain Allowances under the Act 15 & 16 Vic. c. 83.)

After debate, Resolution *agreed to.*

(2.) £56,742 (Expenses of the General Prisons Board in Ireland, and of the Prisons under their control; and of the Registration of Habitual Criminals).

After debate, Resolution *agreed to.*

Resolutions 3 and 4 *agreed to.*

(5.) £35,750 (including a Supplementary sum of £3,000), Salaries, Allowances, and Expenses of various County Court Officers and of Magistrates in Ireland, and of the Revising Barristers of the City of Dublin).

After short debate, Resolution *agreed to.*

Resolutions 6 and 7 *agreed to.*

(8.) £6,528 (Expense of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland).

After debate, Resolution *agreed to.*

(9.) £658 (Certain Hospitals and Infirmaries in Ireland).

Resolution *agreed to.*

Subsequent Resolutions *agreed to.*

WAYS AND MEANS—

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill } Resolution [December 18] *reported*, and *agreed to*:—Bill *ordered* (*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*); *presented*, and read the first time 834

Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Bill [Bill 397]—

Bill *considered* in Committee 835

After short time spent therein, Bill *reported*; as amended, *considered*, read the third time, and *passed.*

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Suffragans' Nomination Bill [*Lords*] [Bill 363]—
Bill *considered* in Committee [*Progress 18th December*] 843
After short time spent therein, Bill *reported*, without Amendment.
Moved, "That the Bill be now read the third time:"—Question put, and *agreed to*:—Bill read the third time, and *passed*, without Amendment.

Liability of Trustees Bill [*Lords*] [Bill 365]—
Adjourned Debate on Consideration of Bill, as amended, *resumed* .. 848
Bill *re-committed* in respect of an Amendment to Clause 1; *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, with an Amendment; as amended, *considered*; read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4) Bill—
Bill *considered* in Committee 851
[Committee counted out] [8.20.]

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ARMY—THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY—Question, Observations, The Earl of Dunraven; Reply, The Under Secretary of State for War (Lord Harris) 852

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—
Standing Order No. XXXV. *considered* (according to Order), and *dispensed with* for the remainder of the Session.

Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2) Bill (No. 301)—
House in Committee (according to Order) 853
Amendments made: Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been *dispensed with*) the said Amendments *reported*:—Bill read 3ª, with the Amendments, and *passed*, and sent to the Commons.

County Courts' Appeals (Ireland) Bill (No. 297)—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Lord FitzGerald*) .. 854
Motion and Bill (by leave of the House) *withdrawn*.

Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 4) Bill (No. 299)—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Marquess of Lothian*) .. 855
Motion *agreed to*:—Committee *negatived*: Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been *dispensed with*) Bill read 3ª, and *passed*.

Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, Repeal Bill (No. 282)—
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 1ª,"—(*The Lord Denman*) .. 856
On Question? *Resolved* in the *negative*.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SWEATING SYSTEM—RESOLUTION—
Moved, "That the Select Committee on the Sweating System have power to employ a gentleman for the purpose of visiting the various districts in the United Kingdom where it has been alleged that the sweating system exists, and examining into the evidence proposed to be submitted to the Select Committee,"—(*The Earl of Dunraven*) 857
On Question, *agreed to*.

Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]—*Presented* (*The Lord Ker, M. Lothian*): read 1ª (No. 309) 858
[5.15.]

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DISPENSARIES (IRELAND) — THE DISPENSARY DOCTOR OF THE ARDAGH DISTRICT—Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 859

ARMY—RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICERS—Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) 859

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—ASSISTANT LAND COMMISSIONERS—ALLOWANCES AND SALARIES—Question, Mr. H. Campbell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) 860

PIERS AND HARBOURS (IRELAND)—KEEL, ACHILL, Co. MAYO—Question, Mr. Leamy; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 861

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACTS, 1882, 1888—SUPPLY BY SEVERAL COMPANIES IN THE PARISH OF KENSINGTON—Questions, Mr. Rowntree, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) 868

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POST OFFICE (SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT)—INCREASE OF STAFF—Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) 890

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IRELAND—LAND PURCHASE RETURNS—Questions, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) .. 900

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ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time" 901
After short debate, Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words, "this House is unwilling to read this Bill a second time till it has better information of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the Soudan,"—(*Sir George Campbell.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After further short debate, Question put:—The House *divided;* Ayes 83, Noes 49; Majority 34.—(Div. List, No. 356.)
Main Question again proposed 921
After short debate, Main Question put, and *agreed to:*—Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2) Bill—

Lords' Amendments *considered* 934
One *disagreed to;* one amended, and *agreed to;* others *agreed to.*
Committee *appointed* "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to one of the Amendments:"—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the Quorum.
Reason for disagreeing to one of the Amendments made by The Lords to which this House hath disagreed, *reported*, and *agreed to:*—To be communicated to The Lords.

Waltham Abbey Gunpowder Factory (*re-committed*) **Bill** [Bill 273]

Moved, "That the Order for Committee be discharged, and Bill withdrawn,"—(*Mr. Brodrick*) 934
Motion *agreed to:*—Order *discharged:*—Bill *withdrawn.* [10.50.]

LORDS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Libel Law Amendment Bill (No. 304)—

Commons' Amendments to Lords' Amendments, and Commons' reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords' Amendments, *considered* .. 935
Commons' Amendments *agreed to.*

EAST AFRICA—MOTION FOR PAPERS—

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Papers relating to East African affairs,"—(*The Earl of Dunraven*) .. 943
After short debate, Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn.*

AFRICA (EQUATORIAL PROVINCES)—MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA—Observation, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) 947

Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) Bill (No. 307)—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª,"—(*The Marquess of Salisbury*) .. 947
After short debate, Motion *agreed to:*—Bill read 2ª; Committee *negatived:* Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been dispensed with) Bill read 3ª, and *passed.*

Liability of Trustees Bill (No. 201)—

Commons' Amendments *considered* 950
Moved, "That this House doth agree to the Commons' Amendments,"—(*The Lord Monkswell:*)—After short debate, Motion *agreed to.*

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United States (Recall of Lord Sackville)—Question, Observations, The Earl of Dunraven; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) 951

COMMONS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21.

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Burial Acts—Desecration of the Combe Family Vault, Hemel Hempstead Churchyard—Question, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) .. 953

The Australian Colonies—The Merchandize Marks Act—Questions, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) 953

Education, Science, and Art—Grants in Aid to Provincial Colleges—Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 954

Education Department—Board School, Quadring Fen, Lincolnshire—Question, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) 955

Jamaica—Purchase of the Government Railways—Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) 955

Metropolitan Police Force Expenditure—Initiation of Police Receiver—Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 956

Income Tax—Repayment of Overpaid Tax—Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 957

Irish Land Commission—Fair Rents—Lord Castletown's Estate—Question, Mr. Kilbride; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) 958

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887—Arrest of Father Kennedy, Meelin, Co Cork. —Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) 959

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Education Department—Religious Instruction at Sheepwash, North Devon—Question, Mr. Courtney Kenny; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) .. 961

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Sales of Cattle by Live Weight—Return—Question, Mr. Mahony: Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) 962

Ceylon—Buddhist Temporalities—Question, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) 963

Evictions (Ireland)—Alleged Outrage at Clondulane—Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) .. 964

Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill—Insurance Fund for Government Employes—Question, Mr. Aird; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) .. 965

ARMY—THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY—Questions, Mr. Webster; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) .. 965

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—THE COUNTY COUNCIL—QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES—Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) 966

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THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND—THE SPECIAL GRANT OF £30,000—Questions, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling) .. 967

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NAVY—ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE—CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE—Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) 970

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—THE GOLD COAST—GRUSHI SLAVES—Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) 970

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY — THE POLICE AT NAAS — Question, Mr. Carew; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) .. 971

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (SCOTLAND)—SCHOOL BOARD OF BARVAS (HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND)—Questions, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling) .. 971

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 — COUNTY COUNCILLORS AND ELECTION AGENTS—Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) 973

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—REGISTER OF COUNTY ELECTORS—Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, Mr. Ritchie 974

ARMY—THE BATTLE AT SUAKIN—THE BROKEN SWORDS OF THE 20TH HUSSARS—Question, General Goldsworthy; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) 974

SAVINGS BANK RULES—Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 974

AFRICA (EAST COAST)—EXECUTIONS AT ZANZIBAR—Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) 975

EGYPT—THE OPERATIONS AT SUAKIN—Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) 975

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT NEXT SESSION—Question, Mr. Illingworth; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) .. 976

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ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—
Bill *considered* in Committee 976
After some time spent therein—
Moved, "That Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House," —(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer :*)—Question put, and *agreed to.*
Whereupon the Chairman left the Chair in order to report the said Resolution to the House.
Whereupon Mr. Speaker put the Question to the House, "That Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House,"—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer :*)—Question put, and *agreed to.*

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—
Bill again *considered* in Committee 992
Moved, "That the Chairman do report the Bill without Amendment to the House: "—Bill *reported*, without Amendment; to be read the third time *To-morrow*, at Twelve of the clock.

Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4) Bill—
Bill *considered* in Committee 99
After short time spent therein, Bill *reported ;* as amended, *considered :*—Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

MOTION.

Africa (Equatorial Provinces)—Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha—Adjournment—
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn," (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) 996
After short debate, Motion *agreed to.* [5.25.]

LORDS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Debates, &c. (Parliament)—
Contract between Macrae, Curtice, and Company (Limited) and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office for preparing, printing, and publishing Reports of Debates and of other proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, to commence from the 1st January 1889: Ordered to be laid before the House (The Lord Kintore, *E. Kintore.*)
Return respecting: Laid before the House (pursuant to order of this day), and to be *printed.* (No. 312.)

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—
Read 1ª: Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been dispensed with) *moved* that the Bill be now read 2ª; *agreed to :* Bill read 2ª accordingly: Committee *negatived :* Bill read 3ª, and *passed.*
[11.30.]

COMMONS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22.

PETITION.

Special Commission Act, 1888—Production of the Test Roll—
Petition of Messrs. Soames, Edwards, and Jones, 158, Lincoln's Inn Fields, for leave to the proper Officer of the House to attend the Sittings of the Special Commission, and to produce the Test Roll .. 996

SPECIAL COMMISSION ACT, 1888, &c.—*continued.*

Moved, "That leave be given to the proper Officer of the House to attend accordingly,"—(*Mr. Kimber:*)—After short debate, Question put:—The House *divided;* Ayes 54, Noes 13; Majority 41.—(Div. List, No. 357.)

Ordered, That leave be given to the proper Officer of the House to attend the Sittings of the Special Commission and to produce the Test Roll.

QUESTIONS.

SCOTLAND—THE AIRDRIE AND COATBRIDGE WATER COMPANY—Question, Mr. M'Ewan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling) 1002

LAW AND JUSTICE—ASSAULTS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES—Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 1003

THE MAGISTRACY—THE IPSWICH MAGISTRATES—Question, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 1003

RIOTS, &c. (IRELAND)—THE DISTURBANCES AT NAAS—Question, Mr. Carew; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) .. 1004

ARMY—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS—ERRORS IN EXAMINATION PAPERS—Questions, Mr. Kelly; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) 1004

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SOUTH AFRICA—THE BECHUANALAND POLICE—Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) 1006

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—REGISTER OF COUNTY ELECTORS—Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Ritchie) 1006

METROPOLIS—POPLAR PLACE, ST. PANCRAS—Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) 1006

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT—Questions, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson), The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) .. 1007

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ARMY—THE BATTLE AT SUAKIN—THE BROKEN SWORDS OF THE 20TH HUSSARS—Questions, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) 1009

PRISONS—NEWGATE GAOL—Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) .. 1010

PRISONS (IRELAND)—TREATMENT OF PRISONERS—Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden).. 1010

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read the third time" 1010

After debate, Question put, and *agreed to;* Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

[*December* 22.] *Page*

DEBATES, &c. (PARLIAMENT)—

Copy *ordered*, "of Contract between Macrae, Curtice, and Co., Limited, and the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, for preparing, printing, and publishing Reports of Debates and other proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, to commence from the 1st day of January 1889,"—(*Mr. Jackson.*)

Copy *presented* accordingly; to lie upon the Table, and to be *printed*. [No. 445.] [4.30.]

LORDS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—

The ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills; and afterwards HER MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH was delivered to both Houses by The LORD CHANCELLOR (pursuant to Her Majesty's Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the Thirty-first day of January next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Thirty-first day of January next.

COMMONS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—

Message to attend The LORDS COMMISSIONERS.

TITLE AND CONTENTS.

COMMONS.

NEW WRITS ISSUED.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

For *Colchester*, *v.* Henry John Trotter, esquire, deceased.

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NEW MEMBERS SWORN.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

Colchester—Hon. Francis Richard Guy Charles Greville, commonly called Lord Brooke.

HANSARD'S
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE

Third Session OF THE *Twenty-Fourth Parliament* OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF *Great Britain* AND *Ireland* APPOINTED TO MEET 5 AUGUST, 1886, IN THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

ELEVENTH AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1888.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 12th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRIT ISSUED—*For* Colchester, *v.* Henry John Trotter, esquire, deceased.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 31 to 34; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 15.

Resolutions [December 11] *reported.*

PUBLIC BILLS — *Second Reading* — Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 2)* [73].

Committee—Report—Third Reading — Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 4)* [389], and *passed.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

(1.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £7,427, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Fishery Board in Scotland, and for Grants in Aid of Piers or Quays."

MR. ESSLEMONT (Absrdeen, E.) said, he would appeal to the hon. and learned Member for Elgin and Nairn (Mr. Anderson) to withdraw his Amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: That Amendment, according to the practice in Committee, has lapsed. Therefore the Original Question is before the Committee.

MR. ESSLEMONT said, that being the case, he was desirous of making a few observations upon this Vote. He might be allowed, first of all, to express his gratification that the Fishery Board

of Scotland had given much more evidence of excellent and energetic work during the past 12 months than any year during his experience at the Board. In regard to what had been said about the Chairman of the Board (Sir Thomas Boyd), it was well known in Edinburgh that he was a man of excellent abilities, and had received the highest honour that the citizens of Edinburgh could confer upon a man as a citizen. He (Mr. Esslemont), therefore, would deprecate so strong a measure as that proposed by the hon. and learned Member for Elgin yesterday. He sympathized with the hon. and learned Member to this extent—as he had formerly stated—that he thought that £800 a-year was too large an amount to give to the Chairman of the Board, whilst there was nothing given to the other members, who were put to considerable expense, and had to sacrifice a great deal of time. He referred to the non-*ex-officio* members who devoted themselves to the work of the Board. He thought that if the salary of the Chairman, for whom, as he had said before, he had great respect, knowing him personally, were reduced to something like £500, and the £300 so saved were given to the practical members of the Board, to pay their expenses of attending the meetings, it would be a much better disposition of the money. He had already called attention to the salaries of the scientific members of the Board. These gentlemen had done very excellent work, but he could not help calling attention to the fact that these men were high salaried and were holding other positions in connection with the University, and receiving salaries for their professional duties elsewhere, and he doubted whether, in the interests of the Public Service, it was always expedient to have men high salaried in different departments, whose time and attention, and whose energy and strength, were required for the special appointment which they had already received. Well, having made that criticism, he must say that he had great respect for the ability of these scientific members of the Board. He would also express his gratitude for the services of the Committee which had been presided over by his right hon. Friend the Member for Berwickshire (Mr. Marjoribanks). The question of mussel bait was a question of great importance to the white fishing industry, and he was satisfied that the Committee, which he hoped would be able to report at no very distant date, would bring to light facts which would lead possibly, and he trusted probably, to the settlement of this very much vexed question. He would not repeat what had been very much better said by his right hon. Friend the President of the Committee—namely, the right hon. Member for Berwickshire. He would only say that in all the statements the right hon. Gentleman had made as to this Department he perfectly agreed. He should like, however, to call the attention of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Lord Advocate (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) to one particular question which he thought deserved the attention of the Fishery Board. An hon. Member had referred to the depredations of the trawlers among the lines and nets of the white fishery along the coast, and to many cases where damages had been recovered. Now, he desired to call attention to the fact that these fishermen were placed at great disadvantage in recovering these damages. The trawlers steamed into the bays frequently under fog, and frequently under the cover of night. They swept the nets away and disappeared, and the fishermen in their fishing boats had no means of overtaking, or of identifying, or of finding out the individuals who were responsible. He thought a little more money should be expended upon a kind of sea police—in the employment of a small steamer, which could watch the interests of the fishing industry around the coast, and act as a kind of sea police, seeing that the interests of the fishermen were properly guarded. He would point out also that they had many officers on the coast whose services could be availed of in this respect. They had the coastguardsmen, to whose duties might easily be added that of taking note of the trawlers who might encroach upon the territorial waters—that was to say, who might come within the three mile limit. The trawlers might be called on and required to carry such lights and numbers as would bring them within the view of the coastguardsmen. He would also suggest that the fishery officers should be made use of for the same purpose. Almost the only further

observation he had to make was that he thought that the question of harbours, in connection with the fishing industry, was one which was very much underrated. These harbours required to be safe, and be within range of the boats when the weather became rough. In bad weather a harbour of refuge at a considerable distance was of very little value to the fishermen. He would suggest that it was well worthy the consideration of the Fishery Board whether the funds at their disposal were sufficient for the purpose they had in view. He had constantly been making application for very much needed harbours on the coast of Aberdeenshire, but the continual answer received was that the Fishery Board had so small a sum at their command that very little could be done. He agreed with the hon. and learned Member for Elgin and Nairn that where money had been spent it had been spent in large sums, and in Aberdeenshire they looked with feelings of envy on what had been done on the coast of Banffshire, which had received a free grant from the fund. He would suggest to the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate that it was just about time that some of the neighbouring counties, with large fishing industries, should be taken into consideration, and he hoped that that would be done. He hoped and believed that the Government were preparing a Bill dealing comprehensively with the fishing industry, and he believed they had promised that that Bill would be taken towards the end of the Session. He trusted the observations of the right hon. Member for Berwickshire and other Members of the Committee would be borne in mind, in order that this measure might be of such a comprehensive character as to meet the desire of all the people interested. He would show the difficulties which existed as to the representation of the fishing industry. The fishermen at present had no franchise, and had no means of electing a representative Body; but he gave the Government credit for having, as far as they could, consulted the interests of fishermen in making recent appointments. He believed that three Members recently added to the Board had the recommendation of a large body of fishermen; and if they did not fairly and fully represent the fishermen it was because the Government, in making the appointments, had no means of ascertaining very clearly what the views of the fishermen were. He should deprecate, in the present transitional state, when the newly appointed Board had set to work more energetically than heretofore, that they should hastily seek to make a change in the Vote at the present time. They should leave it to the Government to table their measure, and not in any way hamper the Board at the present time. He differed slightly from his right hon. Friend the Member for Berwickshire in regard to his statement as to the powers of the Fishery Board, and he expected that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate, in his reply, would take notice of that point. The right hon. and learned Lord Advocate was fully aware that very able legal opinion had been given that the Fishery Board had ample power to close the territorial waters around the whole coast of Scotland. He agreed with that opinion. There was nothing in the Act bearing upon this matter which would necessarily prevent the Board from closing the whole of the territorial waters if they found any reason for doing so. The Fishery Board conclusively reported that fishing by trawling within territorial waters—within the three mile limit—along almost the whole coast of Scotland was detrimental to the fishing industry, and was inflicting upon the line fishermen a very great hardship, without any commensurate result. He quite admitted that there were certain portions of the coast of Scotland where the territorial waters, within the three mile limit, were practically useless for line fishermen, and he submitted to the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate whether it would not be better at once to prohibit trawling within the territorial waters, and within the three mile limit, excluding from that regulation any portions of the coast where line fishing and net fishing in the ordinary way could not be profitably or conveniently conducted? He was sure, by all the Reports he had read upon the subject, by the opinions given, and by public opinion on the matter generally, that there would be no settlement on this question without an order such as he suggested; and if it were in the power of the Fishery Board to give that order, why should it not be given forth-

with, so as to put an end to this vexed question and to this great hardship on the line fishermen upon which they felt so strongly? These fishermen were men who had done a great deal for the wealth of Scotland. Theirs was a hazardous and laborious occupation, subject to many dangers and to great risk to life. Many of these men had grown old in this industry, and all the time they had been gathering wealth out of the sea, and he thought it extremely hard that any alteration of the law should deprive them of their living. It was shown by facts which could not be denied that the interests of the fishing industry would be injured were trawling permitted. Every opinion worth having, from practical as well as scientific men, went to show that there was no occasion for trawlers to fish in territorial waters, and he trusted they would hear from the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Lord Advocate that immediate and energetic action would be taken along the whole coast to carry out this suggestion. If the Government did that, this agitation, which was causing so much heartburning, would be put an end to.

MR. HANDEL COSSHAM (Bristol, E.): I beg, Sir, to call your attention to the fact that there is not a Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN declined to count the Committee.

COLONEL MALCOLM (Argyllshire) said, he was exceedingly sorry that they were not to have the assistance and support of the hon. Gentleman who had last spoken in endeavouring to pass the Bill which he (Colonel Malcolm) and an hon. Friend had introduced.

MR. ESSLEMONT said, he was sure hon. the and gallant Gentleman did not wish to misrepresent him. The hon. and gallant Gentleman must have forgotten that he (Mr. Esslemont) had several times seen him in the Lobby, and had assured him that he would have his earnest and active support in regard to the Bill.

COLONEL MALCOLM said, that under these circumstances he begged the hon. Member's pardon. He regretted, at all events, that he had never been able to carry his Bill to a second reading, because the last clause in that measure exactly met the case to which the hon. Member had referred by prohibiting beam trawling within the three mile limit except when permitted by the Fishery Board. In point of fact, the Bill exactly covered the ground which had been generally supported by hon. Members during that debate. There was another point in the Bill—namely, the fixing of the quarter-cran measure, and another part of the Bill referred almost entirely to the West Coast of Scotland. That Bill, however, was dead and gone, and he could only express a hope that the matter would be taken up by the Government in the new Bill which he believed would be introduced next Session. With regard to the Fishery Board generally, he entirely agreed that if there was only to be a sum of £800 voted by the members of that Board, it would be far better to divide it amongst the members of the Board, so as to pay the travelling expenses of those men who came from a distance, rather than that the whole amount should be put into the pocket of the Chairman. Then he hoped that this Fishery Board, if constituted, would gradually leave out the legal element. No doubt there was a time, when the Board was first constituted, when the Sheriffs did a very useful work on the Board; but that time, he thought, had passed, and he had no doubt now that, despite the fact of their having legal men amongst their number, the Board had to employ outside assistance whenever it found it necessary to go to a Court of Law. Of that, however, he was not sure. In order to reconstitute the Board he was informed that it would require an Act of Parliament, and when that Act of Parliament was brought in he trusted that the following points would be noticed. In the first place, he thought that the Fishery Board should have power to divide the coast of Scotland into different districts. The methods of fishing and the natural formation of the coast differed so greatly on the East and West Coasts, that he thought what was a perfectly good law on one part would be destructive on the other; and he should, therefore, think some power of this sort should be given to the Fishery Board, and there should be a representative Board in each district sending up Reports to the general Fishery Board as to matters of detail. Something of that sort had been attempted in England, and he thought that, to that extent, they would be doing well by copying the English example. To show the

necessity of drawing a distinction between different districts, it was only necessary to point to the observations which had been made during this debate with regard to trawling. Trawling on the East Coast meant beam or other trawling lines on the West Coast—it meant, in a large measure, circular net fishing. If they spoke to a Loch Fyne fisherman about trawling, the operations of the beam trawl would never enter his head. Therefore, he thought the Fishery Board should be very careful in dealing with these matters, seeing that, though the methods of fishing were perfectly understood by fishermen, different treatment was required in different districts. He thought, moreover, that the Fishery Board should have power to make regulations for the assistance of the fishermen in the different districts, which regulations should be ratified by the Secretary for Scotland. His object in proposing this was that, after all, at the present moment, the fishery regulations should be more or less tentative. They might introduce regulations in a district which seemed to be very good, but when they came to be worked out it might be found that they required alteration. If they were all crystallized in a Bill, or in an Act of Parliament, they might have to introduce another Act of Parliament to repeal what was found not to act properly; whereas, if the regulations were laid down by the Fishery Board, they could be easily altered and brought into use, and would be of good service to the fishermen in each district. There were two other matters which should be dealt with in the coming Bill. One of them related solely to the state of things on the East Coast—and he was rather surprised that no hon. Member representing that part of Scotland had mentioned it. He believed it was referred to casually by one hon. Member, though by whom he did not recollect. He alluded to the question of giving titles to fishermen for the houses they had already built—of adopting some cheap method of giving titles to houses which the fishermen, or their forefathers, had erected, and for which they were paying ground rent, but in regard to which they had no written title. There was one other point which had been constantly pressed on both sides of the House, and that was the right to use the waste foreshores given under the Act 11 *Geo.* III., c. 31, that had been mentioned on several occasions and on both sides of the House, and he thought that this would be a very fit and proper occasion for the Government to lay down some simple plan for dealing with the matter. These were two questions which would be far better settled by the Government than by any private Board, and he hoped that, as they all had at heart the interest of this great fishing industry, they would endeavour to make it as good and satisfactory a measure as possible.

MR. R. W. DUFF (Banffshire) said, that the hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for Argyllshire (Colonel Malcolm) had undoubtedly alluded to one of the most important questions connected with the interests of the fishermen of Scotland, and that was the question of their title to the houses they had built. He would remind the hon. and gallant Gentleman that he (Mr. R. W. Duff) had, from that Bench, put a question to the late Lord Advocate on two occasions asking him when he intended to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Fishery Board's Report on that subject, and he had got the usual official answer that the Government were considering the question. He supposed the Government would continue to consider the question for some time. He was sometimes told that the question was one which would be more properly dealt with by the Local Government Board, and he therefore trusted that the Government would not forget it when they came to frame their Local Government measure next year. His hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Argyllshire had alluded to the Bill he introduced this Session. It might be out of Order to go into the details of that Bill, but he would merely say with regard to it that the hon. and gallant Gentleman was quite mistaken when he supposed that the fishermen on the East Coast were opposed to the Bill. His constituents had had several meetings on the subject, and had approved of the Bill, subject to one or two alterations which he need not go into. He could only say, if the hon. and gallant Gentleman would bring in that Bill again, he (Mr. R. W. Duff), for one, would give him his cordial support so far as the second reading was concerned. Now, the hon. Member for East Aberdeen-

shire (Mr. Esslemont) seemed to think that an unfair amount of money had been given to Banffshire for the construction of harbours. Well, he could only say, in reply, that if the fishermen of Aberdeenshire would follow the example of the fishermen of Banffshire, and would contribute to the harbours to the same extent, they would be in a better position with regard to this matter.

MR. ESSLEMONT: We have done so, but we have not got anything.

MR. R. W. DUFF said, he would mention, as an illustration, the harbours at Findochty and Port Knockie, one of which was built and the other being built, costing £10,000 each. In one case the locality had contributed £4,000 and in the other £3,500. He challenged the hon. Member for East Aberdeenshire to quote a parallel in his county.

MR. ESSLEMONT: I accept the challenge. We will raise the same amount of money if the hon. Member will guarantee that we shall get an equal grant from the Treasury.

MR. R. W. DUFF said, that, at any rate, the fishermen of Aberdeenshire had not yet done this, and he should be very glad if they did. To spend a small amount of money upon many harbours would simply be throwing it away. Take, as an illustration, the case of Stonehaven. He believed Banffshire had got the large amount of money he had mentioned, because sufficient money had not been raised to make a harbour at Stonehaven. The Fishery Board thought it better to give a large amount of money for a good harbour at one place rather than to spend a small amount upon a bad harbour elsewhere. There was one matter of a practical character with regard to which he should like to have some information from some hon. Gentleman on the Treasury Bench, and that was as to what was being done in regard to the surplus herring brand fee. He had been Chairman of the Committee in 1881 which recommended that the surplus brand fee should go to the Fishery Board. Ever since the Treasury had been making inroads into this fund for Imperial purposes. When this brand money was first given in 1883, he found that the amount deducted from the brand fees was £5,405, which was the whole charge made against the surplus brand fees. But if he looked at the last Estimate he found that had swollen to £6,514—that was to say, they were now getting less by £1,100 than they were getting in 1883. The charge principally increased in the year 1886. He found that in 1886 the charges against the brand fee jumped from £5,600 to £6,300; and, when they came to look into this, it appeared to him that the Government were going on the principle of pensioning everybody out of the brand fee—all the retired fishery officers seemed to be pensioned out of the brand fee. He found that the pensions in 1883 amounted to £398, and that this year it amounted to £758. He must protest against this. If the fishery officers had to perform a series of Imperial duties as well as other duties they ought to be paid for the work out of an Imperial fund—he referred to duties connected with trawling and the numbering of boats, and numerous other duties. Why should they be pensioned off out of the brand fee? He protested against it. Then it seemed to him that the whole of the stationery of the Fishery Board was charged out of the surplus brand fee. The stationery, which originally cost £30 a-year, had now run up so high as £121. He did not like to use strong language against the Treasury, but he thought that in this way they were acting somewhat shabbily, because there was no doubt that this money came wholly out of the fishermen's pockets. When he was Chairman of the Committee he entertained a strong opinion that the whole of the accumulated surplus ought to go to the Fishery Board; and there was an accumulated surplus of £31,000. Of course, on the Committee, they had to make the best bargain they could. The Treasury was represented on that Committee by a respected friend of his, Mr. J. Holms, who was no longer a Member of the House. He had been obliged to feel this gentleman's pulse, and ultimately it was arranged, as a matter of compromise, that the Treasury should give the brand money in future. Well, the Fishery Board were short of money for many purposes—for harbours, for establishing a proper system of mussel and oyster culture, and for other purposes. This was an appropriate fund for these purposes, and he submitted that the Scotch Members ought to get the accumulated surplus from the

Treasury. He had not the slightest doubt that if this money belonged in the same way to Ireland the Irish Members would have got it out of the Treasury long ago. He should expect to get some answer from the Representatives of the Government with regard to whether or not this money, which was now pocketed by the Treasury for Imperial purposes, ought not to go to the fishermen? He had put the same Question to the Predecessor of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate, and he had been promised an answer. He had not received an answer, however, and he sincerely hoped he should get it that day. He did not wish to go into the larger question of harbours. No one connected with the East Coast of Scotland could for a moment doubt the necessity for improved harbour accommodation. At the present moment they only got £3,000 a-year from the Government directly for their harbours, and that, they knew, was quite inadequate. Unless the Government were prepared to go into a large scheme of harbour accommodation, he had always said, and he should continue to say, he was opposed to the principle of getting grants for harbours here and harbours there which inevitably led to jobbery. What was wanted was to come to fair terms with the Treasury—that where the localities were willing to help themselves they would get money at a fair rate of interest. He thought at one time that he had got the Government to agree to that, and the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) had promised him that he would in future grant money on the terms of the Act of 1861—that was to say, to be paid off in 50 years at the rate of 3¼ per cent. The hon. Gentleman had said they might require collateral security, but when they came to issue regulations they made collateral security a *sine quâ non;* and in many parts of Scotland there was no means at all of giving that. There were places where security was quite ample, and he could not see the necessity in such instances of requiring collateral security. This was a matter which he trusted the Government would also deal with in their Local Government Bill. He thought it would be a great principle to establish Harbour Boards, through which, within certain districts, they might get security and find means to defray necessary expenses. They had framed a very elaborate scheme in the Committee on Harbour Boards, and that, he thought, might very well be introduced into any Local Government scheme the Government might bring forward.

MR. FINLAY (Inverness, &c.) said, he desired to join in the appeal made to the Government by an hon. Member with regard to the Salmon Fishery Bill that it was understood was in preparation at an earlier period of the Session, and he earnestly hoped that the Bill would be introduced next Session, as he could assure the Government that the want of such a measure was very seriously felt. There was one very considerable grievance in his own constituency, which he would not particularly refer to, which it was hoped the Bill would provide a means of remedying, and he earnestly trusted, therefore, that the measure would be kept in view next Session. With regard to the various questions affecting sea fisheries which had been mentioned in the course of the debate, he noticed that the Secretary for Scotland had recently had an interview with hon. Members representing the Scotch fishery interest. Those hon. Members laid their views before the noble Lord, and it was to be hoped that the result of that deputation and the result of these discussions would cause the Government to give their attention to the propriety of dealing with these various questions, some of which were of a very urgent character. As to salaries of the fishery officers, there was no doubt that the duties of these officers had been very much increased. Their duties were now of very great importance indeed, and involved the possession of qualifications that were not required of these officials at the time when the scale of salaries was decided upon. He hoped the Government would take into consideration the propriety of affording adequate remuneration to these men. There was no true economy in underpaying officials who had to perform such important duties as those which devolved upon the fishery officers. There was another question of great importance to fishermen, particularly those on the East Coast of Scotland—namely, that of trawling. It had been brought forward time after time, and he believed that there was a consensus of opinion, that trawling within the territorial waters ought to be put a stop to. There were places where it might be

permitted, but he believed they were very exceptional indeed, and he held that the Government would do well to support the Fishery Board, and, if necessary, to stimulate it in making full use of the powers which had been conferred upon them in this matter. Personally, he would like to go a little further than the territorial waters, because there were banks where fishing was carried on almost entirely by Scotch fishermen, which were in some cases miles beyond the territorial limits—banks upon which, if trawling were allowed to continue, the fish would be entirely destroyed. There would be no difficulty in preventing trawling in such localities by British subjects, for they were, of course, amenable to British law. Of course, foreigners were not amenable to British law, but in their case it would be sufficient to forbid foreign vessels, trawling in these localities, from bringing their fish into English or Scotch ports. Either this method could be adopted or a Convention might be entered into with the nations to which these foreign trawlers belonged, if it was found necessary to prevent the destruction of the supply of fish on particular banks. If there were any difficulty in arriving at such a Convention practically, the purpose could be effected by the other method he suggested. By prohibiting the foreign vessels from bringing their fish into English or Scotch ports those vessels would be unable to get rid of their fish, the distance to their native ports being too great. The difficulty in regard to this matter was felt at the present moment by Scotch fishermen beyond the limits of the territorial waters.

Mr. S. WILLIAMSON (Kilmarnock, &c.) said, as he had happened for a few years to be a member of the Scotch Fishery Board, he, perhaps, would be allowed to say a few words by way of contribution towards this discussion. He did not at all sympathize with the grudging comments made with regard to the salary of the Chairman of the Fishery Board. Sir Thomas Boyd devoted a great deal of time to the work of the Board. The other members were in the habit of attending perhaps, on an average, once a week, but Sir Thomas Boyd attended every day and superintended the work in many particulars, giving himself a great deal to do. He did not think this gentleman was paid too high a salary—in fact, he should not like to estimate the monetary value of this gentleman's services, the matter being one for the Treasury itself to adjust. All he could say was, that he did not believe £800 a-year was too much. It might be that some other members of the Board, who came from a distance, were entitled to their travelling expenses, but the constitution of the Board was that of an honorary Body with a paid Chairman, and that constitution should not be altered without careful consideration. He did not sympathize with the comments made with regard to the position of the Sheriffs on the Board. The three Sheriffs of the maritime counties of Aberdeen, Orkney and Shetland, and Argyllshire were, he was free to say, the best members of the Board, and devoted a great deal of time to its work. A great many local questions were raised in the course of the operations of the Board, and these gentlemen always gave attention to such matters, besides being most earnest and desirous in promoting in every way the prosperity of the Scotch fisheries. He should think a great deal less of the Fishery Board if these gentlemen were removed from it, and their places occupied by other persons less likely to be useful. Some vague statements had been made as to the supposed unpopularity of the Board. What did these statements amount to? The Members who made them had, on the other hand, eulogized the work of the Board, and everyone who regarded the position of the Board and its work, not only this year, but in past years, must see that a great deal of useful work had been done by it, and must admit that, instead of this nagging criticism, it deserved encouragement. This he knew—that the Board would never be popular in Scotland amongst the fishermen, until a much larger amount of money was placed at their disposal for helping the fishermen in the construction of harbours. This was patent to his mind as soon as he joined the Board in 1881. As soon as the new Board was constituted, applications were sent in in shoals from all parts of the coast for harbour works. In a year the applications amounted to no less than 60, the amount asked for being from £2,000 or £3,000 to £60,000. Well, the amount the

Government gave the Board for the encouragement of this work of harbour construction was £3,000, and a small share of the brand fees, and this amounted to nothing at all when divided amongst so many. The first step taken was to ask the fishermen to send in a plan or survey of the manner in which they wished to extend the existing harbour, or build a new one, or put an old one into good condition. These plans and sketches and reports cost £10, £15, or £20, which amount the fishermen paid out of a small collection amongst themselves. They were content to make this collection in the hope that they would get something from the Fishery Board, but after spending their money and waiting year after year, the answer of the Board generally was—in fact must be—"We have no money." An hon. Member had referred to Stonehaven. It would be of immense importance to Scotland to have a good harbour built there, the position being a very exposed one. It was the best possible site for a harbour in the interest of the white fishing industry on the East Coast of Scotland. He (Mr. S. Williamson) had visited the spot with Sir Thomas Boyd, and had examined it in the presence of several Local Authorities. They had examined the site with the plans submitted to them, and the conclusion they had arrived at was, that it would be a highly beneficial work if the harbour could be constructed there. There were two plans, one of which, if carried out, would cost £27,000. That expenditure was deemed to be insufficient, and they had concluded that the better plan would be the more expensive one, the cost of which would be £60,000. It would be utterly impossible for the fishermen to raise that, even with all the assistance the Fishery Board could possibly give. The Board would have to hoard up their resources for five or six years in order to give £20,000 or £25,000, and in giving such a sum as that they would be depriving all other parts of Scotland of some little help. The fishermen, moreover, would not have been able to raise the collateral security required by the Government. The result was that this impossible work remained untouched. He would earnestly appeal to hon. Gentlemen who came there to criticize the action of the Fishery Board in a nagging manner to consider what it was made the Board unpopular amongst the fishermen of Scotland. It was want of money. As harbours of this description would be works of national benefit, he would ask those hon. Members to urge the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer to grant a sum of £50,000 or £100,000 per annum to the Fishery Board, in order to give assistance in cases of this kind. If they did that, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer yielded to their pressure, there would soon be an end to all the complaints against the Fishery Board. The Board would no longer be unpopular, of that he was perfectly sure. It had been said, as to the scientific work of the Board, that something should be done to direct it more to the question of fish culture, than to those academical matters, which it would be better to leave to the Universities. The question of the propagation of lobsters and other shell fish, for instance, was a matter which the scientific branch should deal with. If the scientific branch could advance subjects of this kind, they would be doing a great deal of good. With regard to trawling, he himself had proposed in that House that trawling should be prohibited on banks and fishing grounds largely visited by line fishermen, even if outside the territorial waters; but at that time the Law Officers of the Crown on both sides of the House told him that this could not be done, and that the House had absolutely no power of legislation beyond the three mile limit—beyond the territorial waters. He hoped that the Law Officers of that day were in error, and that the view of the hon. and learned Member for Inverness (Mr. Finlay) would prevail. He trusted that the hon. and learned Gentleman would himself endeavour to deal with the subject. The powers which had been given to the Fishery Board with regard to trawling were of a very experimental nature, and he thought that Board had acted very wisely in so far exercising their statutable powers only in an experimental way. The evidence before the Committee was enough to show that the entire stoppage of trawling within the territorial waters could be carried out with great benefit and advantage to the in-shore fishermen.

MR. MUNRO FERGUSON (Leith, &c.) said, he hoped the speech of the hon. and gallant Member for Argyllshire

(Colonel Malcolm) would receive the attention it deserved from Her Majesty's Government. Several important points had been touched on by hon. Members, and, without recapitulating them at any length, he (Mr. Munro-Ferguson) would refer especially to the question of sites for fishermen's houses and the election of representatives on the District Fishery Boards. He held it to be extremely important that fishermen should be able to obtain titles to their houses without too much difficulty and expense. He had had some personal experience in this matter, and could inform the Committee that in certain fishing villages the ground rents were 2*s.* 6*d.* a-year. If the customary titles in these cases were changed into feus the cost to the fishermen of obtaining such a title would be £4 or £5, which was a prohibitive sum. With regard to carrying out the regulations for the protection of line fishermen within the three mile limit, he would point out that in order to carry out the regulations which had been issued by the Scotch Fishery Board the ships intrusted with the task of seeing that trawling was not carried on in forbidden waters should be sufficiently numerous. At present the situation was this. The *Jackal*, stationed in the Forth—or supposed to be stationed in the Forth, for she had not been there for a very long time—was too slow to be of any real service. In addition to that disadvantage, she remained anchored in the Forth, instead of going to the fishing grounds at such times as the trawling was carried on within the prohibited limits. Then, again, there were no practical men on board the vessel, men who knew where the trawlers went and who would be able to check their depredations. With no one on board who knew where the trawlers went there was not much chance of the *Jackal* finding them. Some reference had been made to the discontent which existed with the Fishery Board, and the reasons which had been given for it. He thought there was considerable truth in both the main reasons. The question of the money granted for the use of the Fishery Board was a most important matter, and he hoped Her Majesty's Government would have some regard to the amount of money which was spent in other countries with which we competed in fishing produce and in the fishing industry. In Norway, for instance, enormous sums, compared with the revenue of the country and its resources, were spent on the development of the fishing industry and on harbours, and he thought that the fishing community in Scotland were entitled to much larger grants than those which the Fishery Board had at present at its disposal. Even the small amount of money which was received from the surplus of the brand fees seemed to go, at any rate to the extent of one-half, to the Treasury. The grant given last year from the surplus was £3,600, and the total sum received by the Fishery Board from surplus brand fees and the Government grant was over £6,000. He thought the Fishery Board should have the expenditure of the money it was supposed to receive, and he did not think the sum allowed was sufficient. The various questions which had been raised before the Committee had been debated in the House on many previous occasions, and he believed the neglect of these questions by the Government was one of the reasons of the very prolonged debates which the Scotch Estimates were receiving on this occasion. They were told last night by the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury that the Scotch were a practical people, and, therefore, ought to vote the Estimates with as little delay as possible. Well, it was exactly because the Scotch were a practical people and because their former attitude in regard to Scotch affairs had met with so little success that they had been induced to abandon their old plan and adopt a new attitude. He feared that debates on these matters would in future be much more embittered and prolonged than they had been in the previous experience of the House.

Dr. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W.) said, that amongst the great variety of miscellaneous literature sent for the inspection of Members of the House, he should think that very few hon. Gentlemen present had paid special attention to the Reports of the Scotch Fishery Board, and yet he found that without such attention and without careful perusal of these Reports full justice could not be done to the amount of admirable and scientific work done by that Board. He should like to call attention to the services performed by the ship *Garnet*, which had been placed at

the disposal of the Fishery Board. He should consider it a misfortune if any restriction whatever were placed upon the scope and nature of the scientific work of the Board, but, at the same time, he quite understood the feelings of practical men in their want of confidence in the operations of scientific men in matters of this kind. They all knew that scientific methods were slow and complicated, and did not always seem to have a special bearing on the work in hand. They all knew that gentlemen who usually worked by rule of thumb liked to operate quickly, and that they even had considerable want of confidence in the slower methods of science. But he thought that in case of fishing practice must follow science, seeing that what was most wanted was a knowledge of the habits and migrations of fish. They wanted also the investigation of statistics. They particularly wanted this investigation as to the trawling question, in regard to which the Board had already done such good and practical work. As to the constitution of the Board, he was inclined to agree with those who thought that the Chairman of the Board was paid too much, and the other members of the Board too little, in that they received nothing at all. He did not suppose that the whole energy and ability of the Board was centred in the head, and that the body and tail had none. It was said that some of the other members of the Board did not attend regularly — then he thought that a small fee would stimulate them in their attendance. With regard to the question of the Sheriffs, he conceived that there was a great advantage in their being on the Board. They did their work well, and when inquiries were being held the presence of these gentlemen in a semi-official capacity gave very great weight to the proceedings. With regard to Professor Ewart, no doubt he discharged very important duties at the University, but his time was very greatly taken with his duties in connection with the Board. The work he was doing now was not only of great advantage to the Fishery Board, and to fishermen themselves, but also to the reputation of the University of Edinburgh. An hon. Member had directed attention to the fact that certain gentlemen who were doing valuable scientific work had no connection with the Board, and had expressed the opinion that they should have some recognized position in connection with it—that, in fact, they should have the regulation of the scientific work. One of these gentlemen who had done most excellent work was a son of a most valued friend of theirs in Edinburgh—namely, Mr. Matthews, formerly Lord Provost of the town. He thought that this gentleman should have some recognized position on the Board. They had heard a great deal about trawling. Everyone who read the reports of these scientific men would see that they emphatically condemned unrestricted trawling, because there could be no doubt that trawling tended to injure the inmature fish and spawning beds, partly of herrings, and they know also that flatfishing was completely destroyed by trawling. They had recently had to complain of what was a very objectionable thing—namely, an invasion of English trawlers who came from the Tyne, and it would be well if steps could be taken to put a stop to this. Then regulations were required for the oyster fisheries, which were almost extinct in Scotland, and greatly required development. He trusted that was a point which the Fishery Board would take into their consideration. He also concurred in what had been said in regard to the mussel beds. Now, the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Berwickshire (Mr. Marjoribanks) was doing an excellent work, and he quite agreed with the fishermen themselves, who, in this matter, were in no degree revolutionary. The fishermen did not want to take away anyone's property, or to have unrestricted powers; but what they did want was to have the necessary powers to enable them to obtain bait in order to carry on their industry. They themselves acknowledged that when unrestricted use of the beds was allowed the beds soon became exhausted, but they wanted at reasonable times, and at a reasonable cost, to be allowed to obtain the vessels which were necessary for their fishing operations.

DR. CAMERON (Glasgow, College) said, he wished to call attention to one point in particular—that was, the treatment of the West Coast of Scotland on this Board. He had hoped that the hon. and gallant Member for Argyllshire would have referred to that, but perhaps he was deterred by the fact that the Sheriff of Argyllshire was a valuable

member of the Board. That gentleman should not, however, be regarded in the least as a local representative. He was a resident in Edinburgh, and would rather be considered as connected with Edinburgh than with Argyllshire, though, being Sheriff of that county, he was expected to perform certain duties in connection with it. As a matter of fact, out of a Board of nine there was only one man who practically represented all the West Coast of Scotland, although the coast line was much more extensive than that of the East Coast. There had been some fishery investigations carried out on the West Coast, but they were considered to have been carried out in a perfunctory manner, and there was no expectation of its leading to a practical result. This was a point which deserved consideration in connection with the constitution of any new Board, or any alteration of the present Board—namely, the adequate representation of the West Coast. The West Coast was very largely interested in the question of harbour accommodation. As to the proposal of the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. S. Williamson), he considered that to impose legislative restriction on the scientific investigations to be carried out by the Board would be to tie the hands of the Board. The Board should be relied upon to limit their investigations to that which they considered necessary to bring about practical results. As to waste foreshores, he thought the whole question of foreshore rights was one to which the attention of the Government might well be directed in connection with the fishing industry. Public rights had been given away for the benefit of private individuals, often for absurdly small sums of money. Those rights, on compensation being given, might with perfect justice be resumed, and the resumption of these rights and their devotion to fishing purposes would in many cases be attended with great advantage and convenience to the fishing community.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he had to complain that the prohibition of trawling had been withdrawn on some parts of the coast, in order to carry out scientific experiments. He did not object to the expenditure of the Fishery Board on scientific experiments, but he did object to experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the habits of fish being carried out at the expense of the fishermen. He knew the danger of practical men undertaking or interfering with scientific experiments. No doubt there were many inedible fish which had acquired a habit of eating edible fish, but he did not see why the fishermen should pay the cost of setting up a theory upon the subject. He admitted that up to the present time the scientific investigations of the Fishery Board had not been of any remarkable value, but he had no desire that the Government should discourage the experiments, and he could not doubt that if they were continued a valuable result would be obtained in reference to the fish and the fisheries all round the United Kingdom. The hon. and gallant Member for Argyllshire (Colonel Malcolm) introduced a Bill in relation to trawling early in the Session, the object of which had already been described to the Committee. The Bill of the hon. and gallant Member had this drawback—that it dealt not only with the question of trawling, but with various disputable matters, and introduced two Sabbaths, the Scotch people being perfectly satisfied with one. The introduction of a second was only calculated to give rise to considerable discussion and difference of opinion. He had felt that if there was any prospect of dealing with the question of trawling in the course of the Session it ought to be entirely separated from any controversial matter, and accordingly he had introduced a Bill early in the Session dealing with the question of trawling alone. He had expressed his willingness to the late Lord Advocate to limit the provisions of the Bill, if it were considered that they ought to be limited, and in Committee upon the measure he was prepared to give certain powers to the Fishery Board. But what was the course pursued by the Government? Although they had abundant evidence in their possession to prove that trawling within the three mile limit was *primâ facie* injurious, they refused to support a Bill to prohibit it, although it met the approval of hon. Members on the other side of the House. On several occasions a Member of the Government blocked the Bill, and prevented it from being discussed, and when that course was not followed hon. Members sitting behind the Treasury

Bench were induced to block it. Owing to the refusal of the Lord Advocate to have the measure discussed he found himself compelled to give notice of the withdrawal of the Bill. The result was that, if the fishermen of Scotland would have to suffer for another year from the depredations of the trawlers, they owed it entirely to the Government. His hon. and learned Friend the Member for the Inverness Burghs (Mr. Finlay) had raised a question of very great importance; and, although he (Mr. Hunter) did not propose to enlarge upon the subject, he entirely supported the views of his hon. and learned Friend in regard to the course which the Government ought to take in reference to trawling. There ought to be no difficulty whatever in enabling the Fishery Board to control the fishing, whether it was carried on by trawling or otherwise, especially within the three mile or territorial limit. No doubt there was a distinction to be drawn between trawling within territorial waters and trawling carried on beyond the three mile limit. He thought that a strong case had been made out, quite sufficient for any purpose of practical legislation, that trawling within the three mile limit ought to be entirely prohibited, but that power should be given to the Fishery Board to make exceptions where good cause could be shown. At the same time he did not think that a sufficiently *primâ facie* case had been made against trawling outside the three mile limit to justify its entire prohibition; and he thought the Government ought to exercise great care in not pushing legislation beyond the absolute necessities of the case. At the same time there were beds, and shoals, and banks outside which were resorted to by the fish as breeding stations; and if the Government were prepared to empower the Fishery Board to deal with such an exceptional case he thought they would find plenty of support.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute) said, that many useful and practical suggestions had been made in the course of the debate; and, if he was now unable to refer specifically to all of the topics which had been introduced, it was not from want of appreciation of their value or importance. He should touch upon the various topics he intended to refer to rather as subjects of discussion than in reference to the order in which they had been introduced. In the first place there was the Fishery Board. Various comments and criticisms had been made as to the composition of the Fishery Board, as to the Chairman's salary, and as to the representation of fishing interests upon it. He would remind the Committee that there was one thing it was necessary for them to bear in mind, and that was that the Board was constituted comparatively so recently as 1882. It was perfectly true that the powers and functions of the Board had since then been very widely extended, and it would not be right or wise to doubt that the State, in creating the Board so strong, had carefully considered what its composition ought to be. He made that observation with special reference to the remarks which had been made as to the Chairman and the three Sheriffs. The experience of all who had sat on Boards of this description was that it was essential to the continuous and proper administration of the Board that there should be at least one member charged with the duty of being on the spot co-operating with the Secretary in keeping the business going. For that purpose it was desirable to have a salaried Chairman. Therefore, with that object it was necessary that there should be a salary, and the experience of the Department showed that the best plan was to have a salaried Chairman. They required for that position a person of good business abilities, and they must offer the remuneration that was likely to secure such services. He did not gather that there was anything like unanimity in the Committee in respect of the Chairman's salary, for he thought that several hon. Gentlemen —one of whom had spoken with the experience of a late member of the Board, and another from very competent knowledge—had stated that the best course was to have a salaried Chairman. He felt sure that the Committee generally would agree with him that, whatever might be said as to the qualifications of Sir Thomas Boyd, it was only fair and right that there should be no disparagement of his industry and his attention to his duties. When the Board was established, he presumed that then, as now, the object of the Legislature was that efficiency should be combined with economy. The second criticism which had

been made as to the composition of the Board related to the three Sheriffs. With regard to those gentlemen, although a lawyer himself, he did not see anything in the nature of things which rendered it absolutely necessary to have three lawyers appointed; but the presence on the Board of a lawyer, or some lawyers, was, he thought, desirable, because certain questions constantly arose which required a technical knowledge of law, and he imagined that the reason why it was prescribed by statute that there should be three Sheriffs was because that was a way of finding three men on the spot of presumable business capacity and administrative experience who were to serve for nothing. It was reasons of economy that brought about the arrangement. The present Government, he might remark in passing, were not responsible for that arrangement, and he only gave this as the fair and reasonable ground which actuated the Predecessors of the present Administration. Observations had been made by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Berwickshire (Mr. Marjoribanks) as to two members of the original Board who went out in 1888. And it was suggested that the mode in which the retirement was carried out had not been harmonious to the feelings of the retiring members, nor a due recognition of their services. He regretted that any impression of that kind should have been left upon these gentlemen in consequence of anything that had taken place, and he, therefore, desired to take that opportunity of publicly stating, on behalf of the Department in charge of the matter, that it was from no want of appreciation of the admirable manner in which those gentlemen had given their services gratuitously, with much attention and assiduity, and with great advantage to the public. He hoped that what he had now said would be accepted by the two gentlemen in question as an ample recognition of the value of the services they had rendered in the interests of the Public Service. He came now to another question of very great importance—namely, the proper representation of the various industries concerned on the Board. He thought he should be fully borne out when he said that that was one of the problems connected with the subject. The difficulty had been to find men with direct and adequate knowledge, and, at the same time, with administrative capacity, who could give their services to the Board. The problem had, in the meantime, been solved by the selection of new members of the Board; and he believed he was expressing the sentiments of those acquainted with the new Board when he said that the experiment had been very successful. The new members possessed that invaluable qualification—the confidence of the fishermen. Not only was it necessary that the members of the Board should be able and competent men, but it was further necessary that they should possess the confidence of those whose lives and living were largely affected by this legislation. He passed now to the largest subject which had been dwelt upon. As to the subject of trawling, he must remind the Committee that the policy of 1885 was an experimental policy. That was to say that the Fishery Board were intrusted to carry out investigations in order to satisfy themselves of the extent of the injury done by trawling, so far as the various fishing grounds were concerned, and they were further empowered to pass bye-laws regulating the mode of fishing. Scientific investigations, accompanied by experiments, had been instituted, and the Board proceeded to deal with particular parts of the coast gradually, so that they might acquire some experience in regard to the bye-laws which it might be necessary to lay down. As soon as the experimental inspection of a particular part of the coast was complete, and the results ascertained, the Board proceeded to prescribe regulations wherever positive injury had been proved. The Fishery Board had proceeded cautiously but assiduously; they had issued bye-laws as the result of their experimental investigations in the different localities, and he believed that a very large part of the East Coast had been, or would shortly be, proclaimed from trawling. He would remind the Committee that the Act of 1885 did not preclude or prejudge the question of trawling generally, and the results of the experiments were not mature enough to justify an absolute prescription. The Board had full power to deal with the matter, but it was thought that the experiments had not yet been sufficiently advanced to justify a universal rule for the whole

of Scotland. It would be found from their Report that the bye-laws laid down affected a very considerable part of the coast. There was great force, he thought, in the observation of the hon. and gallant Member for Argyllshire (Colonel Malcolm) as to the necessity for local powers to deal with fishing. Different districts required different treatment. He spoke with some personal interest in the matter, because he had the honour to represent a constituency whose frontier was wholly seaboard, and, therefore, he was fully alive to the immense interest at stake, and the necessity for protecting the fisheries. But it was necessary that there should be a cautious discrimination as to the circumstances which existed on one coast of the country, and the condition of things on the other. His hon. and gallant Friend proceeded to say that in any legislation that might be proposed there ought to be some recognition of the necessity of dividing the coast into districts. He did not suppose that his hon. and gallant Friend would expect him to say more upon that question now than that such a proposal was in complete consonance with the policy of the Act of 1885. According to the Act there were to be experiments carried out in various districts with a view of ascertaining whether it might not be possible to lay down some general rule. The hon. Member for East Aberdeen (Mr. Esslemont) and an hon. Gentleman below the Gangway had said something in regard to the propriety of limiting the scientific experiments. He hardly supposed that any vindication was necessary of the scientific experiments which were so essential a portion of the Act of 1885, and they would be acting in opposition to the spirit of the Act if the fullest powers were not given to the Board in that respect. As to the question of what checks ought to be required, he had already spoken in part, but it was a very interesting subject for Committee. With respect to the remarks of the hon. and learned Member for Inverness (Mr. Finlay) on the subject of legislation in reference to trawling beyond territorial waters, it was certainly a subject that demanded consideration, because the object of all fishery legislation must be to promote the prosperity of the industry; but it was hardly necessary to say that this was a delicate question, especially when we might be trenching on ground in which other countries were interested. It would be indiscreet if anything more were said from that Bench which might at all prejudge the question. In reference to the question of trawling generally, several hon. Members had spoken of the injuries done by that mode of fishing to the fishing gear. He thought the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Berwickshire was quite right in saying that the existing section of the Act of 1885 did not cover damages in respect of the loss of fish. That was his impression, but he did not speak at all *ex cathedrâ* on the subject. He certainly did not think that it did cover the loss of fish.

MR. HUNTER said, that that had already been decided in several cases.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he should suppose that that was so. It would be exceedingly difficult to ascertain the loss, but he would rather not express an opinion at present as to what the actual state of the law was. Certainly when the wrong-doers were able at night to get rapidly out of sight there would be great difficulty in identifying them, and he could not see what means there could be of recouping those who had sustained loss. He felt, however, the necessity for caution before he pronounced whether it was practicable to carry out the section within the lines of the policy of the section itself. A suggestion had been made with regard to the insufficiency of the English sea police. That also was a matter which fell mainly within the province of the Fishery Board, and the speeches which had been made in the Committee with regard to it would have been more appropriately directed to the Fishery Board than to Her Majesty's Government. The same remark did not apply to the observation of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Berwickshire (Mr. Marjoribanks) about the fishery officers. He felt the force of what the right hon. Gentleman had said as to the qualification under an old Act, 48 *Geo.* III., which might be altogether obsolete considering the novel duties the fishery officers were now called on to perform. It was certainly only reasonable to press that the question should receive consideration, but the consideration necessary would involve consultation with those who had practical experience. He

dared say the right hon. Gentleman would be willing to give the Government the benefit of his views on the subject. The question of the salaries of the fishery officers was one that he could not say much about until the functions and qualifications of the officers themselves had been ascertained. Before that was done it was scarcely possible to pronounce an opinion upon the matter, especially in the absence of an understanding as to what the qualification of the candidates was to be. Some of the fishery officers, at the present moment, performed valuable public services, but it was quite true that some of the functions discharged by them were of a novel, and in some respects a laborious character. He had no doubt the right hon. Gentleman would agree with him that the present condition of business did not require that he should enter more fully into the matter. He would, therefore, pass on to the question of harbours. He had said something last night, which had been misapprehended, as to the present extent of the powers of the Fishery Board in respect of harbours. No doubt the work done had not realized the large expectations which had been formed of it on the assumption that the subject was to be dealt with in a more comprehensive way. It was only right to say that progress was being made of a substantial kind. The Committee would be able to judge what use the Fishery Board had made of their powers as respected harbours by referring to page 23 of the Report. No good would be accomplished by frittering away sums of money inadequate to effect any practical object, and no doubt many applicants had been disappointed. The hon. Member for Banffshire (Mr. R. W. Duff) had made a suggestion which was entitled to careful consideration—namely, the use that might be made of local resources in connection with the construction of harbours. He only mentioned the matter for the purpose of saying that the suggestion was an important one, and well worthy of consideration; and he hoped the hon. Gentleman would not look upon his introduction of the subject as having been thrown away if he only obtained the publicity which his statement would secure. There was one phase of the question with which he was unable to deal, as the hon. Member had not given him Notice of his intention to raise it, but his hon. Colleague the Member for Wigtonshire (Sir Herbert Maxwell), who represented the Treasury, would deal with it subsequently. There were certain other subjects incidental to the question of the fisheries which he would not notice, not from any want of respect for the hon. Gentleman who had raised them, but because they were subjects which would be more appropriately dealt with by the Fishery Board, such as the fishermen's dwellings, the use of the foreshores, and other cognate matters, which, involving as they did an interference with private rights, would require to be dealt with by legislation. [Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL: No.] He took the dissent of the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy as representing the view his hon. Friend took of the matter. In the view of the hon. Member it was always easy to legislate upon these matters.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Easy, but not novel.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he could only say that these questions required much fuller consideration than could be given to them in a debate upon the Estimates. They were questions in which a large portion of the fishing population were deeply interested, and would require careful treatment. The only other point was the Salmon Fisheries Bill. The Government proposed to introduce that Bill in the course of the present Session, but he could not name the precise day, nor was it material, as the only object was to secure that the measure should be before the country during the Recess.

MR. MARJORIBANKS (Berwickshire) said, he should only trouble the Committee with a few observations. What he understood in regard to the Salmon Fisheries Bill was, that it would be introduced this Session in order that it might be before those interested in the matter during the Recess, so that there might be an opportunity of considering its provisions before the beginning of next Session. He thought it was absolutely necessary that the Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board should have a considerable salary. The work of the Board must in a large measure fall upon the Chairman, and unless it was proposed to pay the gentleman who occupied that position a

very substantial salary, it would be impossible to get a sufficiently capable man to perform the duties of the office. He thought the new appointments which had been made to the Board would be satisfactory, and he hoped that the same principle would be adopted in making other appointments in future. In regard to the Gentlemen who had retired, he could only say that they felt somewhat sore at the manner in which they had been treated. Nothing, of course, could be more courteous and candid than the expressions which had been used towards these Gentlemen by the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate, but he (Mr. Marjoribanks) must repeat that they felt the treatment they had received very keenly, and had desired that the matter should be brought before the House. He could not altogether agree with the right hon. and learned Gentleman as to the view he took of the Act of 1885 with regard to trawling. The provisions of the Act gave to the Fishery Board far more than experimental powers. It gave to the Board ample powers to deal with trawling, and to prohibit it not only within the three mile limit but in other places, if the experiments they were authorized to carry out proved that such a step was necessary. Their action was not confined in any way whatever, but they had power to prohibit trawling altogether, if necessary. According to the Report issued by the Board, they had come to the conclusion that in shallow and confined waters trawling did a great deal of harm, and also that in such districts the inconvenience occasioned to the trawlers by the prohibition of trawling would be exceedingly small. Judging from the evidence given in the Report, he certainly thought the time had come when they should take the bull by the horns and prohibit trawling altogether. He was quite sure that none of those who were interested in fishery matters would be satisfied until the Board absolutely prohibited trawling. The right hon. and learned Gentleman's answer in regard to the qualifications of the fishery officers was quite satisfactory, but he could not say as much in reference to the point of increase of salary. He did not think the duties of the fishery officers required any considerable amount of definition, and if the right hon. and learned Gentleman would go to Dover House they would be able to tell him fully what the duties of the Scotch fishery officers were. He had been able to trace out some very important duties last night, and all of them were new duties which had been imposed upon the officers within the last few years in addition to their original duty of branding the barrels in which cured herrings were packed. It was for that particular purpose that the fishery officers were originally appointed, but the other duties which had been thrown upon them since were of infinitely higher importance than branding the herrings. No recognition of these additional duties had been made either in the shape of salary or improvement of position. In regard to harbours, he had not mentioned that question last night in reference to the Fishery Board, because neither in the past nor in the present had any confidence been reposed in the Board as to their administration of harbours. He did not say that that was altogether the fault of the Board, but it was a curious fact, with regard to the correctness of which he would challenge contradiction, that of all the fishery harbours the Fishery Board had undertaken—and he supposed that since they were instituted they had advanced money to something like 36 different harbours—there was not one of them in which an ordinary Scotch fishing boat could get in at low water spring tides. It certainly appeared to him that the first requisite of a good fishing harbour was that it should be accessible to the fishing boats at all states of the tide, and it was singular that this first requisite had not been carried out in the case of a single harbour provided by the Fishery Board. He quite admitted that the Board had not a large sum of money to deal with, or that they were likely to get more. Consequently the fishermen of Scotland must not at present expect much in the shape of harbour works and improvements from the Scotch Fishery Board.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, that in 1886 and 1887 the late Lord Advocate, the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Clackmannan (Mr. J. B. Balfour), promised the introduction of a measure to re-constitute the Fishery Board, and it was admitted that that would be a convenient time for doing so, as the Act of 1882 expired in October,

1887. Lord Lothian had sent a letter to him (Dr. Clark), not a private one, intimating that it was the intention of the Secretary for Scotland to introduce a Bill for that purpose this year, but the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate had now sat down and had not said a single word or given the slightest hope that the Scotch Office intended to do anything in the matter. It would, therefore, appear that they were moving backwards, and that the pledge which had been given to bring in a Bill was not to be carried out.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, the hon. Member would perhaps allow him to explain that the subject was at present under the consideration of the Government, with the view of legislation if necessary. There were certain subjects connected with the fishing question which pointed towards legislation, and it was most desirable that they should be comprehensively dealt with. It was for that reason the subject had been deferred in order that it might be dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

DR. CLARK said, he was glad to have had that explanation. They were, however, told the same thing last year, and more than that, a Bill for the purpose was promised this year; it had not, however, been brought on. Even now the Fishery Board was altogether unsatisfactory and required re-construction. The old Board, which ceased last year, did not possess the confidence of the people for a great many reasons, and in the first place, because it had no one on the Board who represented the classes affected by the legislation. The members of the Board were always fighting among themselves. One clique—the scientific clique—wanted all the money spent in one direction, whereas the clique of practical men wanted to spend it in another, and the members of the Board were consequently at sixes and sevens among themselves. They had now got rid of one section of the Board, comprising two of its members, whose time having expired, had ceased to be associated with the Board. Nevertheless, the Board still remained unsatisfactory, and required to be re-constructed. The sooner it was re-constructed the better. The position of both the Chairman and the Secretary was unsatisfactory. He had no doubt Sir Thomas Boyd was an able business man, who could carry on usefully a large printing business and manage Insurance Companies; but what was wanted in the Chairman of the Board was a man who knew something about the fishing question. The position of the Secretary was also a farce, and until recently the Chief Clerk had a higher salary than the Secretary. He had nothing to say against the Secretary. He was an old sailor, like himself, but he ought to be enjoying his pension instead of occupying a position in which he ought not to be placed. What was wanted in the Secretary, as in the Chairman, was a man who knew something about fishing, and a man who would not be paid less than his clerk. He hoped next year, when Bills dealing with trawling were introduced, they would not be blocked by the Government, but that they would be referred to a Select Committee, and the desires of the majority of the Scottish Members regarding them given effect to. The statement of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate was by no means satisfactory, and he was afraid next year they would have the same discussion over again. In regard to the fishery officers he should be glad to see them paid double the amount of salary they were now receiving. He thought they ought to receive the same remuneration as officers employed in the same kind of work in England and Ireland; being Scotchmen, a couple of pounds a-week was considered to be quite sufficient for them——

An hon. MEMBER: Not so much; only £80 a-year.

DR. CLARK said, he had been under the impression that the salary began at £100. He hoped that something would be done in the matter.

MR. MUNRO FERGUSON said, he looked upon the question of the sea police as one of great importance. He did not think the Scotch Harbour Board would have much influence at the Admiralty in securing a better class of ships or more ships, however urgently they might be required. Therefore, if it would help the right hon. Gentleman and give him any facility, he was prepared to move the reduction of the Vote by a sum of £1,000. The question of the sea police entered more or less into the Lord Advocate's argument with re-

gard to scientific experiments in protected waters. He was afraid that success would not be attained until there was an extension of the prohibition against trawling within the three miles limit. Until that protection was rendered efficient the result of the experiments of the Fishery Board would be anything but satisfactory. It was believed that the protected waters were poached, and that the Regulations of the Fishery Board with respect to particular areas were constantly ignored. Trawling took place within them now; therefore, unless they had some assurance that the question would receive attention from the Government, and that they would take it up, the best course would be to move the reduction of the Vote. He could only regret that the Fishery Board had very little influence with the Admiralty. He was sorry that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate had not been able to give a single pledge as to any of the reforms which had been before the House for years past, and to which the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been over and over again drawn. Not a single pledge had been given that any of these reforms would be carried out, and therefore he must say that the statement of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate was exceedingly unsatisfactory.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he wished to say a word or two in reference to the last part of the speech of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate. What he complained of in regard to the speech of the right hon. and learned Gentleman was not what he had said, but what he did not say. When the right hon. and learned Gentleman said that legislation on such a question would be novel, he had ventured to interrupt the right hon. and learned Gentleman with a "No!" to suggest that, although legislation might be difficult, it would by no means be novel. He could not conceive that a House which had passed an Irish Land Bill and a Crofters Bill, and various other measures of the same kind, could be accused of novel legislation if they were to undertake to deal with the title of the fishermen to their houses and their right to the foreshore. The principle that the fishermen had a right to their improvements was a principle which had been thoroughly accepted by the legislation of that House, and he did not think that there was a stronger case in the whole of the United Kingdom than that of the fishermen. They had built good and valuable houses, but they had no legal tenure whatever, and they were liable to be turned out at any moment at the will of the landlord. The hon. Member for Leith (Mr. Munro Ferguson) had suggested, as one means of getting rid of the difficulty, that charters might be granted. Some liberal landlords had granted a few charters, but many landlords had not done so. He did not expect the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to say off-hand that he would remedy the grievance, but he had expected a more sympathetic answer to assure the people of Scotland that this question would receive the best consideration of the Government. He should have thought that after the practical speech of the hon. and gallant Gentleman the Conservative Member for Argyllshire (Colonel Malcolm)—a Liberal speech in the best sense of the word — that the Government would feel there was such a consensus of opinion on the question that the time had come for legislation in regard to it. In the reign of George III. our ancestors passed an Act entitling fishermen to the use of the foreshores, and of that privilege they had now been deprived. The way in which the foreshores of the country had been made over to the landlords during the last few years was perfectly scandalous. He confessed that he had never listened to a more practical debate in that House, and therefore he would not waste time by prolonging it.

DR. R. McDONALD (Ross and Cromarty) said, there were a few points upon which he desired explanation. The first had reference to the Inspector of Salmon Fisheries. What did that officer do for the money he received? What fisheries did he inspect? The river fisheries or the sea fisheries? Were the proprietors of the fisheries not able to take care of their own property, and why should Parliament be called upon to pay a man to do their work? He trusted that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would explain what the functions of the Inspector of Salmon Fisheries were. He had never seen the gentleman who occupied that position, except on one

occasion, when he saw him engaged on a pleasure tour in the Highlands. He had not been able to find out what his duties were, and why they should pay him a salary was more than he could understand. Then, again, there was the last item on the Vote—£50 for the two commanders of gunboats. He wished to know what the gunboats were, and who the commanders were. There were none on the staff of the Fishery Board. Was it an annuity given to the gunboats for their services against the crofters two years ago? He wished to have a complete explanation of the item. As the whole Vote had been travelled over, he would probably not be out of order if he made a remark in reference to the herring brand. The fees for the herring brand brought in over £8,000 a-year, but the expenses of collection only amounted to £5,600. There was a great disproportion between the amount received and what he could not help regarding as a wasteful expenditure. There was another grievance in connection with the Fishery Board—namely, that while the East Coast was fully represented upon it, there was no one to represent the West Coast.

An hon. MEMBER: One man.

DR. R. McDONALD: Well, one man, the Sheriff of Argyllshire; but the Sheriff of Argyllshire lived in Edinburgh all the year round, and only went round to Argyllshire now and then. He thought there ought to be some one on the Board who understood what was required for the West Coast as well as the East Coast.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) said, the Treasury had been charged with having neglected the representations which had been made to them in former years in relation to the herring brand. He might say that not one single farthing of the surplus revenue and expenditure received from the herring brand went into the Treasury. Of course, when the Post Office made proposals to extend telegraphic communications to certain remote districts in Scotland, the Treasury naturally declined the responsibility of sanctioning them until a guarantee was found, and that guarantee had been found out of the surplus from the herring brand. As he had stated, the Fishery Board had to spend a portion of the surplus fees in aiding the Post Office to make telegraphic communications in connection with the fisheries, and such communication had been greatly extended in late years. The sum expended from the herring brand fees last year amounted to £1,500. It was also said that the Government had no right to charge against the surplus fees any portion of the pensions awarded to the men who carried on the work of branding. In regard to the question of pensions, it was said that the time of the Fishery Officers was not entirely taken up by the branding business, and, therefore, it was not fair to charge the whole of the pensions upon the surplus fees. It did seem unfair to charge the public with the whole of the pensions, seeing that some of the time of the officers was taken up in branding, although they had other duties to perform, and that was the opinion of the Treasury. The sum of £121 charged for stationery seemed to him to be a fair charge to fall upon the surplus fund. The hon. Member who called attention to the branding fees asked why the branding could not be done for nothing. He was afraid it would be very difficult, either in Scotland or anywhere else, to get any work done for nothing, and the men who were employed in branding naturally expected to be paid. It was a work which occupied a great deal of time, and it was necessary that it should be adequately remunerated.

DR. R. McDONALD said, he had not contended that the work should be done for nothing. He had only called attention to the disproportion in the amount received for fees and the money actually expended.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL said, he could not admit that there was a disproportion. The branding fee was a very small one.

DR. R. McDONALD: 4*d.* a barrel.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL said, that it had been reduced to 4*d.* It was now half of what it used to be. The Report of the Commission which sat in 1856 estimated the expenditure in connection with branding fees as £3,280. As the business had increased so had the cost, and both receipts and expenditure occupied about the same proportion; therefore, he denied that there was any disproportion.

MR. FINLAY said, he wished to say a few words in consequence of what had fallen from the hon. Member for Kilmarnock (Mr. S. Williamson) in regard to the question of trawling beyond territorial limits. He was glad to find that the hon. Member agreed with him as to the importance of dealing with the question of trawling within the territorial limits in the interests of the fishing industry. No legislation and no bye-laws dealing with the subject could be satisfactory or adequate for the prevention of the destruction of fish which did not embrace not only the territorial limits, but also the banks situated beyond those limits frequented by the Scotch fishermen. He could not help thinking that the hon. Gentleman was wrong in saying that in 1885 the legal authorities on both sides of the House had laid down that it would be contrary to National law to deal with banks beyond the territorial limits. He apprehended that there must have been some misapprehension on the part of his hon. Friend in regard to that matter. All that could be meant was, it would be contrary to International Law for them to pass any Statute imposing penalties on foreigners with respect to trawling on any banks or places in the sea outside the territorial limit. As to that there could be no controversy whatever. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Lord Advocate spoke of it as a matter of extreme delicacy and difficulty, because it might affect International relations, but he apprehended that no lawyer would dispute that it was perfectly competent for the House of Commons to impose penalties upon British subjects who trawled in certain portions of the sea, although such portions happened to be beyond territorial waters. The only difficulty that could arise was in the case of foreigners, but even foreigners might be subjected to penalties by means of a Convention between different Governments dealing with the subject. Even if that were found difficult to arrange, he apprehended that for all practical purposes the difficulty would be got over by making it illegal to land fish caught in forbidden grounds in a British port. He had made these observations for the purpose of making the matter clear, and in order to remove what he could not help thinking was a misapprehension. He entirely agreed with his hon. Friend the Member for Leith as to the necessity for increased stringency in regard to the Marine Police.

MR. S. WILLIAMSON (Kilmarnock, &c.) said, he agreed with his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Inverness (Mr. Finlay) as to the necessity for prohibiting trawling in territorial waters, but he believed it was held to be outside the powers of the House to stop any lawful enterprize—and trawling was a lawful enterprize—being carried on beyond the three mile limit. He hoped his hon. and learned Friend might be able in the future to deal with this question by a Bill, or in some other way.

MR. R. W. DUFF said, the explanation of the hon. Baronet the Member for Wigton (Sir Herbert Maxwell) was altogether unsatisfactory. He blamed the Treasury for gradually absorbing the whole of the brand surplus. When the brand surplus was first given to the Fishery Board, the amount deducted from it was only £5,400, but the amount deducted from it this year was £6,500, or £1,100 more than formerly. The conditions were exactly the same now as they were when the brand was first established. There always had been guarantees for the extension of telegraphic communications, and the grants for those purposes had been very nearly the same. The grant in 1886 was £1,300, and in 1885 £1,000. He objected altogether to money being taken out of the branding fees for the purpose of guaranteeing telegraphs, although he admitted that a portion of the branding fees had always been appropriated to grants in aid of telegraphs. Then, again, the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate told them that the pensions of the fishery officers were paid out of the surplus of the herring brand fees. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said that the officers had other duties to perform; but if that were so, and they had other duties to perform besides the branding of herrings, he did not see why the entire amount of their pensions should be paid out of the amount of their branding fees. He believed the pensions amounted to something like £750. He asked for an explanation why the branding fees cost £1,100 more for collection now than they did in 1883. He altogether objected to the principle that

the fishermen who were interested in the fishing stations should pay for the telegraphic communication provided for them. If the right hon. Gentleman would turn to the Civil Service Estimates he would find that something like £50,000 a-year was voted for the purpose of subsidising telegraphs in various parts of the world. For instance, there was a sum of £1,900 for such places as St. Vincent, and £35,000 for the Cape of Good Hope, as well as a large sum for telegraphic communication at the mouth of the Gambia and Lagos, yet when they wanted to lay down telegraphic wires at their own doors the Treasury said they must have a guarantee. He objected to that policy altogether. No doubt he should be told that the subsidized Telegraph Boards were for Imperial purposes, but the telegraphs to remote parts of Scotland might also be useful for Imperial purposes if some Paul Jones were some day to come down upon the coast of Scotland. It was, therefore, just as necessary to lay them down on the coast of Scotland as it was at the mouth of the Gambia. He held that the telegraphs ought to be paid up by the Treasury without any guarantee whatever. He ventured to say that the explanation given by the hon. Baronet the Member for Wigtonshire (Sir Herbert Maxwell), in regard to the money expended out of the branding fees, was by no means satisfactory. He had no wish to prolong the discussion; but, unless he got some more satisfactory explanation, he should consider it his duty to move the reduction of the Vote.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, there was one matter he desired to refer to, which he had inadvertently omitted when he first addressed the House. He referred to the very serious injury which was inflicted by trawlers on line fishermen. The Lord Advocate had referred to one difficulty—namely, the difficulty of measuring the damage or ascertaining the value of the line or bait destroyed. He would make a suggestion to the right hon. and learned Gentleman, although he did not expect to get an answer at the present moment. He trusted that, considering what the difficulties were that were to be overcome, he might find in the suggestion a solution of the difficulty. Prohibiting trawling within the three miles limit would go a long way in adverting collisions between the trawlers and the line fishermen. Occasionally very serious injury indeed was inflicted upon the line fishermen by the trawlers. He found from the Fishery Report, that in one case alone, on the Clyde, the fishermen suffered in the years 1886-7 a loss of about £800. There were two difficulties that had to be met. In the first place there was the difficulty of giving definite damages for what was an indefinite loss to the fishermen—the loss of his catch and the loss of time. But the greater difficulty was that of catching trawlers, especially when injury was done to the lines during the night. In a very large number of cases the trawlers escaped detection. He thought that both these difficulties might be met by a system of insurance. A small tax might be imposed on the trawlers, and a fund might be created for the purpose of providing compensation to fishermen, that compensation being granted on certain fixed and definite principles, which would cover the actual cost of the nets destroyed, and also give some reasonable compensation for loss of time and loss of catch. The matter might be regulated by the local officials. It was only reasonable that the trawlers as a body should be liable in this way. It thought it would be more satisfactory to the fishermen to have a fund in the nature of an insurance or indemnity fund of this kind, because the fishery officers, without any legal inquiry, would be able on the spot to say what sum in a given case a line fisherman ought to get out of the fund. The costs of litigation were so serious under the present system, even when they caught the trawler, as practically to diminish to a very large extent the value of the remedy in the hands of the fishermen. He had called it an Insurance fund, but he did not use that word in the strict sense; it was rather a general fund in the shape of indemnity. He did not ask the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to give any answer to his request at the present moment, but he submitted the suggestion to him for consideration. He should be glad if the right hon. and learned Gentleman would put it before the Fishery Board, and pay some attention to it himself,

and, if possible, exercise his own ingenuity in advising some satisfactory means of overcoming the difficulty.

MR. FRASER-MACKINTOSH (Inverness-shire) said, he had listened with great attention to the speech of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate, which was a very able and conciliatory one; but, at the same time, he must say that the right hon. and learned Gentleman had omitted to answer a number of objections which had been stated to this Vote by his hon. Friend. He had overlooked the point raised by his hon. Friend the Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron), as to the constitution of the Board with reference to the West coast of Scotland. The importance of the West coast fisheries had received a most insufficient amount of consideration; the interests of the East and the West coasts fisheries were entirely different. He (Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh) desired to call the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate's attention to the important question of harbour accommodation in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. He was not speaking of great harbours, but of small harbours or piers which fishing vessels could reach in all weathers. These small harbours would not cost much, and would be of immense value to fishermen in the Highlands and Islands. He hoped the Government would take into their serious consideration the necessity for developing the fisheries in the North of Scotland. A suggestion had been made by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Berwickshire (Mr. Majoribanks) in regard to the harbours already constructed by the Fishery Board. The right hon. Gentleman said that not one of them fulfilled the objects for which they were constructed. Surely that was an important matter, deserving the attention, not only of the Fishery Board, but of the Government. In the case of the harbour constructed in the Northern part of the Island of Lewis, in the County of Ross, the fishermen themselves declared that had the work been carried out as laid down by the Fishery Board they would be altogether ineffective. Notwithstanding that a representation to that effect was made to the Fishery Board, no deference whatever was paid to the opinion of the people. Thousands were laid out in the harbours, and which had proved to be practically ineffective. He impressed on the Government the importance of looking very closely to the engineering element in reconstituting the Fishery Board in order to avoid such misapplication of money.

MR. A. SUTHERLAND (Sutherland) said, that he represented a constituency which was much interested in the questions of trawling and harbour accommodation. He hoped the Government would take into their serious consideration and speedily carry out the suggestions which had been made in the course of the discussion. The right hon. and learned Lord Advocate, in the discharge of his duties, which he had certainly carried out in a more pleasant manner than they had been accustomed to witness in the official who filled that high Office, had given them assurance that these matters would be attended to. But he could not forget that in previous years they had received the same sort of assurances as were now given to them, and that nothing had ever been practically done. He hoped, however, that the present discussion would bear some fruit. The hon. and learned Member for the Inverness Burghs (Mr. Finlay) had suggested the prohibition of trawling on certain banks outside the territorial limit, but the views of the Sutherlandshire fishermen, so far as he had ascertained them, were that trawling should be permitted within the three mile limit and confined to it, leaving the waters outside to the line and net fishermen, the reason being that the trawlers had completely depleted the banks inside. In the Local Government Bill promised for next year powers should be taken for a larger scheme of harbour construction than had hitherto been adopted, Local Boards being constituted for the purpose of raising money. On the North of Sutherlandshire there were 80 miles of rock bound Coast with a scattered population supposed to make a livelihood by fishing, yet there was not a single accessible harbour on that shore to which they could run for shelter. At Golspie, the local fishermen, by their own efforts, had constructed a breakwater which was not to be despised, and thought about £1,000 would be sufficient for what more was required to be done, and though their application had been before the Fishery Board for some

years they had got nothing. There was another matter he desired to make an observation upon. It had been referred to already by his hon. Friend the Member for Ross (Dr. R. McDonald)—namely, the salmon fisheries. Salmon was in no respect public property in Scotland, and he did not see why the Committee should vote a sum of £600 to an officer for inspecting the salmon fisheries; as the fisheries were private property he could not understand why the proprietors did not pay for the inspection. The country of course did not expect that the proprietors of salmon fisheries should do the work of inspecting salmon fisheries themselves, but it was a very questionable policy to ask the country to pay the work of an Inspector. Then, again, he would point out that no explanation had been given by the hon. Baronet the Member for Wigton (Sir Herbert Maxwell) in regard to the item of £50 put to commanders of gunboats. He wished to know what was the meaning of that item. Of course, if services were rendered to the Fishery Board in Scotland by the commanders of gunboats, it was only proper that they should be remunerated. It would, however, be interesting to know what was the amount of this item last year.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, the amount was given to the commander of the *Jackal*, whose services to the Fishery Board were not covered by his pay as an officer of the Navy. The sum was paid for services performed on behalf of the Fishery Board.

MR. A. SUTHERLAND said, he had been under the impression that the item referred to another subject altogether. He was glad to hear the explanation which was given by the hon. Gentleman. He knew very well that good service was performed by the *Jackal*, and he did not object to this being paid for. He did not think that the answer of the hon. Gentleman in reference to the fees for herring branding was at all satisfactory. It was not enough to say that the same proportion existed between the income and the expenditure as was maintained in 1886. There ought to have been a larger increase in the revenue than in the expenditure, owing to the enormous increase in the number of barrels branded. He thought that Her Majesty's Government ought to take active and vigorous measures to carry out legislation in regard to the prohibition of trawling and making provision for harbour accommodation. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Berwickshire (Mr. Marjoribanks) had stated last night that the income derived from the herring fishing alone was equal to the rental of the land. Every penny of that money was spent in the localities, which was a great deal more than could be said in regard to the rental of the land. It would be seen that this industry was, without exception, the most important industry in Scotland; though he was of opinion that the Fishery Board was performing its duty better now than for some time past, a great deal remained to be done by it for the benefit of the fishermen in Scotland. He hoped the scientific investigation which was being carried on would, although he was disposed to question the utility of the investigation, have a more direct practical bearing than it had yet had on the herring fishing, which was by far the most important part of the industry. He was not questioning the value of the experiments, but he failed to see that hitherto they had any direct practical bearing on the herring fishing. Probably the foundation might be laid by those experiments for something that hereafter might be of use to the fishermen. That was quite possible, but hitherto he did not believe that the catch of herrings in Scotland, or of any other fish, had been increased by those experiments.

MR. MACDONALD CAMERON (Wick, &c.) said, that he also was dissatisfied with the answer of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to the hon. Gentleman the Member for Ross, in reference to the herring brand fees and the cost of collection. What he principally felt annoyed at was that the hon. Baronet would not admit that there was a disproportion between the expenditure and the revenue.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL said, there really was no disproportion, taking the totals into consideration.

MR. MACDONALD CAMERON said, he thought that an explanation ought to be given of the reason why the cost of collection was 70 per cent of the total amount. He also considered that the answer of the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Advocate in reference to the item of £50 for commanders of gunboats

was misleading. When the right hon. and learned Gentleman was asked to whom the sum of £50 was paid he stated that it was paid to the Commander of the *Jackal*. Now it happened that the *Jackal* was the gunboat associated with the protection of the herring fisheries in Scotland, and he found that the Commander of the *Jackal* was down in the Estimates for a sum of £100, in addition to his naval pay.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, that he was in error in his previous statement. The *Jackal* was separately remunerated, and the £50 was paid to commanders of gunboats for fishery services, the remuneration being calculated on a similar scale.

MR. MACDONALD CAMERON said, he did not think the Fishery Board, notwithstanding the additions which had been made to it, would meet the requirements of the fishing industry until there were more practical men upon it, and in order to mark his dissatisfaction with its operations and with the promises of the Government, he moved to reduce the Vote by £150.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,277, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Macdonald Cameron.*)

MR. ASHER (Elgin, &c.) said, he rose in consequence of remarks made by his hon. Friends the Members for Inverness and Kilmarnock (Mr. Finlay and Mr. Williamson), in regard to the prohibition of trawling outside the territorial limit.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I rather think that subject is outside the limit of this Vote. A statement has been made and the matter has been closed, and it does not appear to be relative to the action of the Fishery Board.

MR. ESSLEMONT (Aberdeen, E.) said, he was sure it was by inadvertence that the Lord Advocate had not answered a point which was raised last night. Just before Progress was reported last night he asked the hon. Baronet the Member for Wigtonshire (Sir Herbert Maxwell), or the Lord Advocate, for some explanation of the item of £2,000, which was set down for scientific investigation. He had no doubt that the £2,000 might be very properly paid, but some information, he thought, ought to be afforded as to who received the money.

DR. R. McDONALD (Ross and Cromarty) said, he had one question to ask in reference to the £20,000 allowed to the Fishery Board in Scotland, for boats and fishing gear for the crofters of the Highlands. How much of that money had been spent, and how many boats and what fishing gear had been provided out of it?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON presumed that the hon. Gentleman referred to advances to fishermen under the Crofters Act. Down to the 7th of that month £11,390 17*s.* 3*d.* had been advanced.

DR. R. McDONALD: How many boats had been provided?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he had not particulars upon that point, but he would endeavour to supply the hon. Gentleman with them. He wished to take the opportunity of referring to the office of the Salmon Fishing Inspector. This office was constituted under the Act of 1882, and the duty of the Inspector was to inspect all the salmon fisheries in Scotland under the Fisheries Act. It was quite a mistake to suppose that the office was created in the interest of the salmon fishery proprietors; on the contrary, those proprietors were subjected to the inspection by Act of Parliament.

DR. CLARK asked whether the item of £5,635, for cost of collection, included the salary of the 30 fishery officers and general inspectors?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON: Yes.

MR. ESSLEMONT: What is the explanation of the £2,000?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON thought that the hon. Gentleman would find the particulars in the Fishery Report. He was not able to find the passage, but he had no doubt that the expenditure was legitimate and authorized.

MR. ESSLEMONT: To whom is the money paid?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON: I cannot say off-hand.

MR. PHILLIPS (Lanark, Mid) said, he desired some information with reference to the extra salaries paid to commanders of gunboats. Were those officers not like other civil servants—namely, paid for their full time? If so, why did they get anything extra for

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merely naval service on the coast of Scotland?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL said, that there was a Treasury Minute, dated the 30th of November, 1850, which assigned the payment of £100 a-year to naval officers engaged in matters connected with the fisheries, for the extra labours imposed upon them.

MR. PHILLIPS said, he did not see why these officers should get any more than their ordinary pay for their full time. It seemed to him that it should be a principle in the Government service that when a man was paid for his full time he should give his full time. He objected to the principle that a man should get a kind of retaining fee when he entered the Government service, and that for any work he performed he should be paid extra.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL said, this included correspondence.

MR. PHILLIPS asked if they were to understand that the commanders of gunboats spent £100 a-year in correspondence? If the hon. Baronet assured him that that was absolutely the case, he would withdraw all opposition to the payment.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL said, that that was the reason for the Treasury Minute of November, 1850; and if the hon. Gentleman had been as long at the Treasury as he had been, he would know that the Treasury required very solid reasons for the allowances they made.

MR. PHILLIPS said, that it seemed to him that the Minute of 1850 ought to be revised. He did not believe that the commander of any gunboat spent £100 a-year in connection with fishery work. Because he objected to the principle of paying men a retaining fee, and then paying them for work they performed, he should vote with his hon. Friend the Member for Wick.

DR. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W.) said, there seemed something very mysterious about the £2,000 paid for scientific investigation. He did not object to such investigation, and he thought that scientific men ought to be well paid, but it was only right that the Committee should know where the money went to.

MR. ANDERSON (Elgin and Nairn) said, he understood that the Motion he proposed last night could not, in pursuance of the Rules of the House, be put now. That was the Motion to strike out the salary of the Chairman of the Fishery Board. He confessed he had listened with care to the explanations given by the Lord Advocate, and that his views with regard to that salary were not in any degree changed. He thought that the proper course would be to reduce the salary from £800 to £400 or £500 a-year and give the remainder to the other members of the Board. It was perfectly clear from what had fallen from hon. Members in the course of the debate that the practical men who ought to be placed on the Board should be paid for their services. Money ought to be found for that purpose, and it might be found out of the £800 paid to the Chairman of the Board, which was an enormous salary to be paid for the work the Chairman had to do. He confessed the most bitter disappointment at the attitude taken by the Government in regard to the fishery question. The debate upon this Vote was an exact repetition of two debates which he had had the honour of listening to in the House of Commons. It was absolutely sickening to him, and it must be to every Member who took a deep interest in the prosperity of the fishing industry, to be told, as they had been told two or three times this Session, that the Government were preparing—he believed that the Government went almost as far as to say that they had prepared—a measure dealing with the constitution of the Fishery Board and with other fishery matters, and to find that yet upon this occasion not a single word had fallen from the Lord Advocate as to that measure. He did not believe that a line of that Bill had been prepared, and he joined heartily in the protest, not so much against the Fishery Board, as against the gross neglect of the Government in regard to the various fishery matters.

THE CHAIRMAN: I did not rule that the Motion made by the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Anderson) last night could not be made again, but I stated that in accordance with the practice of the Committee the Motion had lapsed. That was when the hon. Member for Aberdeen (Mr. Esslemont) was appealing to the hon. Gentleman to withdraw the Motion.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 72; Noes 122: Majority 50.—(Div. List, No. 343.)

Original Question again proposed.

DR. CLARK said, he would like the Lord Advocate to tell them something definite about the £2,000 set down for scientific investigation. He understood that the sum was spent by Professor Ewart and a scientific committee in experiments, and that it did not go to the Board at all.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, that that was the case. He was informed that the gentlemen engaged in the experiments, so far from making money, were really out of pocket.

MR. MACDONALD CAMERON asked what staff were engaged in making the experiments?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON could not say, but thought that the information would be found in the Fishery Board's Report.

MR. MARJORIBANKS thought that he could give hon. Members a little information upon this point. He knew that a great deal of work had been carried on by the scientific department of the Scotch Fishery Board, and that there was a great deal now being done by Professor Ewart. Work was also being done by Professor Mackintosh in the laboratory at St. Andrew's; there was a laboratory at Granton, and it was proposed to establish another laboratory somewhere in Bute, he thought it was at Rothesay. He really believed the money was properly spent, and he hoped his hon. Friends would now allow the Vote to be taken.

MR. ESSLEMONT said, he was quite satisfied with the explanation, and therefore did not desire to press the matter further.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

(2.) £990, to complete the sum for the Lunacy Commissions, Scotland.

DR. FARQUHARSON said, that this was one of the cases, not an isolated one, in which the Scotch procedure was very much better than the English procedure. He had a practical object in saying this, because he wished to impress upon the Government the desirability, in view of the Lunacy Bill which was promised, of considering the Scotch system, with the idea of establishing it in England. First of all, they had in Scotland small lunacy districts, and a resident Commissioner went round the districts frequently, thus ensuring very frequent inspection of lunatics. He believed that in Scotland a lunatic was properly inspected three or four times a year; but a lunatic in England was lucky if he saw an Inspector once in two years. Lunacy inspection ought to be frequent, and made by the same Inspector, so that he could observe whether any improvement was taking place or not in a lunatic's condition. In Scotland, too, they had more Commissioners in proportion to the number of lunatics than there were in England. He believed that in England the Commissioners did their work well, but there were too few of them. Here, too, there were a certain number of lawyer Commissioners who went round with the doctors, and that from a practical point of view was not wise. No lawyer visited lunatic asylums in Scotland; there were legal gentlemen who dealt with any case from a legal point of view when necessity arose, but they did not go round to pronounce opinions upon cases of insanity which only doctors could pronounce. He had one practical suggestion to make. In Scotland the Commissioners were not prohibited from private practice, and that was an arrangement which gave rise to some inconvenience. The Commissioners might, whether they acted from the highest motives or not, have aspersions cast upon them of unjustly favouring one man more than another. He did not think they did, but thought that it was an anomaly that men occupying the position of Lunacy Commissioners should be allowed to engage in private practice. He certainly thought that it was worth the while of the Lord Advocate or his Representative to consider whether it was not desirable to remove a condition of things which might give rise to misconception.

Vote *agreed to.*

(3.) £1,948, to complete the sum for the Registrar General's Office, Scotland.

(4.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £3,347, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come

in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor and for Expenses under the Public Health and Vaccination Acts, including certain Grants in Aid of Local Taxation in Scotland."

DR. CAMERON (Glasgow, College) said, that this was a Vote which ought not to be allowed to pass without some protest. The Board of Supervision in Scotland performed duties which were performed by the Local Government Board in England; but, whereas the Local Government Board in England was, through the President of the Board, directly responsible to Parliament, the Board of Supervision in Scotland was not directly responsible to Parliament. It was true that the Solicitor General for Scotland was an *ex-officio* member of the Board, but he did not know whether that hon. and learned Gentleman ever attended. On occasions when he had proposed to ask the Solicitor General for Scotland questions in regard to the action of the Board, he had found himself referred to the Lord Advocate as the representative in the House of the general government of Scotland. He maintained that the whole Vote for this Board was superfluous and unnecessary, and that the duties discharged by the Board would be infinitely better discharged, and discharged in a more Constitutional manner, by a department of the Scotch Office. What was the constitution of the Board? There was a paid Chairman, who, he believed, was practically the Board, but who, unlike the President of the Local Government Board, was totally inaccessible to Members of the House of Commons. Then there was the Lord Provost of Glasgow and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Solicitor General for Scotland. They were to have an extra Lord Provost in Scotland; Dundee was recently created a City, and forthwith the Provost of that new-born City assumed the title of Lord Provost. Why should not the Lord Provost of Dundee be added to the Board of Supervision? On what earthly grounds should they select two Lord Provosts as members of this Board? He did not say they were not useful members at times. As a matter of fact, he knew that when there was great destitution in the Highlands the Lord Provost of Glasgow went to the Board of Supervision in order to lay before them certain facts which had come to his notice. But he discovered in connection with the matter that the Lord Provost of Glasgow did not generally attend the Board of Supervision, and they could not make a more irrational *ex officio* selection than that of a Lord Provost. The Lord Provost of a Scotch City had nothing to do with the administration of the Poor Law. If they selected the Chairmen of certain large Parichial Boards there would be some sense in it, but to take men whose duties were entirely confined to the administration of municipal affairs, and who had nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Poor Law and had no experience in connection with it, and who had no special qualification for a seat on the administrative Board of Supervision, seemed to him (Dr. Cameron) and utter absurdity. He believed that, as a matter of fact, one at any rate of the Lord Provosts did not habitually attend. He did not know whether the Lord Provost of Edinburgh did, although he was on the spot; and he did not know whether there was any quorum required when the Board met, or whether it simply met to register the decisions of its Chairman. The Solicitor General for Scotland was a member of the Board. He would like to know how often the Solicitor General attended the meetings; how often the Lord Advocate, whe Solicitor General, attended the meetings of the Board? The right hon. and learned Gentleman gave no indication that he was an assiduous attendant. He (Dr. Cameron) did not wonder at it, for a gentleman in the right hon. and learned Gentleman's position, who had much work to do in London, and who was very busily engaged when he happened to be in Edinburgh, could not be expected to devote much time to the work of the Board of Supervision, especially when he had no particular interest in it. He presumed that the object of putting the Solicitor General for Scotland on the Board as an *ex officio* member was that the Board should have the benefit of his legal advice when any knotty question turned up. There were four other legal gentlemen members of the Board—namely, the Sheriffs of Perthshire, Renfrewshire, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire, and there was also Lord Hamilton and Mr. Dundas. The Board was composed in the most arbitrary manner;

it was composed without reference to the fitness of things, and it was intrusted with powers of very great magnitude. He did not mean to criticize the method in which it discharged its duties. It discharged its duties—he had no doubt the Chairman did—conscientiously, but in many respects it appeared more sluggish in its action in connection with the relief of the poor than it would be if it had its representative in the House of Commons. For instance, there had been a great amount of destitution in the Highlands, but it was not until public attention was called in every conceivable way to the distress, that the Board of Supervision took any steps to obtain official reports upon it. Again, there was a question which was always cropping up—namely, the propriety of giving relief under certain circumstances to able bodied poor. He was certain that if they had a representative of the Scotch Poor Law system in the House of Commons, this question would be brought under his attention, and he would see the propriety of considering the question of relaxing on occasions of emergency the very strict regulations under which alone in Scotland relief could be given. He believed that at the present moment the Board of Supervision was intrusted with the duty of distributing the £20,000 voted by Parliament in aid of medical relief in Scotland. No doubt the Board distributed that money in accordance with certain principles; it laid down certain requirements, and said that unless a Parochial Board complied with those requirements it should not participate in the grant. He imagined that the Board of Supervision should go further, and should have the power of insisting upon Boards making provision such as was to be found in every civilized country for the treatment of the sick and poor. Again, he was perfectly certain of this, that if the Board of Supervision in Scotland was directly represented in the House of Commons, the Parochial Boards would not long be constituted in the most absurd manner they now were, and that the representative element would be introduced into those Boards to an infinitely greater extent than it was at present. It was only on a few of the Boards—on the urban Boards, some 11 or 12—that there was any attempt at popular representation. Even on those Boards the popular representation was of the most absurd character. There was a system of multiple voting, and it was tempered by *ex officio* members and representatives of Kirk Sessions, and so on. Altogether they had throughout the whole Poor Law system of Scotland an administration carried on by Bodies either of a purely non-representative character, or of a representative character which would not be tolerated for a moment if there was a direct representative of the Board in the House of Commons. The duties intrusted to the Board would, he presumed, be largely increased in future. He presumed that the duty of distributing the Probate Duty Grant was to be intrusted to this Board. In the first place, the immense amount of the expenses at present incurred in connection with the Board might be saved if the duties discharged were transferred to the Scotch Office, and discharged by some official of that Office. A single official, who might be paid a much smaller salary than was now paid to the Chairman of the Board, would suffice to do the duties performed by the Chairman. The Secretary for Scotland would be responsible for the duties at present performed by the Board of Supervision, and he or his representative in the House of Commons would then be directly responsible to the House. He (Dr. Cameron) was perfectly certain that no one would attempt to defend the constitution of the Board of Supervision. As to the way in which the Board had discharged its functions, he might mention that it neglected to lay down stringent rules in regard to the distribution of medical relief by parishes, that it neglected to initiate or to recommend the initiation of any reform in the constitution of Parochial Boards, and that it had neglected its duties when any attempt was made to recover property belonging to the public under Act of Parliament for the purposes of the Poor Law. There was a very considerable sum of money raised by collections at church doors in Scotland. This money collected at church doors was the property of the poor, and it was expressly provided by Act of Parliament that the money should be distributed among the poor. In certain cases the collections were handed over to the Parochial Board, but in the vast majority of cases they were not

handed over to the Parochial Board, but were dealt with by the representatives of the Established Church. That certainly was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament. He did not say whether the present practice should be continued or not; but he thought it was the duty of the Board, in the public interest, to see that the law with regard to moneys raised for the relief of the poor was carried into effect. What did the Board do? They furnished Returns of the amount collected at church doors, but they took no trouble to see that the money was devoted to the purpose for which it was intended. On several occasions the House of Commons had ordered to be presented a Return giving, in a consecutive form, the amount of money so collected which had not been handed over to the Parochial Boards. The late Mr. Duncan M'Laren obtained an order for such a Return, and he (Dr. Cameron) had also obtained an order for a like Return, but the Return had never been produced. Its production was not agreeable to the Board, and it would have entailed upon them some trouble. He received privately an intimation that if he wanted the information he might find it by wading through a mass of Blue Books. Was there ever such a reply to an order of the House of Commons for the production of a Return? He proposed to reduce the Vote by the sum of £5,000, which would be somewhere about the amount saved by the abolition of this absurd Board, and the transference of its work to the Department of the Secretary for Scotland.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is not £5,000 of the Vote to be voted, but only £3,347.

DR. CAMERON: Then I will move to reduce the Vote by £3,000.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That £347 be granted for the said Service."—(*Dr. Cameron.*)

DR. CLARK said, he had intended to move a reduction of the Vote by a smaller sum than that mentioned in the present Motion, but he had no hesitation in supporting the reduction by the larger amount named by his hon. Friend the Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron). He would very briefly state to the Committee the historical facts relating to the relief of the poor in Scotland. Up to 1579 the cost of the poor was entirely defrayed from church door collections. In that year the justices were empowered to raise assessments, but that power was, in 1597, transferred to the Kirk Sessions. So Kirk Sessions had the right to levy assessments on property, and from such assessments, and the church door collections, the entire revenue for the relief of the poor came. In 1672 the heritors were associated with the Kirk Sessions in spending the money, but the arrangement did not work well, and in 1693 it was decided by the Privy Council that one-half of the collections should go to the Heritors. That continued till 1845, when the Poor Law Act was passed. By that Act the Heritors' rights were transferred to the Parochial Board. He supposed that the reason why the Scotch Parochial Boards were in an unsatisfactory condition was because of the historical defect, for now they had got the Kirk Sessions, the heritors, and the ratepayers forming the Parochial Boards. By the Act of 1845, which was still in operation, the Board of Supervision was empowered to send to the Kirk Sessions for information. In the form which the Board of Supervision sent out they inserted a clause of the Act, which was to the effect that in all parishes in which it had been agreed that assessments should be levied for the relief of the poor, all moneys arising from the ordinary church collections, from and after the date on which such assessments had been imposed, belonged to and should be at the disposal of the Kirk Session of each parish, providing always that nothing thereinafter contained should authorize the appropriation of the proceeds of collections other than those which were then in whole or in part legally applicable, or should deprive the heritors of the right to examine the accounts of the Kirk Sessions and to inquire into the manner in which the funds had been applied. Up to 1845, as he had said, one-half of the church collections was spent by the Kirk Sessions in support of the poor, and the other half went to the heritors; but by the Act of 1845 the whole sum was to remain with the Kirk Sessions, to be spent for the relief of the poor. That, he supposed, would be the question in dispute, and on that point he wished to read an opinion given by

Judges just before the Act of 1845 was passed. There was a case of Panmure *v.* Sharp heard on the 30th of May, 1839. In that case Lord Gillies said—

"I hold it to be a sacred principle in the civil polity of Scotland that the collections at the doors of our churches are in truth the property of the poor."

Lord Mackenzie said—

"The ordinary collections at the doors of parish churches belong to the poor. This was expressly decided in the case of Hamilton."

Lord Fullarton said—

"The illegality of making any collections at ordinary parish churches to interfere with the voluntary contributions for the poor is admitted. Collections cannot legally be made at the doors of parish churches for any other object than for the support of the poor."

By the Act of 1845 the money was to be used for the purposes to which it had hitherto been applicable, and by the decision of the Courts the money could only be used for the support of the poor. The Kirk Sessions, however, claimed that they could use the money for their own poor; that, in short, they could use it as a means of keeping the people in the Established Church. That question came before the Courts, and in the case of Cunningham *v.* M'Ewan, heard on the 9th of February, 1854, Lord President M'Neill said—

"The question is not whether the Kirk Sessions are to administer the fund for the poor of the Established Church. In regard to one-half or the whole of the collections, no such doctrine could be maintained by any Kirk Session. They are to administer it for the poor of no particular denomination. They are not to pervert a fund raised for the relief of the poor generally to the relief of those in connection merely with the Established Church. They hold that fund for a National purpose."

Lord Rutherford, who coincided, said—

"I am surprised at the position taken by the Sheriff Depute, that this fund, given to the Kirk Session for the purpose of general distribution, could possibly be reserved for the purpose of benefiting the poor of the Established Church. That is a monstrous doctrine, and I am astonished it should even be mooted now. The duty of the Kirk Sessions is most sacred. They have no right to inquire as to religious belief. They are bound to look to the circumstances of the party, and to that alone."

He thought this decision of the Court of Session, which had never been overridden by any legislation, clearly proved that the church door collections were the property of the poor, and ought to be spent for the benefit of the poor. He did not mean to say that they ought to be spent on paupers, but that they ought to be spent in charities for the poor, those on the verge of pauperism. A Return had been made of the moneys arising from church door collections in assessed parishes since 1845, and from it he noticed that of £17,095 received in 1846-7, £8,587 had been spent in the relief of the poor, and £6,826 for other purposes. He found that in 1867-8 the receipts had increased to £22,000, and that £10,400 was spent in relief of the poor and that £10,400 went to other purposes. Last year there was £38,746 received, of which only £8,000 was spent in the relief of the poor, and over £29,000 was spent for other purposes, so that bit by bit the church door collections were being diverted from their proper use. Last year, when the collections amounted to £38,746, they spent less in the relief of the poor than was spent in 1846-7, when the church door collections were only £17,000. He doubted very much whether they could legally spend the money on "other purposes." Decisions had been given that they could not, but in the form sent out by the Board of Supervision the Board did not ask for the information. The Board said that in filling up the Return it was unnecessary to specify upon what the money was spent. They underlined that statement, or, in other words, especially called the attention of the Kirk Sessions to the fact that they ought not to give the Board of Supervision the details which the Act of Parliament said they ought to give. In fact the Kirk Sessions did not bother very often to make a Return at all. Sometimes the form had been returned without any information being given in it at all; but not a single fine had been imposed, although fines ought to have been imposed. He would not take up the time of the Committee further, but he hoped to hear from the Lord Advocate some reason for the course adopted by the Board of Supervision. He did not bring forward this matter because a Conservative Government was in power; as a matter of fact, the illegality had been winked at by both Governments. What he was anxious to know was the ground upon which the Board of Supervision had acted?

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) agreed with all that had been said with regard to the law of Scotland

concerning church-door collections. There was no doubt whatever that such collections ought by law to go to the relief of the poor. There was no doubt that the Kirk Sessions were bound to devote the money to that purpose, the management of the fund being in their hands. But on the other hand the Board of Supervision had no power under Statute to intefere with the distribution of the money by the Kirk Sessions. All the Board of Supervision were empowered to do was simply to call for certain returns. Whether the law ought to vest the Board of Supervision with power to see that there was a proper application of the money was a matter open to consideration, but at present the fact stared them in the face that the Board of Supervision had no power under Statute to call for a Return beyond the Return presented every year according to the requirements of the Act. At the same time hon. Gentlemen must not suppose that the community of Scotland were without a remedy, because the Act of 1845 laid it down very distinctly that any Heritor in any parish might call the Kirk Session to account for any misappropriation of money.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the statement as to the limited power of the Board of Supervision is correct, this discussion is irrelevant to the Vote.

DR. CLARK said, that what he had endeavoured to establish was that the form sent out by the Board of Supervision did not represent the spirit, wording, or intention of the Act, and that the powers the Act of 1845 gave to the Board had not been carried out. The Act empowered the imposition of certain fines in case of necessity, but the Board of Supervision had neglected to impose them.

THE CHAIRMAN: I did not understand that that was the point raised. The question is whether the Board of Supervision have failed in their duty under this Vote.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON thought the point was exactly as the Chairman had put it. The Act of Parliament imposed the duty upon the Sessions clerk or other officer appointed by the Kirk Session to report annually to the Board of Supervision, and the penalty for refusing to make the report was one which fell on the Session clerk or other officer appointed. He understood the Chairman's ruling to be that the question of what was a proper application of this money was not before the Committee, and, therefore, he turned to the observations of the hon. Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron). As to the constitution of the Board of Supervision, he did not say that the Provosts of Glasgow and Edinburgh attended the meetings of the Board regularly by any means, but the business of the Board was conducted in such a way that if there be any question upon which it was natural to suppose that the Provost of Edinburgh or of Glasgow was likely to have certain information, he received an intimation that his assistance was desired. The business of the Board was necessarily conducted in the main by the Chairman and those members of the Board who were paid for attending to it. As the hon. Gentleman no doubt knew, the Sheriffs of the counties specified in the Act received an allowance of £150, and they attended regularly the meetings of the Board. The hon. Gentleman was also aware, no doubt, that the Commission which inquired into the public offices of Scotland in 1870 reported that there was a very large amount of work done by the Board; indeed, anyone who had had experience of the proceedings of the Board must know that there was a constant volume of business requiring attention at the hands of the Board. Questions affecting the administration of the Poor Law, questions relating to the public health, had frequently to be dealt with, involving, as they did, a large number of legal points. Questions arose as to buildings, and as to individual cases of paupers, all requiring an amount of attention which would take up a very large share of the time of any general public Department in England if there was such a transference as the hon. Gentleman desired. When holding the Office of Solicitor General for Scotland, several questions had arisen in the office of the Board of Supervision, and his attendance had been requested, and on those and other occasions he had been present at the meetings of the Board. With regard to the points of objection which the hon. Gentleman stated to the conduct of business by the Board, he would only say one word. It was said to be a great cause of complaint against the Board of Supervision that they had allowed the

constitution of Parochial Boards to remain in an anomalous position, but clearly a Board established by Act of Parliament had no business to interfere with the constitution of another Body created by the same Statute. Again, so far as the representation of the Board in Parliament was concerned, the hon. Gentleman was aware that the Board was in constant communication with the Scotch Office. The work of the Board was necessarily more or less of a legal character, and the distance alone between Edinburgh and the Scotch Office in London would cause delay in the settlement of questions which might arise, and which delay he regarded as most undesirable. The Committee would be aware that a certain number of functious of the Board were exercised continuously in person by the Chairman, and the consequence was that the work of the Board in discharging a number of important duties was never interrupted. He thought the Committee would have observed that there had not been any case of neglect on the part of the Board given, and he ventured to say that the money asked for by this Vote was abundantly well earned.

DR. CAMERON said, he did not consider the answer of the Lord Advocate satisfactory, because he had, as usual, been remarkably skilful in evading strong points, and confining himself to weak ones. He had told the Committee that the distance between Edinburgh and London would be an insurmountable obstacle to the proposal made, owing to the delay which would occur in communications. He imagined that there were just as many important questions arising in connection with the Criminal Law in Scotland, and yet they had never heard of any Lord Advocate proposing to deprive himself of his jurisdiction in criminal matters on the ground of his office being in London. He objected to this Board as being absolutely non-representative, and as being constituted on no intelligible principles whatever. He objected to it also as being an absolute anachronism. There was a Chairman who might or might not be selected for special fitness, but the Board itself consisted of the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, two thoroughly excellent men, and thoroughly conversant with local matters, but who had nothing to do with the Poor Law. Then there were four Sheriffs on the Board, who, he (Dr. Cameron) had no doubt, gave decisions upon points of law; but the matters which had to be decided did not require the attendance of four Sheriffs, at £150 each; and, further, they were told that the Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow were only present when their attendance was requested. He objected that they should only attend when their co-operation was desired in passing any particular measure. His Motion was not mainly or appreciably on the ground of the way in which the Board discharged its duties. He had specified earlier in the afternoon the way in which the grant in aid of medical relief was distributed, and he said it was the duty of the Board to at least recommend the Parochial Boards in Scotland to provide medical attendance and medicine for the poor and pauper lunatics in the districts in which they lived. Then he had pointed out that a great hardship had arisen with regard to the granting of relief to able-bodied poor. He did not think that this was a matter on which the Board of Supervision should legislate, but a matter on which, if it was worth what it cost, it might be expected to recommend legislation. He had also referred to church-door collections for the purpose of showing the neglect of the Board in seeing that the intention of the law in that matter was carried out, and protesting that the Board should comply with the Orders of that House, and not treat them with contempt. He held that the Office of Secretary for Scotland might be increased in value to the country, and expenditure vastly reduced, if the number of Edinburgh Boards were cut down, and they were amalgamated with the Scotch Office as a Department of that Office. This particular Office was organized upon no rational principles, and yet it dealt with most important matters—namely, the care of the poor and sanitary administration in Scotland, with regard to which he said there ought to be direct representation in Parliament. What would English Members think if it were proposed that, instead of the President of the Local Government Board being a Member of the Government, and sitting in the House of Commons, some respectable gentleman outside should be placed at the head of the Department, and no one left in the

House to answer directly for its acts? And yet that was precisely the position in which Scotch Members found themselves. The Board was not properly constituted, and would not be so until they had a Minister in that House whom they could hold responsible for any neglect that might take place. One word as to what had fallen from the Lord Advocate, to show why he had moved the reduction of the Vote. He did so on the ground that the Board would be more efficient if it were a Department under the control of the Scotch Office, and on the ground that there would be much less expense to the country in consequence.

DR. CLARK asked, if he should be in Order in referring to a misleading Circular which had been issued by the Board?

THE CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Gentleman would confine himself to and establish that point, the discussion might proceed.

DR. CLARK said, he had endeavoured to show that by the Act of 1845 power was given to the Board to supervise a portion of the money given for the purpose of the poor. The Board had sent out a Circular intimating that this money should be illegally spent, and that was why he wished to see the Vote reduced.

DR. R. MACDONALD said, he desired to point out a serious grievance under which medical officers in Scotland lay. In England the medical officers were appointed by the Local Board as in Scotland, but after appointment no Local Board could dismiss them, whereas in Scotland the Parochial Board could dismiss a medical officer without giving any reason whatever. Medical officers in England were supposed to be able to act independently with regard to the inmates of workhouses if any member of the Board acted improperly. That was his case, and while in England he had always been able to do his duty even if the Guardians were in the wrong, in Scotland it was different. If the medical officer dared to hint that the conduct of a Guardian was not satisfactory with regard to pauper lunatics; if he did not do exactly what the Board told him to do he must go, and there was no appeal. Medical officers in Scotland felt that they were really impotent in this matter, and that the Parochial Boards had everything in their own hands, but the stupidity of the system would be seen by the fact that Inspectors of Poor, who were inferior officers in Scotland, in a position equivalent to that of relieving officer in England, had an appeal to the Board of Supervision. He had an appeal, while his superior officer had no appeal, and the consequence was that if the latter said or did anything which the Parochial Board did not like with regard to any particular case he was called upon to give in his resignation, or else he would be dismissed without any reason being assigned. He had himself experienced this, and for that reason he thought that the Board should interfere to give medical men in Scotland the same chance as their brethren in England, and so enable them to do more justice to the poor than they were able to do under existing circumstances.

MR. M'LAGAN (Linlithgow) said, before the Committee came to a decision on this question, he wished to give his reasons for not supporting the Motion of the hon. Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron). He took exception to that Motion, because it would carry out a system to which he decidedly objected. The hon. Member said there was no representation in the House of the Board of Supervision. He (Mr. M'Lagan) had been in the House for 20 years, and had always understood that the Lord Advocate was the Representative of the Board of Supervision. He understood his hon. Friend to say that he wanted the Department to be under the Secretary for Scotland. He protested against the Office being in London, on the ground that if the Office were so appointed they would be carrying out a system of centralization to which he objected. He trusted the Lord Advocate would long continue to represent the Board of Supervision.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 78; Noes 181: Majority 103.—(Div. List, No. 344.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, there was a matter of urgent importance to which he desired to draw the attention of the Lord Advocate. It was his impression that the practice hitherto in Scotland with regard to vaccination was

that no accumulative penalties should be enforced. He understood that the Public Prosecutor in Scotland had been content with one penalty only. Now, it was brought to his knowledge by an influential friend of his that he had been recently prosecuted more than once for refusing to have his child vaccinated. He asked the Lord Advocate to give the Committee a promise that in future, in no case whatever, should any person be prosecuted twice over for the non-vaccination of the same child.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, that was obviously a question to which he could not be expected to reply without further information. He might, however, say that he was not aware of the practice to which the hon. Gentleman referred.

MR. A. SUTHERLAND (Sutherland) said, he wished for some information with regard to the relations between the Board of Supervision and the Inspectors of parishes in Scotland. He had received some complaints with regard to the instructions given by the Boards to Inspectors which they had refused to carry out. The matter had been laid before the Board of Supervision, but they had taken no notice of it and made no reply. He wished to know what were the powers of the Board in this respect, and the reason for the discourtesy which they had shown? Further, he wished to know how it was that an officer of the Board of Supervision could be spared to act as emigration agent? If he could be spared for that purpose, he did not see why his services should not be dispensed with altogether.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he knew that there was a great deal of friction between the Parochial Boards and the Inspectors. It appeared to him that the powers were too much centralized in the Poor Law Board. He was in favour altogether of Local Government, and thought that the Local Board should have power over their own servants—that they should be able to engage, order, or dismiss them.

MR. HUNTER said, that in consequence of the unsatisfactory answer of the Lord Advocate he should be compelled to move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £2,000. Although he did not profess to be accurately informed on the subject, his impression was that the practice had never been to press for cumulative penalties, and that in Scotland the prosecutions were in the hands of public authorities who were responsible to the Lord Advocate. Whether that was so or not, he never heard of prosecutions for cumulative penalties until a few weeks ago, and it seemed to him that there was being introduced into Scotland, for the first time, that pernicious system which had produced such bad results in England. The reason why vaccination had been so much more successful in Scotland, where there were fewer objections against the Acts, was the infrequency with which pecuniary penalties were demanded, or to the fact that they were not demanded at all. For the first time after many years an article had appeared in *The Encyclopædia Britannica* by a most distinguished physiologist and graduate of the University of Aberdeen, expressing views entirely opposed to that which had been the unanimous opinion of the medical profession on the subject of vaccination. He should not express any opinion either for or against vaccination, nor did he ask the Committee to express any opinion on that subject, or upon the subject of compulsory vaccination; but he wanted to take the opinion of the Committee upon the practice recently introduced into Scotland—he believed for the first time—of pressing for cumulative penalties. In 1867 a Committee of the House was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Vaccination Acts; they made a unanimous Report, with one or two sentences only of which he would trouble the Committee. They were to the effect that the Committee had considered the effect of the change in the law introduced by the Act of 1857, which, contrary to the provisions of previous English or present Scotch Acts, made a person liable to repeated penalties for not allowing his child to be vaccinated; that in enactments of this nature, when the State, in fulfilling a duty, found it necessary to disregard the wish of the parent, it was most important to secure the support of public opinion, and as the Committee could not recommend that a policeman should be empowered to take a baby to the vaccination station, a measure which could only be justified by extreme necessity, they recommended that in any case, if two half penalties

or one full penalty had been imposed on the parent, the magistrate should not impose any further penalty for the non-vaccination of a child. He believed there were few hon. Members in that House who were prepared to compel a person to vaccinate himself against his will, or compel the parent to vaccinate his child against his conscientious opinion. Nothing would justify such a law. He, for one, could never feel justified in attempting to force the opinions of some people upon parents. If there was any truth in the vaccination theory at all, it was that vaccination gave protection to those who were vaccinated; and if that were not so, why should vaccination be continued at all? It seemed to him that there was no foundation for this doctrine of cumulative penalties, and, as some support to the Vaccination Law, he thought it desirable to draw the attention of the Government to the natural consequence which must ensue from the introduction into Scotland of this system.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,347, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Hunter.*)

DR. FARQUHARSON said, he thought that where it was found possible to exercise discretion these cumulative penalties should not be pressed too harshly; but that was a very different thing from abolishing them altogether.

MR. HUNTER said, his object was to ascertain the sense of the Committee, which would not have a legal effect, but a sensible effect, in influencing the minds of those who carried out the law.

DR. FARQUHARSON said, the legal abolition of cumulative penalties would be practically the surrender of compulsory vaccination altogether. A large number of societies would spring up, provided with funds, which would simply pay the expenses of those who did not desire to have their children vaccinated, and thus the children would be deprived of the protection which the large majority of medical men had agreed was afforded by vaccination against a terrible disease. His hon. Friend said that the non-enforcement of the compulsory clauses was the explanation of the greater popularity of vaccination in Scotland as compared with England; but his own explanation would be that this popularity was due to the superior intelligence of the Scotch nation and their superior education. His hon. Friend had spoken of the article in *The Encyclopædia Britannica.* He had read that article very carefully, and was of opinion that, inasmuch as it expressed the views of one man only, it ought not to have appeared in its present form, but that it should have taken a survey of the whole field. It was an able and ingenious article, by a friend of his own, and a man of great abilities, but he thought few persons would agree with it. He believed the writer, in principle, was wrong, and that the appearance of the article was a great scandal.

MR. CALDWELL said, the prosecutions in respect of the Vaccination Acts were conducted at the expense of the Parochial Boards throughout Scotland, each Board having jurisdiction in its own parish for the purpose of enforcing the Acts. It was asked that the Board of Supervision should interfere with these Local Bodies, and direct them not to enforce the law which at present allowed cumulative penalties. But if the law allowed these penalties, the Parochial Boards were entitled to prosecute for them; the Board of Supervision had no power to interfere with the Local Authorities in carrying out the law in this particular respect. Considering that the complaint against the Board of Supervision was that it did not interfere with the Local Bodies in matters which the law had defined as devolving upon them, the complaint was one which should not be received by that House.

DR. CAMERON said, he could not recognize the relevancy of the hon. Gentleman's objection, because the Vote comprised the grant for the officers in question. He was sorry that the Lord Advocate could not follow the example of his Colleague the President of the Local Government Board. As a matter of fact, these repeated penalties were enacted by a mistake, and against the wish of the House of Commons, by a majority of one or two votes in a very thin House of Lords. Mr. Forster carried the Act, and that right hon. Gentleman had more than once stated in that House that the House of Commons, on the Report of a Select Committee, refused to sanction repeated penalties.

The Bill went up to the House of Lords, and, as he had said, by a majority of one or two, the intention of the House of Commons was defeated. Both parties were now agreed as to the desirability of doing away with cumulative penalties. The question was not one of medical science, but purely and simply of administration—that was to say, whether they would be more likely to attain the object in view by making a martyr of him, repeatedly punishing a person for not doing what the law required, or by inflicting a small penalty upon him and allowing him to go free. It was agreed by both parties that the creation of petty martyrdom did more to spread hostility to the Act than small punishments. A Bill had been brought in on the subject by Mr. Dodson, at that time President of the Local Government Board, which Bill would have passed but for the determined opposition of the Fourth Party, represented by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill). Again, the present President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) had issued a Circular to Boards of Guardians in England requesting them not to enforce these penalties. In Scotland the matter rested on a different footing. Cumulative penalties had not been pressed for, and the result was that there had never been any serious agitation against vaccination, and, so to speak, Scotland had been the best vaccinated part of the United Kingdom. They asked simply that the Lord Advocate should imitate the example of his Colleague the President of the Local Government Board in discouraging these repeated prosecutions, and that could be done in Scotland with a success which was not within the power of the President of the Local Government Board, inasmuch as the prosecutions were conducted by Public Prosecutors who were directly under the control of the Lord Advocate. In these circumstances he trusted the right hon. and learned Gentleman would have no hesitation in giving the desired pledge.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he would point out that the Statute provided that penalties might be recovered by summary proceeding, or by complaint in writing made by the Inspector of the poor of the parish. Accordingly, the duty devolved on the Parochial Boards, acting through their Inspectors.

MR. HUNTER said, he had not moved the reduction of the Vote by way of censure of the Board of Supervision, and still less as a censure of the local Guardians, but rather with the view that the Motion would indicate to the Local Authorities that, in the opinion of the House, those grants should not be continued if they persisted in prosecuting for cumulative penalties.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 89; Noes 178: Majority 89.—(Div. List, No. 345.)

Original Question again proposed.

DR. CLARK asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would grant a Select Committee to inquire into the proportion of grants received in England, Scotland, and Ireland in aid of the maintenance of the poor?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, he could not answer a question of that kind without Notice.

MR. A. SUTHERLAND said, he had received no answer from the Lord Advocate to the question with regard to the Inspectors of the Poor.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, that power to dismiss the Inspectors of Poor was vested in the Board of Supervision. He could not doubt that the Board would direct its attention to the conduct of an officer in regard to a specific matter, and, therefore, he thought there must be some misapprehension as to the case to which the hon. Gentleman referred.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, on the first suitable opportunity, he should draw attention to the injurious results of making the Inspectors independent of the Parochial Boards, inasmuch as they could not be suspended or dismissed without the sanction of the Board of Supervision.

DR. R. MACDONALD said, the right hon. and learned Gentleman had not replied to his suggestion that medical officers in Scotland should be placed in the same position as they were in England and Ireland, so that they might not be dismissed at the caprice of the Parochial Board.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, as a matter of fact, the Board of Supervision did consider the merits of any case in which a medical officer stated a grievance of the kind.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £26,627, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Lord Advocate's Department, and others connected with Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, including certain Allowances under the Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 83."

MR. HUNTER said, he rose to move that the Chairman do report Progress, and to ask the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury when the Scotch Estimates would be further proceeded with?

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Hunter.*)

MR. W. H. SMITH: It is quite impossible at the moment for me to say, Sir.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

Committee also report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

SUPPLY.—REPORT.

Resolutions [11th December] *reported.*

(1.) "That a sum, not exceeding £3,247 (including a Supplementary sum of £500), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland and Subordinate Offices."

MR. ANDERSON (Elgin and Nairn) said, he rose to ask a question—[*Cries of* "Oh, oh!"] Hon. Members might cry "Oh, oh!" but if they had been in the House on the previous day they would have seen a very improper use of the closure made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Scotch Votes. He did not think the Chancellor of the Exchequer saved much time by it, because there might be another debate and Division. The question he had risen to ask last night, which had been repeatedly asked and never answered, was—Did M'Leod make a declaration in which he stated that he was the person who committed the assault, and that Matheson was not present? It was a material question, because M'Leod was not likely to give himself up to justice unless he thought that his doing so was likely to relieve someone who was not guilty.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) replied, it was the fact that M'Leod said that in his declaration. But that was not only asserted last night, but it was admitted, and in the whole debate it was the foundation of the arguments.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Subsequent Resolution *agreed to.*

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (PREVENTION) BILL.—[BILL 378.]

(*Mr. Mundella, Mr. John Morley, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Henry James, Mr. Samuel Smith, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Channing.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Mundella.*)

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) said, he objected to the Bill being taken.

MR. MUNDELLA (Sheffield, Brightside) said, he would appeal to the hon. Member, on the understanding that the matter should be considered by a Select Committee, to withdraw his objection, as he understood the Government were willing to allow the Bill to proceed, in the interests of children generally.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight) said, that having looked through the Bill he found it contained so much debateable matter, and would require so much amendment, that it would not be fair to ask the House to consider it at that period of the Session.

MR. MUNDELLA said, the statement of the hon. and learned Gentleman had taken him by surprise.

Second Reading *deferred* till *Monday* next.

PRIVILEGE.

—o—

SERVICE OF A SUMMONS ON MR. SHEEHY, M.P., IN THE OUTER LOBBY.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR. CHILDERS (Edinburgh, S.) said, he understood that the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House (Mr. W. H. Smith) had undertaken, if the Papers were printed, to propose to-morrow for the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the attempt, by an Irish police sergeant, to serve a summons on the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. Sheehy) within the precincts of the House. Might he ask what Motion, if any, the right hon. Gentleman proposed to make?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) replied, that the Report would be considered, if it was the desire of the House that it should be considered, but, so far as the Government were concerned, they had no Motion whatever to make upon the consideration of that Report. The Government did not call in question the Report in any respect, and, so far as the paragraph which rather suggested that instructions should be given to prevent a repetition of the events which occurred within the precincts of the House a few days ago was concerned, there would not be the slightest hesitation on the part of the Government to give the most absolute assurances to that effect; but he had no Motion to make in the matter. It was proposed that the consideration should be put on the Paper, if that was in form, with the distinct understanding that the Government had no Motion to make.

MR. CHILDERS said, probably it would be satisfactory that the consideration of the Report should be the first Order of the Day for Thursday, it being understood that it would be possible to speak upon that Order.

MR. W. H. SMITH: That remains with you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put the Question—that the Report be considered to-morrow.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

QUESTIONS.

—o—

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

In reply to Mr. MUNRO FERGUSON (Leith, &c.),

MR. W. H. SMITH said, it was impossible for him to say anything about the Scotch Education Bill.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) asked, What were the intentions of the Government with regard to the remaining Estimates?

MR. W. H. SMITH replied, that he had already stated many times the course they proposed to take. The Navy Estimates would be taken to-morrow, the Army Estimates on Friday and Saturday, if not concluded on Friday, the Civil Service Estimates on Monday, and Revenue Estimates on Tuesday.

House adjourned at a quarter before Six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 13th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILL—*First Reading*—Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 4)* (299).

Their Lordships met;—and having gone through the Business on the Paper without debate,

House adjourned at half-past Four o'clock, till To-morrow, half past Ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 13th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—NAVY ESTIMATES.
Resolutions [December 12] *reported.*

QUESTIONS.

—o—

FOOD, &c.—CONSUMPTION OF HORSE FLESH.

MR. KNOWLES (Salford, W.) asked the President of the Board of Trade, If

his attention has been lately called to the increase in the sale of horse flesh; and, if the Government intend to take any, and if so what, steps to institute an inquiry into the subject with a view to legislation?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.): My attention has been called to the sale of horse flesh. I received a deputation on the subject last summer. My noble Friend the Secretary to the Board of Trade has been authorized to state in "another place" that the Government will be prepared next Session to appoint a Committee to consider the sale of articles of food under circumstances calculated to mislead the purchaser as to their real nature.

METROPOLITAN POLICE — CASE OF PENSIONER CHARLES TAYLOR.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT (Sheffield, Central) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If his attention has been called to the case of Metropolitan Police Pensioner Charles Taylor, who after serving eight years in the Army, including the Crimean Campaign, did excellent work for 27 and a-half years in the Metropolitan Police, during which time he committed but one disciplinary offence, for which he was duly punished, yet upon claiming his pension on September 15, 1888, with a "very good" certificate of conduct, he found himself further punished for that solitary offence by an annual deduction for life of £2 12*s.* from his pension, "under a ruling," as he was informed, "of the Secretary of State;" if he can inform the House when, and on what grounds, this principle of double and permanent punishment in respect of one offence wes adopted for the Metropolitan Police; and, if, having regard to all the circumstances, it is possible to reconsider both its general and specific application?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The Regulations for the Metropolitan Police, like those of the Civil Service, provide for a diminution of pension in case the conduct of the officer has not been uniformly satisfactory. For some time there was a ruling that for every offence of drunkenness committed after a certain date there should be a fixed deduction from the pension made at the Home Office. In February, 1887, I expressed my view that each offence of drunkenness should at the time receive such punishment as the Commissioner might consider it to deserve, but that this punishment should carry with it no penal consequence with respect to pensions, unless the Commissioner recommended a reduction when he forwarded the application for pension. In the present instance the late Commissioner recommended that there should be a reduction of 1-30th of the pension. This, however, may have been done under the notion that the former ruling was still imperative. I have referred the case again to the present Commissioner, and he recommends that no deduction should be made. I am, therefore, glad to direct that the full pension shall be paid to this constable.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—SUB-COMMISSIONERS AT ATHY.

MR. KILBRIDE (Kerry, S.) (for Mr. LEAHY) (Kildare, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he is aware that the Land Sub-Commissioners have only sat at Athy for three days to dispose of 43 cases during the last 14 months, and that, in the list published last Friday of intended sittings from next January until July, there is no time fixed for County of Kildare or town of Athy; and, whether the Land Commissioners will arrange for an early sitting next year in that town; and, if so, at what date they may be expected?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Land Commissioners inform me that a Sub-Commission sat in Athy last September and disposed of all originating notices received up to, and including, September 27, 1887, 43 in number. The Commissioners have arranged, as indicated in their Circuit List issued on December 3, that the Sub-Commission, which will commence its sittings in Navan on January 9, shall proceed to the County Kildare after the cases from the County Meath have been heard.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—CORK WINTER ASSIZES — THE "QUEEN *v.* CORNELIUS MINEHANE AND OTHERS."

MR. D. SULLIVAN (Westmeath, S.) (for Mr. MAURICE HEALY) (Cork) asked

the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the case of the "Queen *v.* Cornelius Minehane and others," tried at the Cork Winter Assizes on the 7th instant, in which five accused persons were charged with riot arising out of the arrest of one of them, named Lucy, at Macroom, on the 18th of October; whether the jury found Lucy not guilty, and in finding the other accused guilty recommended them to mercy, on the ground that the arrest of Lucy, which caused the riot, was not justifiable; whether the Lord Chief Baron declared his agreement with the jury as to their verdict, and said that they were the proper judges as to the propriety of the original arrest of Lucy; who was the constable responsible for Lucy's arrest; and, what notice it is proposed to take of his conduct?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Constabulary Authorities report that the man Lucy was arrested on the night of the 18th of October, for being drunk and incapable in a public street at Macroom. A crowd assembled and rescued the prisoner, the constable who made the arrest being struck on the back of the head with a stone weighing some four pounds, which felled him to the ground insensible, and rendered his life for some time in danger. At the Assizes the jury found Lucy not guilty. Four other persons charged were found guilty, but recommended to mercy. I have not seen a full report of the proceeding at the Assizes; but it does not appear from what I have heard that the original arrest of Lucy was unjustifiable. The arrest was made by Constable Alister.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): May I ask whether the authorities, having found that the arrest of Lucy was not justifiable, and the Judge having declared that the jury were the proper judges of that, the right hon. Gentleman will not make some representation to the constable who made this unjust arrest?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I am afraid the hon. Gentleman has misapprehended what I said. My account indicated that the jury were by no means unanimous as to the legality or illegality of the arrest.

MR. SEXTON: Does the right hon. Gentleman attach any importance to the fact that the majority of the jury, at all events, considered the arrest unjustifiable?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he did not gather that the majority of the jury expressed that opinion.

ARMY—MONTHLY AUDIT OF REGIMENTAL ACCOUNTS.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT (Sheffield, Central) asked the Financial Secretary for War, If the Indian system of a monthly audit of regimental accounts has yet been adopted; and, in such case, if it is a fact that some accounts for last April have only been settled a few days, whereas the same month's accounts for the stronger regiments in India were passed within two months; and, if it is possible to infuse at home similar expedition, to the advantage of economy and closer financial check?

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (Mr. BRODRICK) (Surrey, Guildford): The apparent delay in the audit of the monthly accounts arose from the fact that the examination of the last half yearly account, that to March 31, had to be completed before the monthly account for April could be commenced. By the great exertions of the examiners, the accounts to September will be finished this week; and by the end of January we hope to reach the state of audit to promote which monthly accounts were instituted—namely, that an account shall be audited within a month of its receipt.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—RELEASE OF THOMAS MORONEY, A PRISONER FOR CONTEMPT.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) (for Dr. KENNY) (Cork, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is a fact that the Visiting Justices of Kilmainham Gaol recently sentenced Mr. Thomas Moroney, imprisoned in the said gaol for the last 23 months, to loss of privileges as a first-class misdemeanant for one week, and to 48 hours' punishment on bread and water, but suspended execution of the said sentence, pending a reference to the General Prisons' Board (Ireland), with a view to having Mr. Moroney medically examined by two independent medical men; whether this examination

has yet been made; and, if so, will he inform the House of the nature of the Report made by those gentlemen referred to; and, whether he will give the names of the medical men selected? The hon. Gentleman also asked, Whether it was true that Moroney was released to-day; and, whether any application was previously made to Judge Boyd?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The medical men who examined Moroney were Drs. Norman, Carte, O'Farrell, and Bennett. I understand that as none of the other gentlemen who have publicly expressed their interest in Moroney's case thought proper to move in the matter, the landlord has himself come forward, and on his application Moroney has been released by Judge Boyd.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, CORK POST OFFICE.

MR. D. SULLIVAN (Westmeath S.) (for Mr. MAURICE HEALY) (Cork) asked the Postmaster General, Whether it is the practice in the Cork Post Office to dismiss telegraph messengers on reaching the age of 19 years; whether this is done even in the case of youths who have served faithfully and efficiently for five or six years, while at the same time outsiders frequently get employment to which it would be possible to promote youths who have become too old to serve as telegraph messengers; and, whether no means exist whereby the grievance pointed out could be prevented?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University), in reply, said: The services of telegraph messengers at Cork are not dispensed with on their attaining the age of 19 unless there are no vacant situations to which they can be appointed. Preference is given to telegraph messengers over outsiders, provided they are qualified.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—CONSTABULARY BARRACKS AT MULLINGAR.

MR. J. F. X. O'BRIEN (Mayo, S.) (for Mr. TUITE) (Westmeath, N.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the erection of the proposed new Constabulary Barracks at Mullingar, for which a sum of £4,550 was voted by this House in 1886; and, if so, when will the work be commenced?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): This work has not been proceeded with because negotiations for the purchase of some additional land which was necessary had not been satisfactorily concluded. The matter has now been arranged, and an amount will probably be inserted in the Estimates for 1889-90 which are now before the Treasury.

POOR LAW—NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN WORKHOUSES.

MR. P. O'BRIEN (Monaghan, N.) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether it is a fact that Nonconformist ministers of all denominations engaged in the workhouses of England are officially described as "religious instructors," and that the ministers of the Established Church only are designated "chaplains"; whether it is a fact that in nearly all workhouses a large proportion, and in many a majority, of the inmates belong to the various Nonconformist persuasions; whether he can explain why this distinction is made; and, whether there is any valid objection to having all ministers of religion described alike?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): The clergymen of the Church of England who are appointed as chaplains at workhouses are described as chaplains; while the ministers of religious denominations other than the Church of England who act as paid officers in workhouses in which there are chaplains are designated religious instructors. It is the case that the total number of inmates of the several religious denominations other than the Church of England in many cases constitutes a considerable proportion of the total number of the inmates of the workhouses; and I have no doubt that there are instances where the number exceeds that of the inmates who are stated to belong to the Church of England. There is, in fact, but one chaplain of the workhouse, who has certain prescribed duties in connection with the services of the Church of England, and he must necessarily be a clergyman of the Established Church. The ministers of religion who are referred to in the Question are not the chaplains of the workhouses; and it is on this ground that it has been thought

desirable to appoint them under the designation of religious instructors.

STAMPS AND POSTCARDS CONTRACT (MESSRS. DE LA RUE & CO.)—THE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. R. POWER (Waterford) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he can state why the letters from Messrs. De la Rue, which he promised to lay upon the Table of the House, have not yet been so laid; and, whether they will be laid upon the Table, and circulated to Members of the House before the Revenue Estimates are discussed in Committee?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The letters have not yet been laid, because I understood there was some hesitation on Messrs. De la Rue's part as to their publication, and I waited until the matter was cleared up before taking further steps; but they shall be moved for to-day.

EXCISE — THE DISPOSAL OF CONFISCATED TOBACCO.

MR. BRUNNER (Cheshire, Northwich) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he would consider the propriety of making a gift of some of the tobacco seized on account of non-payment of duty to the Mission to the Fishery Fleet in the North Seas, seeing that the Mission buy tobacco in bond, and that Her Majesty's Revenue would, consequently, not suffer?

MR. LLEWELLYN (Somerset, N.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether he is aware that the large amount of smuggled tobacco seized annually by Her Majesty's Customs is burnt or otherwise destroyed in what is known as "The Queen's Pipe"; whether, last year, the weight of such tobacco was 15,300 lbs., representing in value £4,206, inclusive of duty; and, whether he will consider if it is possible, without injury to the trade, to distribute some part of such tobacco amongst the sick and aged paupers in the wards of our infirmaries and workhouses?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's Hanover Square): I would first point out that, though the value of the smuggled tobacco seized annually, inclusive of duty, is correctly stated at £4,206, the actual value (*i.e.*, the value exclusive of the duty) is only one-third of that sum, or even less; and I may say at once that it would be impossible to permit the tobacco to be distributed among paupers in the manner proposed. To allow any class of the community to consume tobacco free of duty would result in displacing regularly imported and duty-paid tobacco, and would, therefore, be detrimental to the interests both of the trade and the Revenue. The same objection does not apply to the proposal to dispose of the tobacco to the Deep Sea Fishermen's Mission, as the Mission are allowed to buy tobacco in bond; but, from communications that have passed between the Customs and the Mission, it appears that the only portion of the confiscated tobacco which the Mission could utilize would be the cake cavendish. The proportion which seizures of tobacco of this description bear to the whole amount confiscated varies widely from year to year, but I believe, on an average, it may be put at about half; and I shall be prepared to receive any suggestions which the Mission may be disposed to make for the purchase of this class of tobacco.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—TEMPORARY ADJUSTMENTS OF JUDICIAL RENTS.

COLONEL WARING (Down, N.) (for Mr. E. SPENCER) (West Bromwich) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it would be possible for the Irish Land Commissioners to publish the temporary adjustments of judicial rents since the passing of the Act of 1877, at a date prior to Christmas?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Land Commissioners inform me that they trust to be in a position to publish the Schedule mentioned on December 23.

LAW AND JUSTICE—CASE OF JOSEPH ADAMS.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been drawn to the following letter addressed to a correspondent of *The Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester), and published in that newspaper on the 20th of November last:—

"60, New Street, Darlaston, Nov. 17.

"My dear Sir,—On Tuesday last a flint gun-lock filer, named Joseph Adams, in Darlaston, had worked all day without food, which was due to the following circumstance. It is customary for the men to take home each night the locks made during the day, and get the money for them so as to buy provisions for the next day. Thus when a workman has nothing to do for one day he has to work without food the next. Adams could average 1*s.* per day of 14 to 16 hours; but he was, unfortunately, without work on Monday, and had had to live through Sunday. After working all day on Tuesday without food as described he went home, and before a little refreshment could be provided he sat down and died.

"I am, sincerely yours,

"RICHARD JUGGINS."

Whether any inquest was held in this case; and, whether he will cause an inquiry to be made?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I am informed by the Chief Constable of Staffordshire that this man died more than a year ago. He was attended by a doctor, who certified the cause of death to be anæmia. Consequently, no inquest was held. He had been ill for some time, and it was in consequence of his lilness that he was unable to do a good day's work. There was always work for him to do when he was able to do it, and he could earn from 12*s.* to 14*s.* a-week at his trade.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY SCHOOLS —EXPENDITURE OF THE GRANT.

CAPTAIN COTTON (Cheshire, Wirral) asked the Vice Chamberlain of the Household, Whether it is the case that somewhat less than a fourth part (£1,225) of the £5,000, specially voted in aid of agricultural and dairy schools, has up to this date been disposed of; and, as the Board of Agriculture Bill has, for the present, been withdrawn, and if the whole of the balance of the £5,000 is not likely to be apportioned before the end of the present financial year, whether he could see his way to giving a further sum, say 33 per cent on the original grants, to those Institutions which have already been thought worthy of assistance?

THE VICE CHAMBERLAIN (Viscount LEWISHAM) (Lewisham): Some grants have been made since the £1,225 referred to in the Question was awarded; and as several applications are now under the consideration of the Committee of Council for Agriculture, on which grants will probably be made, it is impossible at present to say whether there will be any surplus left of the £5,000 specially voted in aid of agricultural and dairy schools at the end of the financial year.

EAST AFRICA—BLOCKADE OF THE ZANZIBAR COAST—PORTUGAL.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES (Durham, N.W.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether the Portuguese Government are associated with the British and German Governments in the blockade of the Zanzibar Coast; and, if so, to what portion of that Coast that blockade extends; and whether the same is reported to be effective against the passage of slave dhows?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSION) (Manhester, N.E.): The Portuguese Government are not so associated. They have undertaken to prevent the importation of munitions of war and the exportation of slaves on the portion of the Mozambique Coast which lies between Tungi Bay and Pomba Bay.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES asked whether the traffic was being carried on with impunity?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: No, Sir; not with impunity, for we lately heard of a capture; but, undoubtedly, it is prevalent.

CURRENCY—THE COINAGE—£5, £2, AND 4-SHILLING PIECES.

MR. HENRY H. FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether the Mint are now coining, or have coined during the present year, the £5 and £2 gold coins and the 4*s.* silver coin issued in 1887?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I have to inform the right hon. Member that no £5 or £2 pieces have been coined during the year 1888, as the Bank of England has a stock of these coins on hand. Double florins are still being coined, and £35,000 worth of them have been issued during this year.

MR. HENRY H. FOWLER asked, whether the right hon. Gentleman

could take into consideration the desirability of discontinuing the issue of 5*s.* pieces, and substituting the dollar or 4*s.* pieces?

MR. GOSCHEN said, he would consider the matter if the right hon. Gentleman would produce arguments to show that the 5*s.* piece was not so useful a coin as the 4*s.* All his information was rather to the effect that the 5*s.* piece was preferred; but he would take the matter into consideration.

EGYPT—SUAKIN — REINFORCEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether any preliminary steps have been taken with a view to the contingency of reinforcing the British garrison in Egypt?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle) (who replied) said: I have already stated that we fully recognize our responsibility in this matter; but that we are not prepared to communicate to the House the steps we have taken, or are taking, with respect to it.

MR. LABOUCHERE: Will the right hon. Gentleman be good enough to say whether, before they act on their responsibility to send troops to Egypt, they will consult the House; and also whether, if troops are sent to Egypt, the expense will be thrown on the Egyptian Government or on Her Majesty's Government?

MR. E. STANHOPE: In answer to the first Question, I can only say that I cannot give any such undertaking. The responsibility must be on Her Majesty's Government. I have already had Notice of a Question on the matter of expense; and I would rather delay an answer on the point until that Question is put to me.

CIVIL SERVICE WRITERS—THE £50 BONUS.

MR. FORREST FULTON (West Ham, N.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, having regard to the fact that, under the terms of the Treasury Minute of the 22nd of December, 1886, it will take 42 years for a Civil Service writer to obtain the maximum amount of bonus of £50 a-year, and that, as the minimum age of a writer being placed on the register was 18, he would be 60 years of age before reaching such maximum, and as most of them were considerably older than 18 years when first employed, Whether, under these circumstances, he can hold out any hope of reducing the number of years it now takes to reach the maximum bonus of £50, so as to place it within the reasonable expectation of the majority of writers now employed?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) (who replied) said: The question of the rate of payment of copyists was most exhaustively considered by the Treasury before the Minute to which the hon. Member refers was issued; it has since been considered by the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments; and I am unable to move in the direction indicated by my hon. Friend.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY—THE OIL RIVERS TERRITORY.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether there is now any question of making over to the Royal Niger Company the Oil Rivers Territory now attached as a Protectorate to the Colony of Lagos, or any other territory in that direction, in any way, subject to Her Majesty's control or protection?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): No part of the Oil Rivers Protectorate is now attached to the Colony of Lagos. The question of the manner in which the portion of the Protectorate shall be administered which lies between Lagos and the Cameroons, and is not included in the Royal Niger Company's territory, is under consideration; but no decision has yet been taken. The Secretary of State is about to send a Special Commissioner of independent position to report upon all questions affecting the Niger and the adjoining districts under Her Majesty's Protectorate.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL gave Notice that he would call attention to the subject on the Consular Vote.

POST OFFICE (TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT) — TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he can give the House an assurance that any cables or plant taken over from the Company which has had for a long term a monopoly of telegraphic communication across the Channel will not be taken at a price exceeding the actual present material value; and that the community using the Government cables in future will not be subjected to charges due to an excessive price paid as any sort of indirect compensation to the Company, which has already enjoyed so long a monopoly, for the loss of that monopoly?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I am sure the hon. Member will see that it would be impossible for me to make any definite and full statement to the House on this subject until the termination of the negotiations now in progress. I can, however, assure him that the interests of the public will be safeguarded in every possible manner; and I hope that I shall soon be in a position to make a satisfactory statement to the House upon this question.

CRIMINAL LAW—WILLIAM WADDLE, INDICTED FOR MURDER—IMPROPER QUESTIONING BY CONSTABLES.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the fact that, in the course of the recent trial of William Waddle, on an indictment for wilful murder, upon which he was found guilty, a police constable admitted that he "closeted himself in the prisoner's cell for over an hour and asked him questions;" and, whether he will take any, and, if so, what steps to stop the questioning of prisoners by the police?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have been in communication with the learned Judge with regard to the conduct of the constable in this case. The Judge informs me that, in his opinion, the constable was properly in the cell, in accordance with the Police Rule where a man is charged with murder; but he is of opinion that it was wrong that the constable should hold a conversation with the prisoner without warning him of the use that might be made of his statement. As the constable belongs to a Scotch force, I have written to the Secretary for Scotland, calling his attention to the matter.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887 — ARREST OF FATHER M. B. KENNEDY AND OTHERS AT MEELIN.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) (for Mr. FLYNN) (Cork, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he can say, in reference to the men from Meelin, County Cork, accused and convicted with Father Kennedy, R.C.C., of taking part in a meeting of the National League in a proclaimed district, when they will be arrested; and, whether it would be possible and practicable to effect the arrest of all of them on the same day, so as to prevent a repetition of exciting scenes calculated to disturb the public peace of the district?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I am informed that the suggestion contained in the last paragraph would not be practicable or convenient; but every care will be taken to prevent any disturbance of the public peace.

MR. SEXTON: Will it not be practicable, in order to avoid disturbance, to make arrangements for the surrender of the persons proceeded against?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I will consider that suggestion. Will the hon. Member put the Question on the Paper for a later day?

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) (for Mr. FLYNN) (Cork, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in reference to the arrest of Father M. B. Kennedy, R.C.C., Meelin, in his bedroom on the morning of Friday, December 1, On what authority the statement is made that Major Hutchinson, R.M., attended at Newmarket to receive Father Kennedy and 12 of his parishioners into custody; if he is aware Major Hutchinson did not arrive at Newmarket in command of a company of soldiers until after the Court had adjourned; and that Father Kennedy and his fellow-accused remained until the

adjournment of the Court; and, can he state why no arrangements were made by the proper authorities to have some Resident Magistrate in Newmarket Court-house on the day mentioned in the recognizances, in order to receive Father Kennedy and the others into custody, and thus avoid the excitement attendant on the sudden arrest of a priest?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The hon. Member appears to be under a misapprehension as to the statement that was made about the attendance of Major Hutchinson at Newmarket. It was not stated that he had attended to take the defendants into custody; but that he was on duty there all that day. The District Inspector of Constabulary repeats his statement that the defendants did not attend in Newmarket on the day alleged. There was no ground for making the arrangement mentioned in the last paragraph. The defendants were not bound to attend on that day; and, as a matter of fact, no notice of the magistrate's decision having been upheld had been received at the time from the Court of Exchequer.

THE NATIONAL DEBT—BEQUEST OF £50,000 (MR. O'REILLY DEASE) OF MR. CHRISTMAS TO THE POOR OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

SIR HENRY TYLER (Great Yarmouth) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether his attention has been drawn to a remarkable contrast in the instances of two cases of recent bequests, the one under his own cognizance, and the other under the cognizance of the Attorney General; whether, in one of these cases, that of Mr. O'Reilly Dease, of St. James's Square, London, no portion of a bequest of about £50,000 to the State for the purpose of reducing the National Debt could, as the Treasury were advised, be diverted to purposes other than that for which it was intended, or to the benefit of his nieces, stated to be in a destitute condition; whilst in the other case, of Mr. Christmas, of Great Yarmouth, who carefully and specially devoted in his will, a few years ago, the interest on the greater portion of the savings of his life to the poor of Great Yarmouth, it was decided that there was power, and it was considered desirable to divert considerable portions of such money from the purpose for which it was so bequeathed, and accordingly the poor of Great Yarmouth are to receive annually less than two-thirds of that which was thus specially bequeathed to them; and, whether he will consider whether some amendment either of the law or of its application can be effected to remedy such an apparent anomaly?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I have to inform the hon. Member that there does not appear to be any analogy between the Christmas and the O'Reilly Dease Bequests. The former is a Charitable Bequest, and, as such, is dealt with by the Court of Chancery. A scheme to carry it into effect has to be prepared and submitted for the approval of the Court; but I understand that there has been no diversion of the funds from the purpose for which they were intended. The O'Reilly Dease Estate, on the other hand, was bequeathed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as trustee for the public, to be applied, not for charitable purposes, but to reduce the National Debt. I cannot but see that the circumstances of the two cases are so entirely different that any attempt to reason from one to the other could hardly fail to be misleading. I do not think a parallel; but, at the same time, I will ask for a Report with respect to the will of O'Reilly Dease, and it may be possible to make some further statement on the subject.

SOUTH AFRICA — BECHUANALAND — THE BARALONG CHIEFS.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether he is aware that, at a Great Pitso held at Mafeking on the 15th October, all the Baralong Chiefs and Petty Chiefs there assembled protested against Bechuanaland being placed under the control of the Government of Cape Colony?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): A Report of the Pitso has been received. The Chiefs who spoke protested as stated; but Her Majesty's Government are in-

formed that there is reason to doubt whether they had correct information as to the protection they would receive if annexed to the Cape Colony.

SOUTH AFRICA — BECHUANALAND—SURVEY FOR A RAILWAY.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether it is a fact that Sir Charles Metcalf and others have been engaged in making a survey in Bechuanaland for a railway; and, if so, by whose authority, and under what circumstances, has such survey been undertaken?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): Sir Charles Metcalf has, with others, made surveys for a railway in British Bechuanaland on behalf of the Bechuanaland Exploring Company, whom the Secretary of State had informed that—

"Subject to the opinion of the Governor, who must, of course, be consulted before any definite undertaking could be given, it might be possible to entertain some, at all events, of the suggestions made for assisting the Company to construct and work such a railway."

CRIMINAL LAW — THE EDLINGHAM BURGLARY—CASE OF BRANNAGHAN AND MURPHY.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, What is the decision of the Public Prosecutor as to the action of the police in the case of the men Brannaghan and Murphy, against whom a conviction was obtained for burglary and attempt to murder?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave in the House twice last week—namely, that inquiries are still proceeding. The Public Prosecutor is not able to give me an estimate of the time which these inquiries will take.

DISPENSARIES (IRELAND) — ARDAGH DISPENSARY DISTRICT.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the medical officer to the Ardagh Dispensary District is living in the district, as required by the Rules of the Local Government Board, Ireland; whether the present medical officer has resided in Athea since he has held the appointment; whether, on two occasions—namely, June 4 and July 17, 1888, the Local Government Board communicated their opinion, as well as that of Dr. Thompson, their Inspector, to the effect that they would require the Rules of residence should be carried out; and, whether, in the interests of the sick poor, the Local Government Board's Resolution will be enforced?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): In 1879 the residence of the medical officer of the Ardagh Dispensary District was changed by the Dispensary Committee to Newcastle, a little outside the district, owing to the more central position of that town, and to the fact that no residence could be obtained at Ardagh, where most of the medical officer's work is done. The Local Government Board entered into correspondence on the subject on the dates named in the Question. In view, however, of the strong representations of the Committee and of the Board of Guardians, supported by the statements of persons who knew the wants of the district, and having regard to the Report of their Inspector to the effect that from the shape of the district Newcastle was as convenient a location for the medical officer as any portion of the district, they decided not to disturb the existing arrangement.

DR. TANNER pointed out that the medical officer's work would sometimes involve a journey of 24 miles; and in the interest of the sick poor he would put a further Question on the subject.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887 — MR. JOHN MALONE AND OTHERS.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) (for Mr. CAREW) (Kildare, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If it is true that Mr. John Malone, the Chairman of the Newbridge Town Commissioners, and several other persons were on Monday last brought up in handcuffs from Kilmainham Gaol to Naas, in the County Kildare; and, whether the prisoners were guilty of any violent behaviour, or there was any reason to apprehend an escape

or rescue; and, if not, what the necessity was for handcuffing the prisoners?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Constabulary authorities report that it is the case that the prisoners referred to were handcuffed. The officer in charge considered this course necessary, as he apprehended an attempted rescue or escape.

MR. SEXTON asked, whether an attempted rescue or escape was apprehended; and, in the former case, why were they handcuffed as they left Kilmainham? Did the police apprehend an attempt to rescue them in Dublin or in their own locality?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he understood that an attempted rescue was apprehended from both places. He could not answer the other part of the Question.

UNITED STATES (RECALL OF LORD SACKVILLE).

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (Paddington, S.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether any further communications have been received by the Foreign Office from the Government of the United States relative to the conduct of Lord Sackville; and, if so, whether such communications can be laid before Parliament prior to the discussion on Class V. of the Civil Service Estimates?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): A Note was received from Mr. Phelps a few days ago. It has been referred to Lord Sackville for any observations he may wish to make upon some of the matters which it contains. The Correspondence cannot be published till it is complete.

AFRICA (EAST COAST)—THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AND THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES (Durham, N.W.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, prior to entering on the joint blockade of the Zanzibar Coast, Her Majesty's Government obtained any assurances from the German Government that no attempt would be made by that Government to interfere with the Sovereign rights of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the territories conceded to the German East African Company, or other of the dominions of the Sultanate; and, if not, whether, in the interests of British commerce or otherwise, they intend to seek such assurances?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): On the 20th of December, 1885, Germany signed a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Sultan. In 1886 she formally adhered to the Declaration of March, 1862, with regard to the recognition of the independence of Zanzibar. Her Majesty's Government would not have been justified in making any representation implying a doubt of the good faith of Germany in making these solemn engagements.

PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885—INTEREST ON PURCHASE MONEY.

COLONEL WARING (Down, N.) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether there was anything in the recent decision as to the rate of interest payable to a vendor pending the proceedings for a sale under Lord Ashbourne's Act which would render it illegal to provide by contract for a higher rate than 3½ per cent?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) (who replied) said: I am advised that the case referred to in the Question of the hon. and gallant Member was one in which the rate of interest was not fixed by contract. There is nothing to prevent landlord and tenant entering into any contract they please as to the rate of interest payable pending completion of the sale.

SUPPLY—THE IRISH VOTES.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, When the remaining Irish Votes in Supply will be taken?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.), in reply, said, he was not in a position to say when the consideration of the Irish Estimates would be resumed. It would be well that the Question should be addressed to the first Lord of the Treasury.

MR. SEXTON inquired, if the Chief Secretary could obtain an answer from the Leader of the House?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, that, owing to the condition of Public Business, he was not in a position to name a day. Of course he would be glad to give the hon. Gentleman all the information in his power.

MR. SEXTON: Will the right hon. Gentleman be able to tell us before the 18th instant?

MR. W. H. SMITH: Yes.

CRIMINAL LAW—BERRY, THE PUBLIC EXECUTIONER, AT KIDDERMINSTER.

MR. PAULTON (Durham, Bishops Auckland) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention had been drawn to a report in *The Daily News* of the alleged scandalous conduct on the part of Berry, the hangman, at Kidderminster on the 11th instant; whether there was reason to believe that the report was true; and, if so, whether the right hon. Gentleman would consider the advisability of submitting a proposal to Parliament for taking other measures for bringing the office of hangman under the direct control and supervision of the Home Office, in order to prevent a recurrence of such outrages on public decency?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have seen the report in question; but I have no official information enabling me to say whether it is correct. I have called the attention of the High Sheriff to the question. His action will probably be sufficient to prevent the executioner from turning his painful office into an object of public curiosity. There are many objections to placing the executioner under the direct control of the Home Office.

MR. CHILDERS (Edinburgh, S.) asked, whether the right hon. Gentleman would have the Report of a small Committee which considered that subject laid on the Table?

MR. MATTHEWS: If the right hon. Gentleman means what was known as "The Hanging Committee," that Report has already been printed and laid before the House; and instructions have been sent to all the Governors of gaols directing that the executioner should reside within the gaol previous to the execution taking place.

IRISH ESTATES (LONDON COMPANIES).

MR. LEA (Londonderry, S.): I beg to give Notice that on the earliest possible day next Session I will move for a

"Select Committee to inquire into the terms under which the London Companies became possessed of their Estates in Ireland, and of their right to dispose of such Estates without any regard to the original terms of their Charters."

MR. T. W. RUSSELL (Tyrone, S.): In view of the Notice just given by my hon. Friend, I wish to ask the Chief Secretary whether he will consider if it is possible to prevent any further sale of these estates until the whole question has been inquired into?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I doubt whether it is in my power—in fact, I am sure it is not my duty—to regulate the action of the Land Commissioners in a matter of this kind. I have no information which would lead me to think there are any negotiations going on between the remaining Companies and their tenants.

EGYPT—THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth, E.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether the Government would take steps to negotiate with the forces around Suakin before an attack was made upon them?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): The hon. Baronet gave me Notice of this Question as I entered the House a few minutes ago. He appears to be unaware of the fact that the forces around Suakin are attacking Suakin—not that any forces of Her Majesty, or of the Khedive of Egypt, are attacking the forces around Suakin. Undoubtedly, the garrison are only seeking to relieve themselves from an attack which has become intolerable. If the hon. Baronet can use his influence with these gentlemen, I should advise him to exercise that influence, in order that the attack upon Suakin may be withdrawn.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON complained that the right hon. Gentleman had made no sort of answer to his Question. He had asked him whether he would give orders to the authorities in Egypt to enter into negotiations with

these gentlemen—[*Laughter*]—gentlemen the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. H. Smith) had called them, but they were generally called rebels—[An hon. MEMBER: Black men]—and he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) did not know what to call them, except Arabs—with the view of stopping the horrible bloodshed that would probably ensue?

MR. W. H. SMITH: The hon. Baronet does not seem to understand the position. We are resisting an attack upon Suakin which, if not resisted, would end in the destruction of life which at present we are bound to protect. If the hon. Baronet has any method of communicating with those persons who are attacking Suakin, I invite him to use his influence with them to prevent that attack from being continued. We cannot interfere with the Military Authorities in resisting an attack which is dangerous to the safety of those we are bound to protect under engagements entered into by the late Government.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.): I would ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is now in political charge at Suakin? Is it General Grenfell? With whom would the Arabs have to negotiate? Is there any truth in the report that Osman Digna has communicated with the authorities at Suakin?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): I think the House will see that proper Notice should be given of such Questions.

MR. PHILIPPS (Lanark, Mid): Is not the position at Suakin now exactly the same as it was three years ago, when the whole Conservative Party voted no attack?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked, whether there was any truth in the rumour which had appeared in the public Press that Sir Charles Warren was to be sent out to Suakin for the purpose of negotiating with the Arabs?

MR. W. H. SMITH: I think it will be for the convenience of the House that Notice should be given of such Questions. I have no information whatever with respect to the report in question; and hon. Gentlemen must be exceedingly credulous if they believe such reports merely because they appear in a newspaper.

DIVORCES (SCOTLAND).

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) asked, Whether the Government would agree to give a Return

"Of the number of Suits instituted year by year in Scotland; (a) for judicial separation; (b) for divorces since the 1st day of January 1857. Such Return to distinguish between suits by husbands and suits by wives, and to state in how many cases the suit was successful, in how many cases it was dismissed, and how many suits never came to a hearing; and in how many cases the Lord Advocate intervened, and the results of such intervention."

This Return followed up the one which had been applied for by the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone), the only difference being that this applied to Scotland.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, his attention had not been called to the hon. Member's Notice, and he had no opportunity of conferring with the Scotch Office on the subject. He, therefore, asked the hon. Member to repeat the Question tomorrow.

MR. HUNTER gave Notice that on an early day next Session he would ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to divorce in England and Scotland.

MOTION.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE (EXEMPTION FROM THE STANDING ORDER).

Motion made, and Question put,

"That the Proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, Sittings of the House."—(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

The House *divided:*—Ayes 146; Noes 63: Majority 83.—(Div. List, No. 346.)

PRIVILEGE.

SERVICE OF A SUMMONS ON MR. SHEEHY IN THE OUTER LOBBY.

Order for Consideration of Report of Select Committee read.

Report again read.

MR. WHITBREAD (Bedford) said, he had waited, as he presumed every one else waited, to see if the Leader of the House would take any action in this matter, and propose something that would uphold the dignity of the House.

As he had not done so, he (Mr. Whitbread) would move "That this House doth concur in the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the attempted Service (together with the attendant circumstances) of a summons on Mr. Sheehy, Member for South Galway, made in the Outer Lobby of this House." Whatever might be the opinion of the House, he felt confident of one thing—namely, that the House would not consider the Committee went too far in regard to the Breach of its Privileges. He thought it would be convenient in every way that the approval and concurrence of the House should be signified and entered on the Journals of the House. Looking at the Report it would be found that Committees of this nature [*Cries of* "Speak up"] always had to go back in order to inquire into precedents, and unless something was reported in the Journals, great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining precisely what the mind of Parliament was, what its action would be, and what its intentions were. He was strongly of opinion——

MR. SYDNEY GEDGE (Stockport): We cannot hear a word the hon. Member says.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. WHITBREAD said that he would be very brief. He was of opinion that the House would do well to secure itself and the whole of its precincts from incursions of this kind. The Select Committee seemed to have treated the matter in a perfectly Constitutional spirit when they dealt with it rather as a contempt of the House than as a question of the breach of the privileges of an individual. Without saying more, feeling sure that the Leader of the House could not object to the House recording its approval of the report of this Committee, he begged to submit his Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That this House doth concur in the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the attempted Service (together with attendant circumstances) of a Summons upon Mr. Sheehy, Member for South Galway, made in the Outer Lobby of the House."—(*Mr. Whitbread.*)

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, that perhaps he might be allowed to make one or two observations on the remarks which had just fallen from the hon. Gentleman. He need not say that, as far as he was concerned, he entirely concurred with much that was said in the first three paragraphs of the Report of the Committee. He did not know whether the view he took of the fourth paragraph could be described as violent dissent; but certainly, speaking for himself, he did not particularly admire the terms in which the Committee had expressed their view with regard to the Irish police. He had two reasons for that. He thought that in some respects the Committee went further and that in other respects it went less far than he himself should be disposed to go. In the first place the Committee appeared to have distinctly contemplated that the circumstance of executing process against a Member of the House within the precincts of the House might, under certain precautions, be the usual and proper course to take. He should be unwilling to go that length. He was disposed to think that the circumstances under which the right to arrest a Member in the precincts of the House could properly be exercised were so rare, that he should be indisposed to draw up that paragraph in the way the Committee had drawn it up. In that respect therefore, he thought the Committee had gone too far. In other respects the Committee had not gone far enough, because they did not do full justice to the Executive in Ireland in this matter. Perhaps he might be allowed to state the circumstances under which a summons of this kind came to be served at all. According to the view taken of the law by the Law Advisers in Ireland, a summons issued by an Irish magistrate had no legal validity in this country whatever. The only course contemplated by law under which a person guilty of a crime in Ireland could be arrested in England was by warrant, and if a warrant was issued in Ireland involving the arrest of the individual in England it was executed, not by the Irish, but by the British constabulary. Therefore, the Committee did not appear to have sufficiently indicated that if the ordinary course contemplated by the Statute was pursued, it was not a question for the Irish police at all; the Irish police should not have been mentioned, and the direction should have been given, not to the Irish, but to the London police. Under what circumstances and for what motive did the Irish police depart from the course distinctly con-

templated by Statute? The sole and only reason why they proceeded by summons and not by warrant was because complaint had been made by hon. Gentlemen opposite and by their friends that the arrest of an Irish Member in England was an unnecessary indignity put upon him, and that it would be sufficient to let him know there was to be a trial in which he was concerned, and that then he would be ready to present himself before the Court at the proper time. It was in deference to that representation of hon. Members that the Irish Executive departed from the ordinary course contemplated by Statute, which had been invariably followed when persons accused of offences against Irish law had to be dealt with in England. The summons was a document of no legal validity whatever—of no more legal validity in England than an advertisement in the daily newspapers requesting the hon. Member concerned to appear on a certain day in a certain Court in Ireland. What occurred? The constable came to the House; and let him interpolate this statement—the Committee did not very clearly explain the grounds on which they thought that the breach of Privilege occurred. They acknowledged that no violation of the privileges of the Member himself had occurred, but said that to compel him to leave his Parliamentary duties when the House was sitting without consulting Mr. Speaker or the House was a breach of Privilege of the House. But what compulsion was there in this case? What happened was this. A card was sent in which the hon. Member need not have obeyed. The hon. Member went out and saw the policeman in the Lobby, who asked him whether he would receive a summons. That request he need not have obeyed. Supposing even that the hon. Member had received the summons, he need not have obeyed it. There were three stages in this transaction, none of which involved any species of compulsion upon the hon. Member, and none of which compelled his absence from the House while the House was sitting. Speaking for himself, therefore, while he should describe the action of the constable as a gross breach of propriety on the part of those who had instructed him, it did not constitute, strictly or properly speaking, a breach of the Privilege of the House. He repeated what he had stated on the first occasion when the matter was brought before the House, that it was a highly improper proceeding, but not a breach of Privilege, that any summons or quasi-legal document, still more any warrant or strictly legal document, should be served on any Member in the precincts of the House; and long before the Committee had concluded their valuable investigation he had given such instructions as lay in his power to all those concerned in Ireland to prevent any recurrence of the blunder in the future. For the reasons that he had given he could not agree with the fourth paragraph, and was of opinion that the more expedient course for the House to adopt, having heard his public declaration that many days ago proper precautions were taken to prevent a recurrence of the lamentable episode, would be to proceed with the Orders of the Day.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Derby) said, the course taken by the Government seemed to him to be of the most singular character. A transaction took place upon which the First Lord of the Treasury, the Leader of the House and the guardian of the dignity and Privileges of the House, almost implored the House to appoint a Committee to inquire into the matter. The Committee proceeded to inquire and reported, and it was the clear duty of the Leader of the House to take some action upon this Report. He took none at all. So indifferent was he apparently to the dignity and Privileges of the House that he thought it right to pass the matter by in silence. The hon. Member for Bedford (Mr. Whitbread), one of the oldest and most experienced Members of the House, then came forward and took the usual, and he ventured to say, the Parliamentary course in the matter, and proposed to vindicate the Privileges of the House. Then not the Leader of the House, but the Chief Secretary for Ireland got up and denounced the conclusions at which the Committee arrived. ["No!" *and cheers.*] Well, the Chief Secretary for Ireland was ever ready with contradictions of facts which could not be disputed. The right hon. Gentleman said he was of opinion there was no Breach of Privilege; but in the draft Report presented by the Home Secretary, a Colleague of the

Chief Secretary for Ireland, and prepared no doubt by the Solicitor General, were these words—

"Your Committee are of opinion upon the evidence that the action of Sergeant Sullivan was a Breach of the Privileges of the House."

This was not in the fourth paragraph, to which the right hon. Gentleman objected, but in the first; and it continued,

"Inasmuch as it was an attempt to serve a summons on a Member within the precincts of the House, while the House was sitting, without the leave of the House first obtained."

Was there ever a Government in such a predicament in the face of the House of Commons, whose privileges it was bound to maintain? After this Report of the Home Secretary and the Solicitor General the Government put up their Chief Secretary to say that there was no Breach of Privilege, and that he must object to the fourth paragraph. But the second paragraph affirmed all that was objected to in the fourth paragraph. The Chief Secretary said the summons which was attempted to be served was of no force or effect, and as invalid as though it had been an advertisement in a newspaper. Was that so? He wondered why the sergeant was dispatched by his superior officer from Limerick to serve the summons, and why the sergeant on reaching London consulted his colleagues, who told him to serve it at the House. The decision of the Committee was clear, and yet the Government proposed to take no action whatever. No such course had ever been taken before according to his knowledge. The Committee declared that instructions ought to have been given to the constable, and now they heard that they had been given since. The Solicitor General would agree that it was a good thing to tell the constabulary not to do things which were Breaches of Privilege of that House. This was in effect what was said in the fourth paragraph, which recommended that such an instruction should be given to the Irish police. The Irish police had no business there at all. There were policemen attached to the House. Instructions ought to have been given to them to tell Jeremiah Sullivan not to do what he did. The character and dignity of the House ought not to suffer simply because the Chief Secretary for Ireland happened to differ from the rest of his Colleagues. He protested against surrendering the character of this Assembly purely to gratify the *amour propre* of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The hon. Member for Bedford had suggested the most moderate and reasonable course to be taken in this matter. His hon. Friend the Member for Bedford had raised no Party issues. He might have moved something in the way of a Vote of Censure upon the authorities, but he had abstained from doing so, and proposed a Motion which he hoped the House would accept.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby had imported rather more heat and feeling into this discussion than was necessary or judicious. He (Mr. W. H. Smith) was anxious that the matter should be dealt with by the House in a judicial and perfectly calm spirit. He had been reproached because he made no Motion on the subject when the Order was called. But it would be in the recollection of hon. Members that he distinctly stated last night that it was not his intention to make any Motion, as when he read the Report he came to the conclusion that it would not be in the interests of the House that a Motion should be placed on the Paper. The right hon. Gentleman complained of his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary because he stated what his own individual opinion was of the second paragraph of the Report. He thought it was rather hard that a Colleague was not at liberty to state what his own individual opinion was upon the Report. Besides, that was an unreasonable complaint, because he had himself stated yesterday that so far as the Government were concerned they were not desirous of contesting the conclusion at which the Committee had arrived. Surely, the solidarity of the Government need not be so complete and entire that a Member of the Government should not express his opinion as to an assertion which was implied in the Report. For himself he desired that the precincts of the House should be sacred to the Members of the House, and that Members should not be molested within those precincts. He had had no hesitation in expressing his regret at the incident the moment he was made aware of it; but when he was challenged to

express approval or disapproval of the Report he replied that there had been many occasions on which the House had appointed Committees of Privilege, but had taken no action on the Report of those Committees. And in this case the Committee itself had recommended that no action should be taken. The third paragraph expressly stated that the Committee did not recommend the interposition of the House, because no Breach of its Privileges was intended. In his opinion, therefore, it was totally unnecessary for the Government to notice the second or third paragraphs of the Report. As regarded the fourth paragraph he protested his unwillingness to place on record in a Resolution of the House a recognition of the fact that a Member could or ought to be arrested within the precincts, because there was in the fourth paragraph a distinct recognition that in certain circumstances, with the observance of due care and respect for the House, process might be executed within the precincts of the House. He declined to put on record any recognition of that right. He did not wish to embarrass the question in the slightest degree, and his right hon. Friend had given the strongest assurances, and he repeated them, that in no circumstances whatever, so far as the Government were concerned, should a repetition of the incident of last week but one occur within the precincts of the House. That was an undertaking which the House might accept, as it was given with a complete intention to see that it was carried out. Precedent and the substantial interests and honour of the House would lead them rather to pass to the Order of the Day than to accept the Motion of the hon. Member opposite, whose judgment and experience he fully recognized, and who had only made the Motion out of respect to the decision of the Committee. He therefore begged to move as an Amendment that the House do pass to the Orders of the Day.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the first word "House," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."—(*Mr. William Henry Smith.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) said, he had hoped that the discussion of the Report would have been very brief and entirely divested of Party feeling, because the House would observe that even the fourth paragraph upon which so much had been said, was not carried by a Party majority of the Committee. The right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury had just said that he did not accept the fourth paragraph, because it seemed to allow the possibility of process being executed upon Members within the precincts of the House. But by the qualifications and conditions which the Committee had imposed in regard to service of process within the precincts they did assert that if those conditions were satisfied—namely, if the House were not sitting, or, if sitting, leave had been obtained, service within the precincts would be justifiable, and no breach of Privilege. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary and the Irish Government admitted that Paragraph 4 had a foundation and a justification, because he had told the House that instructions had now been issued, and he (Mr. John Morley) wondered whether those instructions were issued before it was known to the Irish Government what the Report was.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: My instructions are not the same as those contemplated in the Report. The instructions suggested in the fourth paragraph are that when processes are served upon Members in the precincts of the House, the conditions suggested in the second paragraph should follow, and the leave of the House should be obtained. My instructions go much further than that. They are that no Member should have any process served on him under any conditions within the precincts of the House.

MR. JOHN MORLEY said, that the issue of those instructions was the justification for the fourth paragraph. If necessary he could produce abundant proofs from answers to questions during the inquiry, showing that those who were responsible in London and those who were most responsible in Ireland for the action of the Constabulary had been sensible that it would have been well if instructions had been issued; and it appeared that, as far as the London police were concerned, there were standing instructions, or at least a standing provision, that processes were

not to be served or executed within the precincts of the House. There was one very important point in the evidence brought before the Committee bearing upon the new instructions which ought to have been given the moment it had been found necessary to issue a warrant or summons against any Member of the House. It was the case of the proposed arrest of the hon. Member for Roscommon; and the Irish Attorney General had in that case taken the course which he believed the House would expect an Irish or English Government to take in such cases. The Irish Attorney General had minuted the warrant to the effect that care should be taken that the accused was not arrested in the precincts of the House or in any place near the House. If the Irish Government in July last had been so much on the alert, had been so sensible of the impropriety of executing processes within or near the precincts of the House, he could not understand why general instructions had not been issued, and why the Chief Secretary or the Government should object to placing on record the opinion of the House that such instructions ought to have been issued. It was perfectly clear that the minds of some of the officials in Ireland did need to be seriously enlightened on this subject; because the Committee had it from the District Inspector who had instructed Sergeant Sullivan to come to London and serve the summons, that the service should be effected upon the two Members while they were coming to their Parliamentary duties. He did not wish in the least to widen the area of the discussion; he should like to contract it as much as possible. But it seemed to him that they should have fallen short of what was expected from the House if they had not placed on record their regret that the ordinary sensible precautions had not been taken to prevent, not merely a breach of Privilege to the individual Member, which was a small matter, but the placing of a great contempt on the dignity and authority of the House. He regretted that Divisions had to be taken on the subject; he had hoped that the matter would have been disposed of without them. But it was not the fault of hon. Members on that side of the House if the question had assumed a Party complexion.

Mr. John Morley

Mr. HANBURY (Preston) said, that as his vote had turned the scale on the paragraph in dispute, he would explain the history of it, to show that it was not framed on Party lines. The paragraph had been drawn up by the hon. Member for Blackpool (Sir Matthew White-Ridley), and the hon. Member had been prepared to vote for it until the hon. and learned Solicitor General, with wonderful dexterity, had inserted in the previous paragraph the words—

"Inasmuch as your Committee are satisfied that he did not intend any violation of the Privileges of the House, and he had not received any special instructions with regard to the service he was directed to effect."

Only then, when the purpose of the hon. Gentleman had been thoroughly fulfilled, had the hon. Gentleman not felt justified in voting for the paragraph. As far as he (Mr. Hanbury) was concerned, he did not care in the least whether the paragraph were placed on the Records of the House, because they had gained their purpose, which was to prevent in the future any similar inroads upon the Privileges of the House. He hoped that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would not only see that hon. Members were protected within the precincts of the House itself, but would also carry out what he thought was the wise direction of the Attorney General for Ireland when he had ordered that care should be taken that the accused should not be arrested within or near the precincts of the House.

The LORD MAYOR of DUBLIN (Mr. Sexton) (Belfast, W.) said, that the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House had deprecated any introduction of heat into the discussion. The right hon. Gentleman could afford to keep cool. No one was likely to try to serve a process on him. The opposite Party were quite free from danger; but the Irish Members were the Party affected, as they were constantly subjected to molestation and insult. It was the duty of the right hon. Gentleman to have risen in his place when the Order of the Day was called, and, if not prepared to make a Motion, to state the intentions of the Government. But he had only risen when encountered by the Motion of a private Member to deal with the Report of the Committee. The House had appointed a Committee to Report on a matter vitally affecting hon.

Members, and the House had no right, when the Report of the Committee was presented, to be quiescent; it was bound to take such action as would put its opinions on the purview of the Report beyond question for the future. The House, in the course of the debate, would expect to hear from the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for England (Sir Edward Clarke) and from the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) on the subject of the second paragraph of the Report. The right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary had moved in the Committee that the action of Sergeant Sullivan was a Breach of Privilege; and the hon. and learned Solicitor General for England had moved the explanatory paragraph that followed. These two hon. and learned Gentlemen were the constructors of the second paragraph; and the dissent of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland upon the second paragraph showed that, whatever else he might be, he was certainly not a modest statesman. The dissent of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary could not be minimized. It was his action in the past that had formed the subject of condemnation; it was his failure to instruct Sergeant Sullivan that had led that officer into the morass of a Breach of Privilege; it was his action that might be dangerous in the future. And therefore the dissent of the right hon. Gentleman, instead of being a matter that could be ignored, was of the utmost importance. That dissent having been expressed, it was the duty of the House, upon the Motion of the hon. Member for Bedford, to determine whether it agreed with the First Lord of the Treasury, the Home Secretary, and the Solicitor General for England, or with the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary declared that though what had happened was not a Breach of Privilege, it was highly improper. [Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: "Hear, hear!"] He (Mr. Sexton) so seldom agreed with the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary that he was glad to do so in expressing the opinion that when the Committee had agreed that the Breach of Privilege was committed they ought to have gone a little further and declared that all such actions, when a Member was engaged in his Parliamentary duties, would constitute a Breach of Privilege; because it must be evident that when an hon. Member came down to the House at 12 o'clock in the day to await the Sitting of the House, that he was just as much engaged in his Parliamentary duties as if the House was actually sitting. Therefore he thought that the arguments of the right hon. Gentleman in reference to the fourth paragraph in the Report were wide of the mark. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had said that if a warrant had been issued it could not have been executed by the Irish police, but would have been executed by the English police. But it was apparent that if proper instructions had in due time been issued to the Irish police by the right hon. Gentleman's administration, in the event of the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Irish Members in England, the Irish police would have communicated to the English police the instructions necessary for a due execution of the warrant. The right hon. Gentleman sheltered himself under a flimsy pretext —because it was nothing else—that no compulsion had been used. But had there been no molestation! The right hon Gentleman the Home Secretary smiled; but would he like to be molested himself when he was delivering one of those weighty and interesting speeches with which he was in the habit of gratifying the House? His hon. Friend the Member for South Galway (Mr. Pickerton) was actually taking part in the debate when he was induced to go into the outer Lobby, where a further attempt was made to inveigle him to go beyond the precincts of the House. That was a much more serious matter than the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was disposed to imagine. The right hon. Gentleman said that the matter was a trivial one because the summons was not a valid summons. If the summons were not a valid summons, why was it issued at all? Perhaps what was meant was that the summons was issued because Irish Members objected to be arrested on warrants in London. Surely it was not a reasonable thing for the Irish Government, having given up one form of proceeding, to substitute for it a form which was not only ineffectual but was also invalid. The reasonable

and the proper course to have taken would have been, if they determined to give up the course of arrest under warrant, to take the sensible course of informing a Member by letter that his attendance was required on a certain day in Ireland, because the letter would have been equally valid with the summons if neither had binding force. He was bound to admit the readiness, sincerity, and earnestness with which the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury at first expressed to the House his condemnation of what had occurred; and he was glad to hear from the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chief Secretary for Ireland that no attempt should be made to execute any legal process of any kind in the precincts of the House. But there was not a particle of difference in principle between the serving of process within the precincts of the House and dogging the steps of a Member when he left to a point at which process could be served, or lying in wait for him to follow him when he left his residence in London. In the one case he was taken when in the actual discharge of his Parliamentary duties, and in the other he was interfered with in the effort to discharge them. All these processes against Irish Members were under the Coercion Act. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary knew that when Members came over to England they came to attend to their Parliamentary duties, and, therefore, the least that could be expected was that he would arrange to summon or arrest them when they were in Ireland. It could not be said that there was any urgency in the proceedings, and the ends of justice would be just as well served by postponing any attempt to serve process until Irish Members were in Ireland. He was sorry that no further reference was made in the Report to the action of the Crown Solicitor for Limerick, Mr. Leahy, who certainly had committed a distinct Breach of Privilege. What was the action of that gentleman? He showed contempt for the pledge that had been given by the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House, and he disregarded the action of the House in appointing the Select Committee. The right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House had given a pledge that Irish Members should not be arrested until the Irish Estimates had been disposed of, and the House had also appointed a Select Committee to inquire whether a Breach of Privilege had been committed. By the action he took in addressing letters to two hon. Members in reference to prosecutions he ignored the action of the House, and determined for himself the character of the transaction referred to the Committee. Therefore, Mr. Leahy had been guilty of a Breach of Privilege far more gross than that of Sergeant Sullivan, who erred from the insufficiency of his instructions. Yet Sullivan was the instrument of a policy, the ignorant instrument of a well-considered policy; he was really not to blame; he was the servant of a Government which lost no opportunity of molesting and insulting the Representatives of the Irish people; he was well aware that many of them had been batoned by the police when attempting to address their constituents. He knew that the hon. Member for a Division of Kerry had been taken out of prison in the garb of a convict and conducted through the principal town in his constituency—deliberately paraded in that garb to make a landlord's holiday; and he knew that the hon. Member for South Galway had been taken from Clonmel Gaol—in which he was serving in prison garb—and when he refused to wear the prison cap he was taken bareheaded half-way across Ireland to Galway. He (Mr. Sexton) maintained that this Irish constable was not to blame, because he had no respect for Irish Members.

MR. SPEAKER: The right hon. Member is deviating from the question before the House, which is the Report of the Committee on the question of Privilege.

MR. SEXTON said, in that case he would not proceed any further in showing that Sergeant Sullivan had been misled by the policy of the Government. Another point he wished to take was that the Blue Book containing the evidence taken by the Committee was not placed in their hands until 10 o'clock that morning, and they had not had sufficient time to make themselves acquainted with it. He observed in this proceeding a tendency to repeat the practice of obliging the Members of the House to come to decisions on important public questions without any facts to go upon. During the day he had succeeded

in reading only 40 pages out of the 72 to which it extended. Before the House could discuss the Report it was necessary that it should be acquainted with the evidence, which was known only to the 11 Members of the Committee. Members were entitled to ask for an opportunity of reading the evidence before they were called upon to ratify the fourth paragraph of the Report. Unwilling to vote on the matter without reading the evidence, and believing that other Members were in the same position, he moved that the debate be adjourned to to-morrow.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(*Mr. Sexton.*)

MR. W. H. SMITH said, he trusted the House would not consent to an adjournment of the debate. The hon. Member's Friends had pressed the Government to put down the question for Tuesday, and he (Mr. W. H. Smith) had stated that it would not be possible to have the evidence printed in time, and that it would not be possible to have the evidence printed before Wednesday. The evidence was in the Vote Office on Wednesday, and arrangements were made for the consideration of the Report that day. He thought that after the discussion that had taken place it would be for the advantage of the public interest generally if a Division were taken on the Main Question.

MR. JAMES LOWTHER said, he thought it most important that this question should be treated without the introduction of the element of Party.

MR. SPEAKER: The question before the House is the Adjournment of the Debate.

MR. CHILDERS (Edinburgh, S.) said, as a Member of the Committee, he was of opinion that the evidence, so far as it bore on the Report, was within such compass that it could well have been studied since it was put into the hands of hon. Members. It was obtainable at the Vote Office yesterday. He hoped, therefore, that the Motion for Adjournment would not be pressed by the hon. Member.

MR. SEXTON said, he had pressed for the naming of an earlier day, expecting that the evidence would have been circulated previously. He did not admit the sufficiency of the time for the study of the evidence, but in deference to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Edinburgh he would not press his Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question again proposed.

MR. JAMES LOWTHER (Kent, Isle of Thanet) said, that the subject was one that ought to be discussed without Party spirit. He was one of a somewhat old-fashioned number who held that the privileges of the House were a matter of extreme importance, which ought to be maintained without regard to the quarter of the House in which a Member sat who might for the time be affected by any question of Privilege. Therefore, he held it was very desirable that the views of the Committee should be clearly explained, not only as regarded the conduct of the individual officer who had the duty cast upon him of serving this somewhat irregular document, but also upon the whole policy of the service of proceedings within the precincts of the House. If the fourth paragraph of the Report, upon the composition of which he could not congratulate the draftsman, had stopped in the fourth line at the word "House," omitting the words "in serving or executing process against Members within the precincts of the House," he should have indorsed it heartily, because the House had never been satisfied to deal merely with the humble instrument through whom a Breach of Privilege had been committed, but had always gone to the fountain-head and dealt with the persons who instructed him to act. A case in point arose within his own personal knowledge in that House in 1866, with regard to the supposed arrest of Sir Robert Clifton, respecting whom a Committee of the House were about to report that he had been incapacitated from sitting through the corrupt practice of his agents. A noble Lord sitting on the Front Bench below the Gangway opposite rose to a point of Order to call attention to the rumour that Sir Robert Clifton had been arrested under some civil process while the Committee were waiting to present their Report to the House. This statement the noble Lord gave on the authority of one of the counsel engaged in the case. It was eventually shown in the discussion upon that particular matter that Sir Robert Clifton had not

been arrested at all, and he himself saw that Gentleman a few minutes afterwards in the Lobby. But what was the Motion which the present Prime Minister (then Lord Cranbourne), the noble Lord to whom he referred, presented to the House? It was not that the myrmidon of the law who was supposed to be guilty of this Breach of Privilege should be brought to the Bar, but that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the responsible officials under whose orders he was acting, should be brought to the Bar of the House; and Mr. Ayrton suggested that the Sheriffs should be ordered to bring Sir Robert Clifton with them to the Bar of the House. All this showed that the House had never allowed itself to deal merely with the humble instrument; and although he was not one of those who thought that the Government were to blame for the stupidity of Sergeant Sullivan, he thought it was quite right that the Committee should express regret that an officer of the law should be sent over from Ireland charged with official duties and should not be told to give a wide berth to the House of Commons. As to the remaining portion of the paragraph, he thought with his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary, that the House would be stultifying itself if it were to recognize a right on the part of any person, under any circumstances, to serve processes within the precincts of the House, and he should therefore vote for the Motion of the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury. He, however, felt bound to remark that all this difficulty had arisen from the Government making concessions upon points upon which they would have been wise to stand firm. The Government were urged to afford facilities to Irish Members to be present when the Estimates were discussed. In his opinion the Government would have done better if they had said that the law was equal for all, and that all were equal before the law, and that they could not make any exception in the case of persons charged with criminal offences whatever their station in life might be. With regard to facilities being afforded to Members of Parliament to attend the debates on the Estimates, that was a matter on which he did not feel himself competent to enter. It might be a part of latter-day Parliamentary tactics to inform hon. Gentlemen that if they wished to eat their Christmas dinner otherwise than at Her Majesty's expense, they had only to prolong discussion on the Estimates beyond that festive period. But unless they were prepared to say that the offences of persons arrested under the Crimes Act had a political character, it was not desirable in administering the law to give them different treatment from that allotted to other persons charged with criminal offences. If the Government reverted to the sound Constitutional doctrine that Her Majesty's subjects were all equal before the law; if they said that Members of Parliament who placed themselves within the meshes of the law must take "pot luck" with other people; and if they stated that the officers of the law would be employed for the purpose of carrying out the orders of the Queen's Courts without any interference from the Executive, it would be a more Constitutional course of action, and one more likely to avoid incidents of this kind than that which had been adopted. He knew that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland was as anxious as anybody to prevent such incidents arising, and they had only occurred through the right hon. Gentleman's good nature in listenting to suggestions which were made to him, and which were conceded by the Government with the view to meet the wishes of Members of the House. No doubt the Government thought that unfair advantage would not be taken of those concessions. What had happened would show them, however, that it would not be wise to repeat proceedings of that kind. As it was not open to him, under the Rules of the House, to move to omit a portion of paragraph 4, he should vote for the Motion of the First Lord of the Treasury, to avoid the House stultifying itself by recognizing the right of any person to serve a process within the precincts of the House.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN (Glasgow, Bridgeton) said, that his right hon. Friend who had just sat down had stated that there should be no distinction between Members of Parliament and other citizens.

MR. JAMES LOWTHER: Outside this House.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN: Quite so. In that case Privilege must go.

He wished to put forward what he considered to be the spirit as well as the letter of the question of Privilege in the words of a very much abler speaker than himself:—

"I feel, and I am sure that we must all feel, that a Member, though unseated, ought to be treated as game and not as vermin; that law must be given him before he is pursued."

Those words were used by the present Prime Minister—then Lord Cranborne—in 1866, from a seat below the Gangway. If that amount of respect ought to be paid to a Member who was about to be unseated, surely it ought to be paid to those who were still the Representatives of the people. He conceived that during the present year, and in consequence of those arrests which were made just outside that House—about which he personally felt as strongly as about the serving of processes within the precincts — questions had arisen which it was absolutely necessary should be solved. There were two points of view expressed in the evidence given before the Committee. The first was given by Mr. Williamson, Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Police. The following was his evidence:—

"Would you have directed Sullivan to prowl about the approaches to the House?—Yes, I think so.

"You would have advised him to lie in wait for Mr. Finucane or Mr. Sheehy?—Yes; by 'the House,' I should mean in any way inside of Palace Yard.

"You would not mean one inch outside the gates?—Outside the gates.

"You would think that Mr. Finucane was fairly served, or that any Member might be served with process, or that process might be executed upon him, immediately outside the gates?—Yes; that would be my opinion."

The other view seemed to be embodied in an answer given to his right hon. Friend the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Mr. John Morley) by the learned Gentleman the Clerk of the House (Mr. Palgrave) sitting at the Table—

"That is to say, that the Privilege is bound up with, and based upon, the performance of Parliamentary duties. It is a Breach of Privilege if it interferes with the conditions of the due performance of Parliamentary duties; is that the proposition?—That proposition applies both to Members or to other persons attending the House."

Of those two views he held the latter very strongly. He believed that it was a sound view, and the best way to establish it was for the House to adopt the Report of the Committee, which appeared to be as full and accurate and satisfactory a Report as they were likely to get from any Committee. He was not anxious to get a large Division, but he wished to know who were the hon. Gentlemen who thought that Members ought to be dogged by constables in Palace Yard and those who thought that they ought not.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, that the Chief Secretary for Ireland had contended first that there was no breach of privilege because the document sought to be served by the policeman had no legal value, and next that the Royal Irish Constabulary exercised no jurisdiction and performed no duties in executing process in England. The Chief Secretary further objected that the fourth paragraph of the Report did not sufficiently maintain the privileges of Members of that House. The question of the summons being of no value was met by Answer 21 of the evidence given before the Committee. It was there expressly stated that the document which was sought to be served upon the hon. Member contained the words—

"This is to command you to appear at the Petty Sessions on the 26th of December, 1888."

Whether the document was worthless or valuable, if it pretended on the face of it to be a legal process commanding anyone to attend anywhere, it was an absolute Breach of Privilege to attempt to serve it upon a Member of that House. Then it was said that the document was worthless because if it had been a warrant it could not be executed here by a member of the Irish police, as the Royal Irish Constabulary exercised no jurisdiction and performed no duties in this country. Mr. Lowndes, District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was asked by a Member of the Committee whether he was aware that there were serving in England a great many Irish constables, and he answered, "I believe there are." Being further questioned, "Do you know it?" he replied, "Yes; I am aware that at certain places in England there are Irish constables." Moreover, it will be in the memory of the House that when the question of Privilege arose earlier in the Session in regard to the arrest of the hon. Member for North Monaghan (Mr. Patrick O'Brien) in mistake for

another Member, it came out that he was actually arrested by Sergeant M'Intyre, of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Therefore the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was absolutely ignorant of the conduct of his own officials, for which he was responsible. As to the wording of the fourth paragraph, he submitted that it must be read as part of the whole Report, and would then be governed by the distinct declaration of paragraph 2 that the act complained of was a Breach of Privilege. He (Mr. Bradlaugh) thought it was most unfortunate that the Government would not allow the Motion of the hon. Member for Bedford to pass without challenge. There was nothing in the Report of the Committee that was of a Party character; and he trusted that hon. Members opposite would maintain the dignity of the House and adopt the Report of the Committee, the majority of whom belonged to their own side of the House, and would not insult the Committee by passing to the Order of the Day, thus practically saying that they disagreed with them.

Mr. WARMINGTON (Monmouth, W.) said, that it was an error to suppose that where a Committee had reported that a Breach of Privilege had been committed, that Report had been passed by unnoticed by the House; and he held that it would be a dangerous thing to refer the question of whether there had been a Breach of Privilege to a Committee, and when they had reported that there had been a Breach of Privilege for the House to take no action upon the Report. It would be open to the observation hereafter that the House did not agree with the Committee, and that, in fact, there had been no Breach of Privilege. According to the evidence adduced before this Committee, the instructions given to the constable were that the summonses should be — he conceived with very doubtful legality — in duplicate, that there should be two summonses issued against each Member, and that one should be served at the residence of the Member in Dublin and the other be served personally on him in England. To say that the summonses were an idle form was only to add to the injury that was reported to the House. The summons was actually signed by the Resident Magistrate and sealed with the official seal. In conclusion, he repeated that it would be a dangerous thing for the House to pass by that Report when they had the finding of the Committee that a Breach of Privilege had been committed; and he thought that the Report would be appealed to hereafter with greater usefulness if a Motion like that of the hon. Member for Bedford were adopted and recorded on the Journals of the House.

Question put.

The House *divided:* — Ayes 130; Noes 182: Majority 52.—(Div. List, No. 347.)

Words *added.*

Main Question, as amended, put.

Resolved, That this House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) £1,606,200, Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—Personnel.

Lord CHARLES BERESFORD (Marylebone, E.): Mr. Courtney, of all the Votes which the House of Commons has to grant in Supply, there is none so important as Vote 8—the Shipbuilding Vote of the Navy Estimates; for the existence of our Empire depends on the strength of the Fleet, and the strength of the Fleet depends entirely upon the Shipbuilding Vote. I am extremely sorry that this Vote, of such enormous importance—such vital importance to the country—should have been postponed till such a late period of the Session. But I quite recognize that it is no fault of the Government, owing to the large amount of debatable matter which has been brought before the House this Session, and I hope that next Session it may be introduced earlier, so that it may be fairly discussed. We debate a great number of things in this House—questions of State policy and parochial questions; but I think everyone will agree with me that we debate them under the idea that the safety of our Empire is secured by our defences at sea. It is nothing of the sort. I implore the Government not to hurry

this Vote through without having it thoroughly and fairly discussed and debated. I do not believe that there is any subject upon which the people of the Empire, as a whole, are looking with more anxiety or with a greater desire for knowledge and information than this one of the strength of England's Navy; principally on account of the doubt which has been raised in the public mind as to whether the Fleet is of sufficient strength and power to be able to perform those duties which would necessarily devolve upon it in a time of war. In the remarks which I am about to make, I hope to be able to put a definite shipbuilding policy before the House of Commons — something which is clear, something which is quite understandable—and I hope, also, to be able to give definite and clear reasons why I make this proposal. The British public are very much mystified and confused at the present moment, because no definite and understandable idea has been submitted to them with reference to our shipbuilding policy. What the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) has said, relative to the discordant utterances of the experts, is, in a certain measure, true. But I would point out that they all agree that the Navy is not sufficient to defend the interests of the Empire, although their utterances may be discordant as to the proposals they make for getting the Navy up to its proper strength. Now, what should the standard of the Fleet be? The standard of the Fleet should be based on what it has to protect, and that was definitely laid down by Lord Salisbury in his Guildhall speech—namely, our shores and our trade. With this opinion I entirely agree. I will accept the proposals which have been made by Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins, by the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Forwood), and by the hon. Gentleman the Civil Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett); it is not that the British Fleet should be able to fight the whole world, but that it should be more than a match for the combined Fleets of any two European Powers that are likely to be our foes—one of which must necessarily be France—and that, finding itself under such a contingency, its strength would be sufficient for defending our coasts and our trade and commerce against these two Powers, and securing the punctual and certain delivery of our food supply. Our shipbuilding policy as disclosed by the Navy Estimates is entirely opposed to common sense. It has been openly stated by those in authority that the British Fleet, at this moment, enjoys a powerful position. I intend to prove clearly and completely that at this moment we have no reasonable argument to adduce that we could defend our shores and our trade and commerce, and secure the punctual and certain delivery of our food supply if engaged in a war with France alone. My contention is that, at this moment, we have no standard whatever, for the simple reason that we have never clearly made out what the naval requirements of the country are for defence, and our Shipbuilding Vote is based upon no policy, on no theory, on no business-like line of any description. That was amply proved before the Committee on the Navy Estimates, in answer to pertinent questions by the hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Hanbury), when it was distinctly affirmed by the experts who were examined that the Shipbuilding Vote first depended upon the amount of money that the Cabinet could spare for the Naval Estimates; and, secondly, on the amount of money which had been spent in previous years, without any reference of any sort, kind, or description to what the naval requirements for the defence of the country are. And this latter point is, surely, the sole object of the expenditure on the Navy. It has been the fashion for those in authority to attempt to quiet the public mind, if possible, by informing us of the number of British ships compared with our nearest rival in maritime supremacy—namely, France. Nothing could be more misleading, nothing could be more ridiculous, than comparing the numbers or tonnage of the Fleets of England with those of France or of any other Power. What should be compared is the work the respective Fleets have to do. But if the comparison is bad and useless, how much worse is it when the inferences drawn from that comparison are utterly false and misleading? Now, in the Return 218, which the Government granted in June last, at my request, "Navies; England and other Countries," the Committee will find that England is ac-

credited with 49 battle ships and France with 30 battle ships—that is to say, built and building—the forces which the two countries actually possess for offensive or defensive operations. This is one of the arguments that have been continually used by the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty, and by the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty, as showing that what is called the cry of the alarmists is utterly incorrect, and as trying to prove that this proportion is enough to prevent our spending extra money upon a shipbuilding programme. I should like to show the Committee how we actually stand with regard to those numbers, supposing we were unfortunately called upon to defend our shores against France alone. I will first take the 30 French ships, and show what that country has, according to the Return, actually built and is now building. It is no use for the Government to get up and say that we can build a great deal quicker than any other Nation. That is quite true, but do the best we can we cannot turn out a battle ship in less than three years; so that the Committee must take this proportion which I shall endeavour to put before them as the proportion which would exist certainly for the next three years. France has, according to the Return, 30 battle ships, but they are not all available. I will exclude the *Brennus*, as that vessel could not be finished for some time. I must also exclude the four unserviceable ships marked "B" in the Return; they are the *Savoir*, *Revanche*, *Montcalm*, and *Thétis*. I must also deduct the one ironclad which is abroad, which leaves six to deduct from the 30; and that makes 24 battle ships at home. To these I must add the six coast defence vessels of the *Furieux* and *Tempête* class, which are vessels of a most formidable character, considerably better than the class which we must include in our battle ships, such as the *Belleisle*, *Hotspur*, *Invincible*, *Rupert*, and *Iron Duke*. These coast defence French ships have better speed, thicker armour, and are far newer and better adapted for modern warfare, and have far more powerful guns than the battle ships named. To sum up—the French Fleet, as it stands at home, at this moment, for offensive and defensive operations, has 30 vessels, which we should have to count with in their waters if hostilities broke out. In the case of England's Fleet, the Return mentions 49 vessels. There are in this Return eight non-effective vessels—the *Minotaur*, *Achilles*, *Warrior*, *Hector*, *Defence*, *Valiant*, *Lord Warden*, and *Repulse*. I must expostulate with the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty for putting the *Lord Warden* and *Repulse* in the Return as available among the 49 battle ships, when those two vessels had been in the sale list as old iron for any blacksmith or ironmonger who chooses to bid for them to buy for the last year. Those eight vessels, as a class, are in a far worse condition than the four I have selected from the French. Our vessels require an entire overhaul and an entire set of new boilers and engines to enable them to be put in commission at all, whereas the four French vessels have been re-boilered and re-engined, and therefore are able to be put in a position to fire their guns when called upon. I deduct the eight from 49, leaving 41. But the Committee must deduct the five which are on foreign stations — the *Audacious*, *Bellerophon*, *Orion*, *Penelope* (which is at home, but going out to the Cape) and *Swiftsure*. Deducting the eight non-effective and the five abroad, we have left only 36 vessels as available to cope with the 30 of the French. It is quite impossible to get into the minds of the Committee or the public generally the real position of the Fleet of this country, as compared with France, unless we could detail a plan of campaign showing what vessels we have at this moment available, and what those vessels would have to do if hostilities broke out. I propose, therefore, to put a plan of campaign before the Committee, taking the numbers of the French ships as they are shown to be at the present moment by this Return and the localities in which they are distributed, and taking the English ships which we have available, putting them in the relative position they would be in as compared with the French if war was declared. I will not trespass upon the Committee to the extent of naming the French ships, but I will give their numbers in the localities in which they are lying at this moment. At Toulon there are 15 battle ships; at Cherbourg there are five battle ships, and four for coast defence, which must be counted nine; at Brest there are four

battle ships and two for coast defence, which must be counted as six. In addition to these are eight gunboats—four at Brest and four at Cherbourg, of the newest type and the most formidable character, which must be taken into consideration in any plan of campaign in which the English and the French ships may be engaged. Now what have we got to meet these vessels in the different localities? We have the 36 British vessels which I have mentioned to the Committee; and it is utterly impossible for the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty to try and manufacture or create a single extra vessel beside those 36 as available for hostilities, for the reason I have already given; and I have proved, as a matter of fact, that they are positively all that we could count on out of the 49 given in the Return. It is no use saying what ought to be or what might be if we had more vessels. Any practical man who might be called upon as a Commander-in-Chief to carry out operations of war has only these 36 battle ships to deal with, and he must do the best he could with them. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty put forward an excellent idea of what the duties are for a Fleet to perform if called upon to fight. He said on April the 4th, at Liverpool—

"What shipowners do expect, and have a right to demand, is that we shall provide a Fleet more than sufficient to watch, and, I hope, destroy, every war vessel of a possible enemy."

Nothing could be said with which I more cordially and entirely agree. But the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty evidently had been resting on the theory as to how he would do that, and had never made any plan of campaign or studied what operations were necessary in order that the British Fleet should carry out such an excellent proposal. How should we stand with our 36 vessels in the plan of campaign which I will submit now to the Committee? Out of the 36 vessels he could only afford 15 battle ships "to watch, and, he hoped, to destroy" the French at Toulon; and there is no expert living who knows anything about it at all who does not know that for the process of watching you should have one-third more vessels than the number of those being watched, as the vessels employed in watching are at sea all the time, with their crews wearied by being continually on the look-out; with their coal bunkers gradually emptying every hour; with their boiler tubes getting loaded with soot and wanting cleaning; while the enemy inside can let their men sleep, have their bunkers full, their tubes bright, ready for the moment in which they intended to try to break through. To make my argument perfectly strong and understandable, I hope the Committee will allow me to read the names of the vessels which must be sent to watch the French Fleet at Toulon, Cherbourg, and Brest. The 15 vessels with which I propose to watch the French Fleet are the *Agamemnon*, *Alexandra*, *Benbow*, *Camperdown*, *Colossus*, *Conqueror*, *Dreadnought*, *Edinburgh*, *Hero*, *Howe*, *Inflexible*, *Rodney*, *Superb*, *Nile*, and *Victoria*. These are all, or nearly all, of the best and most modern ships, and that is the reason why I would propose to send them to Toulon. I must make my plan of campaign as clear and intelligible as possible, and, therefore, must send with this Toulon Fleet of 15 battle ships the contingent auxiliaries of cruisers and torpedo-catchers to every battle ship. There should be two cruisers to every battle ship in a Fleet. That is a definite line and a definite standard, but under the existing numbers of cruisers, of which we have only 61 over 15 knots, I could only afford to send 23 for the Toulon Fleet, which is in the proportion of 1½ to every battle ship. I divide them in the following manner:—Eight over 3,000 tons, nine between 1,500 tons and 3,000 tons, and six under 1,000 tons. The eight over 3,000 tons are the *Australia*, *Aurora*, *Galatea*, *Amphion*, *Arethusa*, *Forth*, *Mersey*, and the *Iris*. Between 1,500 and 3,000 there are the *Magicienne*, *Marathon*, *Archer*, *Brisk*, *Cossack*, *Mohawk*, *Porpoise*, *Scout*, and *Fearless*. The six under 1,000 are the *Sharpshooter*, *Salamander*, *Seagull*, *Sheldrake*, *Sandfly*, and *Spider*. This number of cruisers and battle ships, although totally insufficient to give a reasonable chance of being able to cope with the French Fleet, is all that could possibly be spared under our present condition of numbers, providing we wanted to keep our line of communication with India through the Suez Canal open. Let me now turn to the Cherbourg Fleet, where we have nine vessels and four gunboats. Out of the remaining 21 vessels, in order to

"watch and destroy," according to the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty's very just proposal, we could only afford 12 battle ships — *Ajax*, *Anson*, *Belleisle*, *Collingwood*, *Devastation*, *Hercules*, *Hotspur*, *Invincible*, *Neptune*, *Thunderer*, *Triumph*, and *Rupert*. I may remark here, in order to prove my contention that we must count the four coast defence vessels at present lying in Cherbourg, that they are certainly better fighting vessels in every particular—with the one exception of coal supply, which does not matter to them, as they are lying in harbour until they are wanted—than the *Belleisle*, *Hotspur*, *Invincible*, *Triumph*, and *Rupert*. As to the cruisers for the Cherbourg Fleet, out of the existing number I can only afford 16. Taking them according to the same method of tonnage, there are six over 3,000 tons, seven from 1,500 to 3,000, and three under 1,000 tons—total, 16. Their names are—*Immortalité*, *Narcissus*, *Inconstant*, *Leander*, *Severn*, *Mercury*, over 3,000 tons; *Medea*, *Barham*, *Racoon*, *Alacrity*, *Surprise*, *Barracouta*, and *Barossa*, 1,500 tons to 3,000 tons; *Skipjack*, *Spanker*, and *Speedwell*. Now, let me turn to the Fleet at Brest, where there are four battle ships and two coast defence vessels and four gunboats, as I have explained before. Under the present condition of numbers we have only nine battle ships left to watch these, the *Agincourt*, *Black Prince*, *Iron Duke*, *Monarch*, *Northumberland*, *Sanspareil*, *Sultan*, *Téméraire*, and *Trafalgar*. Again, taking the cruisers under the same conditions which I have laid down, we could only afford 12 as the auxiliaries to these—the Brest Fleet, five over 3,000 tons, five from 1,500 to 3,000 tons, and two under 1,000 tons. They are the *Orlando*, *Undaunted*, *Shah*, *Phaeton*, and *Thames*, over 3,000 tons; *Medusa*, *Bellona*, *Serpent*, *Blanche*, and *Blonde*, 1,500 to 3,000; *Rattlesnake* and *Grasshopper*, under 1,000 tons. I have now disposed of all the battle ships available for fighting purposes in a war with France for the Home and Mediterranean stations. I have also disposed of all the cruisers over 15 knots, with the exception of 10 which are available, and which are the only ones left of any use whatever for the protection of commerce. Their names are—*Impérieuse*, *Warspite*, *Blake*, *Blenheim*, *Raleigh*, *Bacchante*, *Active*, *Volage*, *Melpomene*, and *Marathon*. I do not include the seven cruisers for the Australian Colonies, as they are exclusively to be devoted to the defence of those Colonies. It will be observed in the Return that the total number of English cruisers is 101. The total number of cruisers of the French is 75. I have dealt with 61 English, which go over 15 knots; the French have in their Home ports 39 which go over 15 knots. To make up the 101 in the Return the English have 33 which go under 15 knots, and the French 36 which go under 15 knots, and these I have not included in my plan of campaign, because their power of offence and defence would be so very limited. I have laid before the Committee a definite plan of campaign, showing what we could do, and what we must do, with the number of ships that we have at this moment, in comparison with France. I am quite aware that it is possible for the Government to get up and say that that is not a plan of campaign which they will adopt. But I wish it to be distinctly understood—and I challenge contradictions of this—that, whatever plan of campaign any admiral or body of admirals may produce, they must adhere to the principle which I have laid down in this plan—namely, to watch and endeavour to destroy every war vessel of a possible enemy. It may be argued that some of the cruisers which I have mentioned are abroad. Well, that strengthens the argument that I have adduced to the Committee. Let me point out the danger that exists through the insufficiency of ships at this moment. Supposing the Toulon Fleet placed themselves in communication by telegraph with the Cherbourg Fleet and the Brest Fleet, and that our Fleet lay outside of Toulon harbour for a certain amount of time, when they had been made considerably inefficient for fighting purposes, owing to the circumstances I have mentioned—supposing the French Fleet then to break away, under cover of the night, and get up either to Cherbourg or Brest, the only possible programme for the British Admiralty and the Mediterranean Fleet to carry out would be immediately to get with all despatch to either Toulon or Brest, for if the French ever effected a junction with either of their squadrons, it is not a matter of doubt, it is a matter

of certainty, that they must annihilate and destroy the British Fleet which was watching either of those places. In the present conditions of numbers, as I have shown, that means the loss of our supremacy at sea, for the French and English numbers are so nearly level that the loss of only two or three vessels on our side would render it utterly impossible for our Fleets to do the work which is absolutely necessary—namely, that of watching the enemy's Fleets to prevent them joining. Let the Committee remember that we have no experience of a steam fighting Navy, but we have that knowledge which common sense must give us—that if a junction is effected between any two French Fleets, without a corresponding junction between ours, the English squadron watching the port at which the French junction is effected must be destroyed. Let the Committee remember, too, that it is almost impossible, in these days, for an inferior iron-clad Fleet ever to beat a superior Fleet. In the old days Fleets fought with the object of destroying the men in the vessels. The English pluck, added to their having a fewer number of men in their ships' companies, enabled them to win a battle. In these days our object is to destroy the platform on which the men stands. Every art that mechanism can invent is brought into requisition to sink the ship; therefore, our art of battle is altogether different from what it was in the olden time, and this militates against the possibility of a small force being able to cope with a superior force. I would beg the Committee to observe that I have made no allowance—and no allowance can be made—for the following most important facts which militate against the power of the English Fleet, in its present reduced numbers, to cope with the French. I have not mentioned the nightly and daily worries which must occur while watching the enemy's Fleet from torpedo attack—the small boats which the French have in such numbers in their harbours, and which we could not bring with our Fleet which is engaged in watching the Fleet from outside, because the torpedo boats could not keep the sea. There is no doubt that many of our vessels would be damaged, if not seriously, quite enough to prevent them from being of utility to the Admiral commanding, by such attacks. I have made no reference to the difficulties which must be attendant on coaling and watching the Fleet, and having to put the fires out to sweep the tubes. And I have made no allowance for a great doubt we, as seamen, hold as to the possibility of using such ships as the *Hero* and the *Admiral* class generally for the purpose of watching the enemy's Fleet at sea. In this plan of campaign I maintain that I have proved conclusively, first of all, that we have an insufficient number of battle ships; secondly, that we have no reserve for the Channel or the narrow seas; and, thirdly, that the number of cruisers left, after Fleets of battle ships are supplied with auxiliaries, is only 10, and this number is ludicrously and dangerously insufficient for the protection of our trade and commerce and the actual delivery of our food supply. I must earnestly request the Committee to think over the plan of campaign which I have submitted. I have given accurately the names of every vessel which we can have for the next three years to carry out warlike operations, and I will defy the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty to prove any inaccuracy or mistake in my statement. The hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. J. M. Maclean), who took a great interest in the Naval Estimates Committee, the other day, in writing to *The Times*, plainly stated that he considered—

> "The statement of Admirals Sir Arthur Hood and Sir Anthony Hoskins would be absolutely misleading if we could not both blockade the enemy's Fleet and keep a force in reserve to guard the narrow seas."

Well, let the hon. Member for Oldham get up in the House to combat the position, which I maintain I have entirely proved, by taking the ships which exist at this moment and putting them down in the positions in which they would have to be if we intended to watch the Fleets of France with the object of bringing their Fleets to action or to prevent the junction of two of their Fleets. With the exception of the political and Party chiefs, there is only one man whose opinion must surely be counted, who has given a decided and an emphatic opinion as to the satisfactory strength of the British Fleet in comparison with France, and that is Admiral Sir Arthur Hood. I do not wish it to be understood that anything I may say of this opinion is to

be taken in a personal way to Admiral Sir Arthur Hood. In question 4,416 of the Committee on the Naval Estimates, Sir Arthur Hood was asked, "Do you consider the Navy superior to any foreign Navy?" His answer was, "I do not consider it, because I am perfectly certain of the fact." I want to know on what basis this certainty exists. He could have made no plan of campaign, and could not have actually put down on paper what our Fleet would have to do in time of war, and what ships we have to carry out a programme. For my own part, I have given my programme and I want it upset, not in theories of tonnage and numbers of ships and loose statements such as matters of opinion, but in a practical and definite way, on the same principle that I have brought forward in my plan of campaign for a war with France. And, in combatting Sir Arthur Hood's argument, I have the satisfaction of knowing that, as far as I am aware, there is not one single officer in the British Fleet whose opinions do not coincide exactly with my own on this question, and are not diametrically opposed to that given by Sir Arthur Hood. I know that I may be told that it is unpatriotic of me to expose the weakness of the British Fleet for the politicians of Europe to criticize; but, in reply, I would remark that the only people who do not know this state of affairs are the British public, and it is better for them to have this question brought before them publicly, and dinned into their ears in times of peace, than it is for them to pay the penalty which they would have to pay if unprepared in time of war. We are now so nearly level with France that if we were to lose three ironclads we might lose our Empire. [*A laugh.*] The hon. Member for North-East Bethnal Green (Mr. Howell) seems to be amused.

MR. HOWELL: No observation fell from me.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: I beg the hon. Member's pardon. I thought he was challenging my assertion. For my own part, if I am ordered to go to sea I am ready to go, even if I have but a jolly-boat. It ought always to be borne in mind that in a war with France at this moment, by some circumstance, such as an oversight, or a Fleet escaping from a port and the watching Fleet not comprehending its whereabouts, in these days of steam and speed, such a circumstance might produce the total destruction of the British Fleet, owing to our limited numbers giving us no reserve, which would mean the end of our existence as an Empire. But, on the other hand, France might lose the whole of her Fleet and the whole of her mercantile marine, and still remain a first-class Power in the councils of Europe. I do not deny that the Government, and those who think with them, have certain theoretical arguments for not increasing the Shipbuilding Vote—namely, the matter of a neutral flag for the mercantile marine under the Declaration of Paris, and also the question of this country being associated with allies. The neutral flag I believe to be a myth. The mere adoption of such a policy is based on the assumption that the British Empire has lost the command of the sea. And have the Government and the shipowners calculated what taking advantage of the neutral flag means? The value of our shipping to the British shipowners is calculated on the best authority—Lloyd's—at £100,000,000. Nearly all, if not quite all, this property would have to be transferred to the country which allowed us to use the neutral flag. That would be the case with Italy, Germany, Austria, and Belgium. In those countries also, and in other countries, the captains and crews would have to be, if not entirely, almost entirely, of the nationality whose flag was at the top of the peak. The only nation that we have to fear on this question of hoisting the neutral flag—namely, France—would not recognize the neutral flag at all, unless all arrangements connected with it were made out previous to the declaration of hostilities. The Government have, so far, never settled distinctly with other countries whether corn is contraband of war. Coal is contraband of war; and the French, not long ago, decreed that rice, which was the food of China, was contraband of war during the late operations in the East. Shipowners seem to be under the impression that there is some sort of plan, some idea, existing at the Admiralty, as to what would occur at a time of war with our enormous mercantile marine. When I left the Admiralty, some months ago, there was no vestige of a plan or proposal as to what we were to do to insure our food supply and

the delivery of the water-borne raw material, upon the working up of which our great working classes depend for their wages and livelihood. I am perfectly ready to admit the argument of the neutral flag, and willing to accept it as a proposal that we should not enter into a great expense, or even enter into a plan for defending our Mercantile Marine, on one condition —that all the proposals connected with the transfer of the flag, all the actual practical details which must be carried out to enable the flag to be transferred, are put down in good understandable plans at the Admiralty, and that the shipowners know what they have to do. There are no spare merchant vessels in the world, so we could not rely upon utilizing the already small and overworked Mercantile Navies of other countries. Therefore, the neutral flag would have to be put on board, theoretically, the whole of our Mercantile Marine. What does that mean? The steam tonnage of the world is 11,000,000 tons, of which England owns 7,000,000. The number of steamers over 100 tons is—for Great Britain, 5,715; for France, 481; Russia, 227; and of cruisers to protect this tonnage, England has one to every 65 steamers; France one to every seven; Russia one to every nine. France and Russia are still building cruisers at this moment, not to protect their Mercantile Marine with a proportion like this, but rather, it would seem, to prey upon our Mercantile Marine in the event of possible hostilities. No doubt we must lose a large number of ships at the commencement of a war. But I object altogether to the loose doctrine that we must wait to see what eventualities war would produce before we formulate a definite scheme for the protection of our food supply and raw material. This total want of organization and want of preparation for war in this particular is, I maintain, criminal to the people of this country. The other argument urged by the Government, as to the question of allies, has much to recommend it theoretically, but it does not bear examination. The moment we begin messing about with other nations we should promise a number of things which ultimately we would not be able to perform; and the other Powers might also promise what would never be performed. What we each have to do is to look after our own selfish selves. One gets nothing for nothing in these days. There are two great difficulties to be seen in looking ahead at this question of alliance. One difficulty is to determine how far the fleets of cruisers of any ally could be utilized for the protection of England and her Mercantile Marine. I maintain that, taking the possibility of an alliance, for instance, with Italy, it is not likely that she would utilize her battle ships in any other way than for the defence of her own shores, and she would certainly not lend her cruisers to England to defend our food supply and water communications. If the question of an ally is entered into, let some definite and practical idea be formed as to how far and in what manner we could help each other. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty will, no doubt, base his argument for no immediate increase in the defence of the country, on the advice which, he will say, he has received from the experts associated with him at the Board of Admiralty. It would, therefore, be interesting to turn to the evidence of these experts before the Naval Committee on this point of the strength of the Fleet, which depends on the Shipbuilding Vote. The First Sea Lord (Sir Arthur Hood), as I have stated, said he thought our Navy was not only superior to any Foreign Navy, but to any two. To Question 4,167—

"Was there laid before the Board by any expert a complete scheme showing the requirements of the country so far as the Navy was concerned?" he said—"I have never known such a scheme to have been ever laid before the Board of Admiralty."

How on earth then is it possible for the First Sea Lord to state that the Navy was efficient, when he had never, according to his own statement, made out what it would have to do in time of war, and formed a programme for defence? The Second Sea Lord (Sir Anthony Hoskins), to Question 907—

"Personally, are you satisfied with the number of ships?" said—"I am an advocate fo building in such a way as to establish a sufficient superiority to any two nations combined, and I think we are doing that."

I am at a loss to conceive how the gallant Admiral arrived at that conclusion. Sir Anthony Hoskins went on to say—

"As to the exact point at which we are I would decline to express an opinion about it, because I have not sufficiently studied it."

Not sufficiently studied it! he says.

"Generally, my views are to go on as we are going, but I am not prepared to say that the present programme is adequate or inadequate;"

and this from one of our senior and most respected Admirals—one of the Board of Admiralty, which is supposed to be responsible for the strength of the Fleet. The Junior Naval Lord, in Question 8,894, was asked—"Do you consider the Board, as a whole, responsible for the strength of the Fleet?" He replied—"Distinctly, no." In Question 8,898, he was asked—"Are you satisfied with the strength of the Fleet as it is?" He answered—"Certainly not." Then, to Question 8,899—"Are you satisfied with the number of battle ships?" his answer was—"Certainly not;" and to Question 8,900—"Are you satisfied with the number of cruisers?" his reply was—"No." Such was the most prominent evidence given before the Naval Estimates Committee on the strength of the Fleet by three of the seamen at the Board of Admiralty. Now, what did the civilians say? The First Lord, the Secretary to the Admiralty, and the Civil Lord made public pronouncements on this subject, which people, not unnaturally, suppose to be based on the opinions of their Colleagues on the Board who were seamen and experts. I have quoted the opinions of the experts. How do these tally with the statements of the civilians? The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty, at the London Chamber of Commerce, on March 22, 1888, said, as to whether our Navy was strong enough to cope with the Navies of any possible combination of Foreign Powers,

"He believed we were equal in strength, and more than equal in strength, to two of the most powerful nations in Europe;"

and he went so far as to mention France and Russia. At Liverpool, on April 4, he again said,

"Compared with the Fleets of any two Nations ours is the stronger, and this comparative strength promises to increase year by year."

On the same date, April 4, he said—

"What shipowners do expect, and have a right to demand, is, that we should provide a Fleet more than sufficient to watch, and I hope, to destroy, every war vessel of a possible enemy."

I will now turn to the Civil Lord. I find that the hon. Gentleman said at Sheffield, on the 10th October, 1888—

"I mean that the British Fleet should be more than a match for the combined Fleets of any two European Powers that are likely to be our foes."

And he added—

"I hold that it would be a match for them in open contest; but in foreign waters it is not so strong as it ought to be."

Now, these statements are believed in by the audiences addressed, and are believed in by the people of the country who read the reports of those speeches, and I want to ask where is the authority for such statements? It is difficult for me to nail the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty to any definite statement of that character; but he did make a statement which was far graver than any that any one of the experts or so-called alarmists ever made. He has distinctly stated on several occasions that the British Fleet is not so strong as it ought to be. Looking to the fact that on the strength of the Fleet depends our existence as an Empire, it is imperative that the House of Commons and the people should demand from the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty an explanation of that sentence. We have a right to know by how much or how little is the Fleet not strong enough. According to the experts, and according to what I have shown the Committee to-day, it is dangerously weak, and totally unable to prevent, if not actual defeat, something very near it, in a war with France alone, and, therefore, I would say that it is the bounden duty of this House of Commons to demand from the noble Lord an explanation of the sentence. I must find fault also with the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty for the many misleading statements he has made relative to the strength of the Fleet. What the noble Lord stated was perfectly true, but the inferences drawn from what he stated are most incorrect and most dangerously misleading. I will give three instances. The noble Lord said at the Guildhall, in November, 1886, that we had more ships under commission than any three nations combined. That was perfectly true; and he counted old line-of-battle

ships such as the *Indus*, *Asia*, and *Duke of Wellington*. I am not sure that he did not include the old *Victory*. He certainly must have counted the *Duke of Wellington*. The statement was cheered to the echo. All the people in the Guildhall thought what a magnificent Fleet England had, but I think they would be horrified if they had seen the old *Victory* being towed out to make up the number. I confess that I was so horrified that I nearly swallowed my claret glass, and one of the stoutest Aldermen I ever saw looked at me as if I were extinguished. The noble Lord also said that we had more breechloading guns than any other nation in Europe.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: New breechloaders.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: My noble Friend says new breechloaders. That is entering into another detail. My noble Friend must have counted the 3-pounders and machine quick-firing guns. But the last statement the noble Lord made was true, although it was made in the most misleading manner—that we added 77,000 tons to the Fleet in 1887. The noble Lord, however, quite forgot to mention that we had taken between 30,000 and 40,000 tons off the list of the Fleet because they were obsolete. While criticizing the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty in so harsh a manner, I do not forget how much he has done since he has been in Office for the administration of the Dockyards, the question of settling contracts, the buying of material, the expense account, and other matters connected with reform in that direction. But I hope that the Committee will remember that although these are things which catch the public eye, they have nothing whatever to do with the strength of the Fleet or the organization of the Fleet for war purposes—matters which should determine the Shipbuilding Vote. I agree entirely with the noble Lord's scheme for shipbuilding, both as to waste and depreciation. But the noble Lord must bring the Navy up to standard first, and then his scheme would be business-like, thorough, and proper, and I will support it heartily. The Government and Admiralty proposals are based upon no definite line of policy whatever, not even upon a misty shadow of an idea of what the strength of the Fleet should be, or the reason for asking for money for the Shipbuilding Vote to keep that strength up. I want to know what is their plan of campaign. The Naval Estimates have often been compared, and wisely compared, to a National rate of insurance. I would like to insure peace to our Empire, and to have a Navy in much the same proportion as we had at the beginning of the century. But all that we can ask the taxpayers to pay for is a Navy strong enough to defend us against two nations combined. If we ask for more it is possible the people might prefer to run the risk of war rather than pay the extra expenditure which a higher rate of insurance would entail. Our Naval Estimates for the year 1860 — 30 years ago — was £12,300,000; our exports and imports which the Navy had to defend were then £375,000,000. For 1888 the Naval Estimates are £11,900,000, and the estimated exports and imports are about £660,000,000. Now, taking the rate of insurance argument, which is a sound and business-like one, the percentage of Naval Estimates with what we have to depend on for the year 1860, is 3·41, and in the year 1888 1·85. But in the year 1860 nine-tenths of our people were fed out of our own fields, whereas in 1888 two-thirds of them are fed out of water-borne food. It may be asked, how has this all come about? My answer is, that the British Navy is totally unrepresented in this House of Commons and in the country. It is unrepresented in the Commons because men who are serving now, and who know practically everything connected with the Navy at this moment, could not afford to come there and lose their practical experience, and allow their brother officers to get ahead of them in the art of managing fleets. On the other hand, it is totally unrepresented in the country, and therefore you can never bring its condition visibly to the public eye. The Navy is always away; you can only listen to the statements which are made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and are invariably believed. If anything goes wrong with the Cavalry or the Regiments in the Army, you can bring it home to the public by showing them the state of the case. It is the same with

other Departments of State. The result is that the Army Estimates have increased £4,000,000 since the year 1860, while the Civil Service Estimates of all classes have gone up from £7,500,000 to £18,140,000. I know that the Education and other Votes account for most of the increase; but what I want to point out is that every Department of State has increased in expenditure parallel to the increase of the trade and commerce and the credit of this great country, except the one Department upon whose efficiency and strength the existence of the Empire depends. I have been perfectly consistent in the line I have always taken on this question of the strength of the Fleet. Three times I have been returned to Parliament, and have given my idea that £20,000,000 should be expended on the Fleet. My proposals are to build four first-class ironclads, £70 a ton, £3,100,000; 10 second-class ironclads of 7,000 tons, £4,500,000; 10 first-class cruisers, 8,000 tons, £65 a ton, £4,800,000; 10 of the *Thames* class, £55 a ton, £2,700,000; 20 *Medeas*, £50 a ton, of 3,000 tons, £3,000,000; 20 *Sharpshooters*, 750 tons, £70 a ton, £1,000,000; and that, with £1,000,000 for armament, makes up the £20,000,000. I would say, definitely and distinctly, that this number of vessels is wanted at this moment to protect our coasts and secure our food supply and raw material in a war with France alone to make a certainty of victory. I have before proposed to the House of Commons where the money should come from in order that we should not tax our people one penny in addition to the present taxes. I see that an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer laughs at this proposal. The right hon. Gentleman used to laugh very much at my proposals, but he never gave any reason why he laughed. It is of no use making proposals unless we see how we are to carry them out in all details. If we suspend the Sinking Fund we do not increase the taxation, but we devote the money we are at present spending in paying off the National Debt for the advantage of our great-grandchildren. If our Navy is not strong enough, our great-grandchildren may have to increase that expenditure to £20,000,000, and from that up to the loss of the Empire. I have endeavoured to give an accurate detailed account of the true position of affairs as regards the fighting strength of the British Fleet. I deny that the Government have any programme. I ask that the Government, who must, and ought to be, responsible for the strength of the Fleet, should put down definitely what has to be defended, and that the experts should state what is necessary for that defence, and give their reasons for the statement they make. I agree with the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill) as to the necessity for the reform of the Administrative Departments. I believed in it so much that I resigned on the question. I believed that that was the root and basis of the whole mischief; but is it wise to delay until the Administrative Departments are reformed? Should we not rather take that matter in hand without any scare or panic—even if matters were worse there would be no reason for panic—but quietly put our Fleet into a state of efficient defence. Much as I feel the necessity of reform of administration I think such reform should take a long period of time. It is as important as reforming the Constitution—too much time, debate, and reasoning could not be brought to bear upon it; but after having read the speech of the Prime Minister the other day—a speech which I must characterize as the strongest speech the Prime Minister could make in this country without creating a panic—I think the time has arrived when we should act up to the words which he uttered, and find out whether we can defend our food supply, trade, commerce and our shores in case we are called upon to do so. We shall have continual scares, panics, and alarms unless we put our Fleet in the order and strength necessary—unless we undertake that duty in a business-like, thorough manner, with definite objects in view. We ought to begin at once on the shipbuilding, because, if we do not, another year will be lost, and it takes four years to complete an ironclad. No doubt my right hon. Friend opposite will say he has heard of the danger to the Empire before, but I beg the Committee to remember our existence as an Empire has never been imperilled since the last great war at the beginning of the century. I do not say we are in danger now unless we are called upon to fight. The argument used against me is like that of the man who had a big

house, and who said, when the danger of fire was mentioned, "I have lived in this house for 30 years and have never had a fire yet, and I am not going to be in a panic about fires." Suddenly he had a fire, and away went his house. If we had to fight for our existence now, we are less able to do so than we ever were before, because our Fleets are all over the seas and we have no plan at all. I have never made this a Party question, but let the Government depend upon it that the people of this country are beginning to find out that the utterances of the experts are true, and I am satisfied that if the Government do not take the question up the Party opposite will take it up and make a Party question of it. I beseech the Committee to think the matter over. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability, without taking Party or personal grounds, to put the matter clearly before the Committee. I hope the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty will, in his reply, stick to the facts as I have presented them to the Committee, and I should be only too proud if the noble Lord can capsize me altogether, and answer my arguments in detail, without reference to the old argument of tonnage and numbers.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the noble and gallant Lord move to reduce the Vote?

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: I do not understand, Mr. Courtney. I rather wish to add £20,000,000 to the Vote.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is inadmissible.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing): I think, Mr. Courtney, it is convenient that I should follow my noble and gallant Friend. I agree with my noble and gallant Friend on one point. I have always stated, since I have been First Lord of the Admiralty, that, in my judgment, the Navy has not yet attained the requisite standard of strength, and I have shown that ever since I have been responsible for the administration of affairs at the Admiralty the Government have put annually from 40 to 50 per cent more into the Navy than they took out. If I held the view which my noble and gallant Friend attributes to me, that the strength of the Navy is sufficient, the Estimates for this and last year would have been lower than they have been. But I differ from my noble and gallant Friend as to the best and most effective method of strengthening the Fleet, because I have developed in me more strongly than my noble and gallant Friend a sense of proportion. My noble and gallant Friend has attacked the rate of progress in the last two years, but he has not alluded to or mentioned the rate of progress for the last three years. He has objected to my tonnage comparison and the Return which has been placed before the House. The fact is that if a naval expert leaves his own subject and begins to deal with figures it will be found that he cannot cope with civilians. I have closely examined the figures to which my noble and gallant Friend has referred, and I have arrived at a very different conclusion in regard to them. Let me first take the rate of progress during the last two years. The difficulty which I have had to contend with ever since I have been in Office has not been the insufficiency of the money voted during the last two or three years, but the insufficiency of the sums voted in preceding years; and if I laid certain figures before the Committee they would see very clearly what is the nature of the difficulty which all who wish to raise the Navy to a higher standard of strength have first to overcome. My noble and gallant Friend is perfectly right in stating that on the amount of money devoted to new construction depends the strength of the Navy, and thus we are able, not only to test the strength of our own Navy, but the strength of the Navies of any Foreign Nation. That is the reason why I have compared, and will continue to compare, the number of available ships of this country with those of other countries. It may be perfectly true that our Navy have a great deal more to do in protecting commerce than other nations. But, as the noble and gallant Lord has said, when it comes to a struggle for naval supremacy, the number of battle ships will decide the day. But battle ships are not employed in protecting commerce. With regard to the rate of progress, the average expenditure on new construction for the six years ending 1884-5 was £1,650,000, while in France, for the same period, the average was £1,450,000, a difference only of £200,000. In my judgment that is a dangerous approximation. But since

that time the average expenditure, including this year, has been £3,100,000, whereas the French expenditure was only £1,600,000.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (Paddington, S.): That includes the special grant.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: Yes; that includes everything. The Committee will see that, whereas the difference six years ago was only £200,000, our expenditure now is nearly double that of France. But, great as that increase is, it is nothing as compared with the increase in the Ordnance Vote. For the six years prior to 1884 that Vote averaged less than £500,000, while for the last five years the average has been £1,600,000, and for the present year it is £2,200,000. Therefore, putting those two figures together, it would appear that the average amount spent on guns and new construction for the six years previous to 1884-5 was £2,150,000, while for the last five years the average has been £4,700,000. To put it in another way, the Gun Vote for this year is in excess of the total Vote for guns and construction up to 1884-5. The difficulty of the Admiralty is not one of shipbuilding, but of gun-producing power. That has not been sufficiently developed. At present there are a large number of ships waiting for guns, and I would ask my noble and gallant Friend what conceivable sense would there be in beginning to build fresh ships in that state of things.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: I am sure that my noble Friend will not desire to misrepresent me. It is perfectly true that I was a Member of the Board which passed that Vote, but it was because I did not want the taxpayer to pay a large extra amount until a good reason was supplied. I wanted a standard to be fixed.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: There was an objection to the type of vessels to be built, but there was no objection to the amount. I have stated over and over again that I found that we had an enormous shipbuilding programme, but that I thought it best to complete as rapidly as possible, and to bring the manufacturing part and the gun-producing power and the shipbuilding on to an equality with each other. That is the policy we have pursued. It is the policy which I have advocated from the first, and it is upon that policy that we intend to act hereafter. I have spoken of the increase of the Money Vote, and now let me say a word as to the increase of the actual fighting strength of the Navy. The figures which I am about to give relate only to the vessels which have been passed into the first reserve as being armed and ready for action—with guns and ammunition provided. Taking the addition to the Navy for the year 1881-2, I find that in that year 14 ships passed into the First Reserve, representing an aggregate of 41,000 tons. In 1882-3, there were 11 ships, amounting to 27,000 tons; in 1883-4, five ships and 27,000 tons; in 1884-5, ten ships, 10,000 tons; in 1885-6, eight ships, 28,000 tons; in 1886-7, 17 ships, 55,000 tons; and in 1887-8, 20 ships, 64,000 tons. During the present year, I estimate for 22 ships and 99,000 tons, and next year 35 ships, 75,000 tons. In these circumstances, it is impossible to pretend that this country is in greater danger than it was before, unless it can be shown that other nations have finished a larger number of ships during that period. My noble and gallant Friend has often denounced me for my optimistic views of the power of the English Navy, compared with that of Foreign Navies. I have made it my business to look carefully, not at paper rumours, but at the actual expenditure and actual progress made in foreign countries, and in every case my estimate exceeded the reality. In 1887-8, I estimated that France would have completed 11 ships of 36,000 tons. She actually completed seven ships with a tonnage of 16,000. This year, I calculated that France would finish 11 vessels with 53,000 tonnage. In fact, the number will prove to be seven with 30,000 tons. Next year the number is to be 12 ships of 38,000 tons. The actual number will be eight ships of 26,000 tons. It is, therefore, absolutely impossible to contend that we are now in a position of greater risk than we were a few years back. On the contrary, we have greatly improved our position, and although I do not hold that we have attained the strength at which the Fleets ought permanently to be maintained, I do assert, unhesitatingly, that in no period of our Naval policy during a time of peace has there been so steady and continuous an increase as that which has taken place during the last three years. I do not wish

to take credit for having completed this large number of ships, the main credit of which is due to Lord Northbrook, who began them. But finding that we had this enormous work on hand, the present Government have pushed it on as fast as we could. It will be interesting to the Committee to know that whereas battleships in the past took a very long time to build, they are now completed with much greater rapidity. Previous to 1885, our battleships were on the average six years and eight months in building. But now we have been able to complete these ironclads in three or four years. Then, whereas the old cruiser took nearly five years in completion, it is now done in three or four years, and vessels of a smaller size within two years. We have, therefore, attained one of our first objects—namely, to accelerate the process of shipbuilding. My noble and gallant Friend has drawn a comparison between the fighting strength of France and England. It is not advisable to deal too closely with this question, but before my noble and gallant Friend found fault with the present Board for not embarking in a largely increased programme of shipbuilding, he would have done well to read the debates in the French Chamber, and the successive Reports of the French Naval Commission. His noble and gallant Friend would find that it is admitted in France that it is a mistake to have three times as many ships on the stocks as can be finished in reasonable time, as in such ships immature ideas are embodied, and great alterations have to be effected during the period of construction. It has been found in the French Navy that ships are sometimes 10 years in building. Our experience is the same. It would be easy to lay down 40 ironclads and to make good progress during the earlier period of construction, but when it comes to the armour-plates and hydraulic mountings, we find ourselves at a standstill. The action, therefore, that we have taken, will be found to be the only practical and sensible course. I do not think that my noble and gallant Friend, if he had been in my position, would have acted otherwise than I have done. Next, I come to the disposition of force as compared with that of France. The Return from which my noble and gallant Friend has quoted gives the total number of French battle ships as 30, and of English as 49. From both of these have to be deducted the number still building. In France this number is eight, so that the total is reduced to 22.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: What I stated was that you must take these vessels as the only ones we have for the next three or four years, when the incomplete ships will be finished.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: If they are building, they cannot be effective ships. From the English number of 49 seven have to be deducted, so that the relative numbers are 22 for France and 42 for England. Then there have to be taken the ships which are obsolete or useless without repairs, of which there are eight English and four French. This would reduce the English to 32, the French number to 18, or, adding six coast defence vessels, 24. Of vessels building for next year, we have seven armourclads and six belted cruizers, all of which will be finished in 18 months, against four and three respectively for the French Navy. Therefore, it is clear that from the very Return quoted by my noble and gallant Friend, he has not made a fair comparison between the two countries as to their present or future fighting strength. When the French Estimates were under consideration, so far from its being contended that their Navy was superior to the English, complaint was made as to the French Navy compared with that of Germany or Italy. And Sir Arthur Hood, a very high authority, has publicly expressed the same opinion. The extraordinary thing is that English naval officers cannot apply the same test to Foreign Navies that we apply to the English Navy. Our men are fully equal to foreigners. Why is a ship manned by Englishmen to be regarded as inferior to a ship manned by foreigners? I altogether refuse to accept that doctrine.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: I never said so.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I altogether repudiate the doctrine, and in whatever way you apply the principle, I arrive at the conclusion, in no spirit of bravado, that our fighting strength is superior. We have a number of fighting ships which would enable us to contend, with every prospect of success, against a combination such as has been referred to. My noble and gallant Friend has ridiculed this statement of

my hon. Friend the Secretary to the Admiralty, but he was the first to make it himself. This was his statement—

"Supposing that in 1890, when the programme of heavy shipbuilding would be concluded, we saw a disagreeable but possible combination of two Great Powers, we should have to watch at least four or five points or the ports. The total of the combined ironclads of our opponents of the first, second, and third class would be 31. He held that we ought to have one-third more as the attacking force, to allow for various contingencies, but allowing only one-fourth would give 39 as the least total necessary, while all we should have available in European waters would be 38."

This speech was very carefully thought out, and I think it was worthy of my noble and gallant Friend. Thirty-nine ironclads manned by Englishmen would be equal to 31 manned by foreigners. My noble and gallant Friend further said—

"We had, according to theory, sufficient for one, but this was not allowing for accidents or a possible defeat of one squadron. At the same time, as our most powerful rival at sea (France) had ceased building heavy ironclads, and was building cruisers, it was possibly the wisest policy for us to do likewise."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: Read on. I said that if the French went on doing these things, we must also go on.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: My noble and gallant Friend went on to say—

"But the time seemed to have expired, as he heard the French Admiralty were proceeding with the *Brennus*, a most powerful armour-clad, designed to steam 18 knots, carrying 18 inch of armour, and four 75-ton guns, besides extensive subsidiary armament. Going to cruisers, he found that in 1890 we should have 51, as against France's 67, of over 13 knots. But when speeds were analyzed—though we had an excess of 14 to 16 knots—we had only 22 of 17 knots and upwards to their 22 or possibly 29, if three were not completed."

I therefore contend that if anyone is to blame for misleading us as to the fighting strength of the Navy, it is quite clear that my noble and gallant Friend is the prime offender. My noble and gallant Friend went on to say that there was not the shadow of an idea underlying the preparation of the Shipbuilding Estimates. But that was not the opinion of the majority of the Committee on the Estimates. Their report was perfectly clear upon that point. The first year we were in Office we made a very careful Estimate of the annual waste in the Navy, and our Estimate was greatly in advance of that amount. This year we have done something, but next year we hope to go further. My noble and gallant Friend wishes me to give my opinion as to how far we are capable of protecting our commerce, and he seems to think that our sole and only chance is to take refuge in a neutral flag. I speak with great reserve as to the effect of a maritime war on our commerce. We have no data upon which to go. That there would be a rise in prices and in insurance in consequence of the disturbance is likely, but I think we should be able to protect our main Trade route. But my noble and gallant Friend seems to think that a few cruisers would so sweep the seas that our flag would disappear. He referred to the *Alabama*. Has he ever studied what the *Alabama* did? How many steamers did the *Alabama* capture? She captured one steamer, and one only. I think we should fall into a blunder if we attempted to draw any analogy from the depredations among the United States' shipping of the *Alabama*. At the present time two-thirds of the total steam tonnage of the world are in the hands of this country. We are the carriers of the sea-borne produce of the world. Every year the dimensions of this sea-borne produce are assuming larger and larger proportions, and it is utterly impossible to suppose that the whole commerce of the world is coming to an end through the action of 20 or 30 cruisers. This produce must be carried by some ships, and English ships are the only ships which could carry so large a traffic, and English ships would continue to carry it. Well, I have shown that our progress in the past has been great and continuous. I have shown that my noble and gallant Friend takes an exaggerated view of the power of France, and that he exaggerates the effect of a few hostile cruisers in their depredations on commerce. But I agree that our Fleet should be stronger, and Her Majesty's Government intend to make it stronger. We have had three main objects in view. First the reform of the Dockyards, so that the ships may be built more quickly and cheaply than formerly; secondly, we have devoted our attention to our wants as a Nation and an Empire; and, thirdly, we have established a system of manœuvres by which we have thoroughly tested the

power of the existing Naval Establishments. Therefore, some of the objects we have had in view have been achieved. Upon these lines we propose to proceed. Let me point out to the Committee a fact not generally known—that every ship in commission in a time of peace is commissioned as if it were a time of war, and all the vessels employed in the Naval manœuvres last year were commissioned for war. These are the three main objects which the Government have in view, and some of which we have now achieved. Upon those lines we shall proceed, and next year we hope to present to the House a larger and more comprehensive programme, for our desire is that when we do move, our move shall be a genuine and strong one in the sense of enabling us to be in a position to add rapidly and effectually to the Naval Forces of the Empire, and we intend that expenditure shall be spread over a number of years. These are the motives and principles which have influenced in the past, and will influence in the future, the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and any appeal which we may have to make to the House with the object of carrying out that policy, we believe will not be made in vain.

MR. R. W. DUFF (Banffshire) said, that although the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty had not disposed of all the arguments brought forward by his noble and gallant Friend the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford), he thought under the circumstances that the Committee would not be apprehensive of his spending £20,000,000 in the manner which his noble and gallant Friend had indicated. In dealing with the subject the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty, as usual, had treated the question as one entirely free from any Party issues, and he was very glad that in speaking of the programme of ships which he intended to pass into the Navy the noble Lord had given every credit to money spent under Lord Northbrook's programme, without which the present programme would have been impossible. The noble Lord had said that one reason why they were not building more ships was that there were no guns for them. No doubt there were no guns delivered, but why? Because the Admiralty would not go to the country and give orders for them. He had raised this question several times in the House of Commons, and it was his opinion that this was the weak point of the Navy. It was of no use for the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty to come down and say they could not get these guns, as if no other firms than those which they employed could make them. The Admiralty confined their orders to Whitworth, Armstrong, and Woolwich. It was quite true that within the last two months or six weeks the Admiralty had, as he believed, given an order to Messrs. Vickers, but there were other firms who, he was assured, on competent authority, were quite as able to make guns for the Navy as were Messrs. Vickers, and he for one could not understand why the Admiralty or the War Office did not go into the open market for this purpose. The noble Lord told them the other day that the Navy wanted 81 guns, and that he hoped 45 of them would be delivered in the course of the financial year. Even supposing that to be correct, there still remained a large number of guns to be supplied for vessels coming home from the Mediterranean or those building. He did not think it correct to come down to the House and say they could not get the guns, when they made no efforts to obtain them. He was bound to say that he took some exception to some of the grounds on which his noble and gallant Friend the Member for East Marylebone asked for an increase of the Navy. One of those grounds was that there was a much larger increase in the Civil Service Votes than there had been in the Naval Estimates. That was quite true, but he wanted to know where this policy of augmentation would end? Supposing that the country very wisely agreed to spend £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 on education in addition to the sum voted, according to his noble and gallant Friend, it would be the duty of the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty immediately to order a dozen new ironclads. [Lord CHARLES BERESFORD: No, no!] He (Mr. R. W. Duff) said that was the position they would be landed in if they were to increase the Estimates as the noble and gallant Lord suggested. He protested against this competition of extravagance between the different Departments, which would certainly have to be carried out if the policy of his noble and gallant Friend were

adopted. During the 27 years he had sat in that House he could not recollect any single occasion on which the responsible advisers of the Admiralty had come down and said that they wanted money for the Navy, and that money had been refused. Therefore, he ventured to vindicate the House of Commons against any charge of parsimony in providing for the naval requirements of the country. They had had discussions on the system of Admiralty administration, undoubtedly, and he supposed they would have a great many more; but if the Committee had ever shown hesitation in voting money for the Navy, it was because they had not complete confidence as to the way in which that money would be applied. They did not wish to see it expended on ships for which the Admiralty could find no guns, and which were practically obsolete three or four years after they were built. The Committee wanted some assurance that if they granted more money for the Admiralty, that money would be well spent. It was well known that a great difference of opinion existed among experts on the question of the sufficiency of the Navy. They had three Admirals writing in *The Fortnightly Review* and advocating an expenditure of £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 upon the Navy. Then they had the First Naval Lord of the Admiralty (Sir Arthur Hood), a man who was more directly responsible than any other individual in this matter, stating that he would be quite satisfied with the existing state of the Navy, if we laid down battle ships to take the place of those which had become obsolete, and if we gave him six additional cruisers. He thought his noble and gallant Friend would admit that this gentleman was individually more directly responsible for the sufficiency of the Navy than anybody else. His noble and gallant Friend took up an attitude somewhere between the opinion expressed by the Admirals and the more moderate programme advocated by the First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, and he (Mr. R. W. Duff) was not prepared to say which was right. The noble and gallant Lord wanted £20,000,000 to be spent, and, therefore, there was a very considerable difference among experts as to what they wanted. But he was glad to hear from the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty that this difference of opinion between them was not to be an excuse for doing nothing—he was glad to hear that, instead of doing nothing, he was going to do something to strengthen the Navy. Of course he (Mr. R. W. Duff) reserved his opinion as to any programme that might be brought forward until he had seen it, but he thought, after the evidence which had been given before the Committee, there was ground made out for a certain increase in the number of cruisers, and he thought that when his noble and gallant Friend referred to the very large increase in our Mercantile Marine, he certainly got on sounder ground than that on which he stood when he argued that there ought to be an increase of the Navy Vote because there had been an increase in the Votes for the Civil Service and the Army; because when one added to the size of his house, as a prudent man he would naturally increase his insurance. Although he was not prepared to endorse the extravagant estimate which his noble and gallant Friend had placed before the Committee, he thought that the increase of the Mercantile Marine was an argument in support of his views. His (Mr. R. W. Duff's) own opinion as to the efficiency of the Navy was simply that, whatever might be its strength, it should be as efficient as possible, and he protested against running up a long shipbuilding programme when they were short, as the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty had told them, of guns and ammunition. He understood the noble Lord to say they were 81 heavy guns short.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: In speaking of the number of ships building, I spoke of a much less number of guns.

MR. R. W. DUFF said, he thought the noble Lord had stated that they wanted 81 guns, and that he hoped that some of them would be delivered by the end of the financial year.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I said we had given orders for 81 guns. A large proportion of these would not be wanted for a year or two, but a number of ships are waiting for a certain number of these guns.

MR. R. W. DUFF said, he was glad he had that explanation, but at the same time he must remind the noble Lord that in addition to the 81 guns the firms

they were now depending upon were to turn out 200 guns for military ports and coaling stations—and how they were to do that he could not understand. He could not see how they could be produced unless the Government adopted the policy of going to other firms than were now employed. He would like to have from the noble Lord some explanation with regard to the shipbuilding programme. The new cruisers the *Blake* and the *Blenheim* had certain merits; they had great speed and great coal endurance, and in those respects they left nothing to be desired, but their weak point was, from his point of view, that they were entirely without vertical armour. This was undoubtedly a new devolopment for vessels of their size—namely, 9,000 tons displacement. They had never had a vessel of that displacement without vertical armour in our Navy. The Italians had the *Lepanto* and the *Italia*, of 14,000 tons, without vertical armour; but their guns were protected by heavy armour. It was true these vessels were to go at great speed, but he ventured to doubt whether they would not be paying too much for that advantage. He doubted the policy of building all these vessels without any protection for guns or men; and he said that because there had been a very great development lately in respect to quick-firing guns in Continental navies, and he was not sure that these were not already possessed of the melinite shell. Under the circumstances, he thought it a mistake to build these vessels merely with a horizontal deck protection. He had no doubt that the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty was well aware of what was going on with regard to vessels of lighter armament. They had only had one experience of quick-firing guns, and that was in the engagement between the French and Chinese at Foochow, in August, 1884; and he was bound to say that he had been very much impressed with the enormous power of guns of that kind. It was stated in the dispatches that the action lasted little more than two hours, but during those two hours the French claimed to have killed five commanders, 39 officers, and 2,000 soldiers—that was to say, that in this brief engagement there was a greater number of men killed and wounded than were lost on our side at the battle of Trafalgar. He thought this was an illustration of the power of these modern infernal machines, which ought not to be lost sight of by the Admiralty, and, therefore, he said that he doubted the policy of building these vessels without any vertical protection whatever for guns and men. He could appreciate the difficulty which the Admiralty had in solving this question; it was a most puzzling and difficult problem, because, if they solved it to-day, to-morrow some new invention in gunnery would require a change to be made. Therefore, he made no criticism in any hostile spirit of the action of the Admiralty in this respect, well knowing how difficult it was for them to make up their minds in matters of this kind. One of the recommendations of the Committee on Naval Estimates was that the Admiralty in designing new vessels should take advantage of outside opinion as to the best means of distributing the armour of these vessels. He understood the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty to say, in reply to his hon. Friend the Member for Cardiff (Sir Edward J. Reed), that the advice of some Admirals had been taken upon these vessels. Of course, when advice was required on the construction of vessels, they ought to have the opinion of naval men as well as shipbuilders, and when they spoke of outside opinion, he certainly understood that the naval element would be represented, but he did not understand that they were only going to call in the assistance of naval officers. When the Admiralty embarked in a large shipbuilding programme, he certainly thought that they would take, not only the opinion of naval officers, but that of some of those firms who turned out those fine vessels for Foreign Nations, and that they would have the opinion of some naval constructors employed in private yards. That was what he and the Committee understood to be meant by outside opinion. Mr. White, who was at the top of his profession, and enjoyed the confidence of every one associated with him at the Admiralty, had said that there was nothing he would welcome so much as outside opinion in deciding these very important questions. He could not put his finger at the moment on the answer which Mr. White gave, and therefore he would

leave that point for a moment. He would like to ask the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty whether the naval officers, whom he referred to as having approved the plan of these vessels, approved of their being without vertical armour or without any protection for the guns?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I said the other day that a number of Naval officers, unconnected with the Admiralty, had been consulted.

MR. R. W. DUFF said, his question was whether they approved the plan laid down of building the vessels without any protection for the guns. Returning to Mr. White's answer, 8,014, in reply to the Question—"Would you welcome outside opinion on this Question," he said—"I should like to see the matter so dealt with, not with regard only to criticism of present ships, but with regard to future." He hoped, at any rate, that the Admiralty, when they embarked on this large programme, would take outside opinion and consult private naval constructors. With regard to the policy which should be adopted with reference to ships on foreign stations, he had long held the opinion that they wasted a great deal of money on useless small vessels on these stations, and he entirely agreed with the opinion which the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty had expressed in submitting the Estimates to the House last year, when he said that it was intended to reduce the number of vessels on foreign stations. But why did not the Government carry out this view? He could not find any perceptible reduction in the number of ships on foreign stations. He thought the number of vessels had only been reduced to the extent of four during the last year. We still kept up squadrons at the different foreign stations, and he could only make out that instead of 99 vessels, which was the number last year, we had now about 94. If they were going to reduce the squadrons on foreign stations, what was the use of embarking on a large programme of small vessels? On page 120 of the Naval Estimates he found that there were 13 new gunboats, six of which were completed and seven were in process of completion, and he repeated that he could not see the use of constructing these vessels if they were going to adopt the policy which the noble Lord had laid down. These gunboats would cost the country £535,000, and before they got on foreign stations they would probably cost £750,000, and then after they had been on the stations for 18 months they would be obsolete. [LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: No, no!] That was his opinion. He entirely objected to the frittering away of money on these small vessels which could be of no use in time of war. An able writer in France had spoken of these vessels as being employed for the purpose of maintaining the National Flag and of gratifying Englishmen by displaying their flag, but that on the first alarm of war they would disappear from the seas. He thought it would be much better to have a squadron of large vessels and show the British Flag all over the world in that way, rather than by keeping up these enormous squadrons of small and useless ships. Mr. Elgar, in reply to Question 5,255 to the effect that whether vessels built five years ago at a cost of £200,000 were practically obsolete, said—"Yes, that is what it comes to." They had been all along throwing away money on vessels built between 1881-82-83 which were now practically obsolete, and now he perceived that the Board of Admiralty were proceeding practically on the same lines and were building vessels of 13 knots which corresponded to vessels of 10 knots built three years ago. He knew that it was of no use protesting against them now, because the money was spent; it was utterly useless to move a reduction of the Vote, because the Estimates were so late that the discussion which took place upon the subject would be simply academical and of no practical value, but had the Estimate been reached earlier he should certainly have moved a reduction of the Vote as a protest against this waste of money. But he, however, expressed a hope that the Admiralty would not go on building these small vessels, which were practically useless. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty had told them in 1887 that he was going to consult with the Foreign and Colonial Offices as to making arrangements by which a limited number of large and more powerful vessels moving from place to place on the stations could be made efficient to perform the work of the more numerous but less movable flotilla now

employed, but when asked whether he had consulted those Offices the noble Lord indignantly replied in the negative. What was the use of laying down a sensible programme if they did not take steps to carry it out? He trusted that the policy of keeping up these useless vessels would be abandoned, and that for the exhibition of our Flag abroad we should see vessels more worthy of our position as a Naval Power.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN (Kent, Faversham) said, he wished to express briefly his concurrence with what had fallen from the noble Lord the Member for Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford). He thought that the country ought to be grateful to the noble Lord for the speech which had been delivered, and he trusted the Admiralty would be able to show next year that they have profited by the debate, and that they had put the naval defence of the country in a proper position. The suggestion that the Sinking Fund should be suspended when it was necessary to add £5,000,000 or £10,000,000 to the expenditure on the Navy had not received the attention it deserved, because there could be no doubt that such an outlay was for the benefit of posterity as well as for those of the present day. But the immediate object of his rising was to call attention to the very great hardship which had been suffered by his constituents, and he believed by the constituents of all Dockyard towns, by the great reduction of workmen which had been made during the past year. In the case of Sheerness these reductions were made in the teeth of a declaration which he had been permitted to make at a public meeting in March last—namely, that there was sufficient work in the forthcoming programme of the Government to give employment to all those then employed in the Dockyards, and that no discharge of men to any great extent was contemplated. Those were the words which his hon. Friend the Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Forwood) permitted him to give to his constituents, and by means of which he had been able to allay their apprehensions as to great reductions being made at the Dockyards. But in spite of that, within one month of the time when he made that declaration large reductions took place, and he understood that no less than 70 boiler makers had been discharged. He submitted to the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty that this was scarcely a course calculated to inspire confidence in the Government, or to conciliate the good wishes of those who were, on the whole, their supporters. In the case of Sheerness these reductions constituted a particularly great hardship. Many of the men discharged had served for 10, 15, or even 20 years; they had settled their homes in Sheerness, and believed that they would remain in employment there until they were 60 years of age at least. But those men had now to leave and find homes elsewhere. He thought that if it were necessary that these reductions should be made, some compensation, at any rate, should be given to the men. But he was told that in some cases all they received on discharge was the magnificent gratuity of one month's pay. He earnestly hoped that the attention of the Admiralty would be called to this matter, and that more especially as those reductions came upon the men by way of surprise. He was aware that he should be told that the kind of work done by the men was not wanted, and that the country could not be expected to pay for work that it did not want. But he said the Admiralty should not have waited until the last moment. He hoped, now that more ships were to be built, there would be more employment for men, and that in the case of men whose services were not required compensation would be given by the Admiralty to a greater extent than that which he had mentioned. He made this appeal as strongly as he could on behalf of his constituents; and he asked the noble Lord that it should not go forth to the world that the Government of this country treated its men worse than they would be treated by any private firm in the country. He ventured to say that no private firm would discharge men who had worked for it for so many years—at any rate, without something like sufficient compensation; and he had not the slightest doubt that the noble Lord would not think of doing so in his private capacity. It was right that the noble Lord should know that the feeling on this matter was very strong in the Dockyard, and that it was openly and freely stated that a fairer and a juster economy could be practised by

cutting down the salaries of highly-paid officials than by the discharge of a few poor workmen. Before he sat down there was one other grievance to which he wished to call the attention of the Committee. It was one which had caused a great deal of irritation and annoyance. He referred to the smiths. There was, he believed, four classes of smiths, and hitherto it had been the custom that when there was a vacancy in Class 1 it was filled up by the promotion of a man from Class 2, with extra pay. But of late years this had been discontinued, and when a vacancy occurred men of Class 2 were expected to do the work of Class 1 without receiving any extra pay. He could not conceive the reason for that. If it was for the sake of economy, it was one of those paltry economies which might effect a saving of a few pounds, but would certainly cause a great amount of loss and irritation in the end. It discouraged men, moreover, because, however much diligence and skill they gave to their work, they found they derived no benefit from doing so. He could assure the noble Lord that his constituents appreciated his efforts for the efficiency of the Navy, and welcomed with gratitude the declaration that he more than once made that the present Government had no intention of destroying the Dockyard of Sheerness. There was another subject to which he desired to refer; and two years ago he had put a Question to the Secretary to the Admiralty on that subject. It had been the custom for pupils in the Dockyards to carry away certain books in which their names were written. This privilege was very highly valued. But, two years ago, not only were these books not allowed to be taken, but actually those boys who had received books had to return them. In 1887 he received from his hon. Friend an assurance that an examination had been made into that matter, and that in future those who had received 60 per cent of marks for spelling would receive books. But he was surprised to hear that this very foolish and mistaken practice had again come into force. He had nothing further to add than an expression of his sincere hope that the points to which he had directed attention would receive the consideration of the Board of Admiralty.

MR. HOWELL (Bethnal Green, N.E.) said, he hoped that when they were able to discuss the Naval Estimates next year they would have an opportunity of going into the whole question raised in the course of this debate by the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford), and also raised in the various Reports which had appeared during the last few years. There was only one point on which he differed from the noble and gallant Lord, and he contended that before they went into further expenditure upon the Navy they should begin by reforming the administration. He should not have spoken in that debate had it not been for the fact that during the Recess he had endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the Reports of the various Committees which had sat to consider the naval administration, and he was bound to say that he had never read in his life a series of Reports that were so painful in their nature as those published during the last few years with regard to the Navy. They exhibited mismanagement and waste which was perfectly astounding; and, as a civilian and a taxpayer, he desired to know that in future the money voted by that Committee would be applied to the purposes for which it was intended rather than, so to speak, thrown into the gutter. He would recall the attention of the noble and gallant Lord who initiated the discussion to a fact with regard to the expenditure during the last two years, and he ventured to say that the country was not starving the Navy as that noble and gallant Lord appeared to think; but, on the contrary, the country had spent enormous sums of money that ought to make our Navy not only sufficient to sweep from the sea the Navy of France or of Russia, but the Fleets of the entire world. Something like £24,000,000 had been spent in 18 years on armoured and unarmoured vessels. Where was all that money gone? They had no ships. The noble and gallant Lord had told them that. They had nothing, in fact, to point to as being sufficient to account for the expenditure of this immense sum of money. But, notwithstanding this expenditure of £24,000,000, they had spent another £12,000,000 in repairing this noble Fleet of ours. If they had no Fleet

to repair, why should they spend £12,000,000 on repairs? He thought the public had a right to know where all this money had gone; and it would have the right to know still more before the suggestion of the noble and gallant Lord was carried out, that they ought to spend another £20,000,000 in building up this phantom Fleet. If he thought the money would be well spent, he should not object to pay for a Fleet sufficient to maintain our supremacy at sea, and to protect the magnificent marine of the country; but certainly, after the experience he had had in reading through these Reports, he wanted to know that the money was going to be spent on ships that could fight. He would now give the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty an opportunity of explaining a matter that was the subject of a Question he had put to him a short time ago. He had asked the noble Lord a Question as to the replies given by the Chief Constructor of the Navy with regard to the fitness of our war vessels for the service for which they were built. The answer of the noble Lord was perfectly correct in one particular—namely, that the term battle-worthiness did not occur technically in the Report. Certainly that word had been kept out of the Report, and he was able to show now why it was kept out. It was because it involved a very important question in regard to the construction of ships. The point was of such importance that he should think the Board of Admiralty would be glad to have the matter cleared up before proceeding further. The point with regard to building ships was —what authority was responsible for the battle-worthiness of the ships as well as for their seaworthiness? What had taken place before the Committee was extremely significant. The hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Hanbury) asked the Chief Constructor of the Navy, Mr. White, this question—

"Do you consider yourself as being responsible for the battle-worthiness of a ship as you do for its seaworthiness?"

To which Mr. White replied—

"No; certainly not."

The hon. Member for Preston then asked—

"Who are the proper persons responsible for the battle-worthiness of the ship?"

And to this Mr. White answered—

"I should think the Members of the Board of Admiralty, who ordered the ship to be built."

The noble and gallant Lord who sat on the Committee, and the hon. Member for Banffshire (Mr. R. W. Duff), would remember that the Committee tried to fix the responsibility for the battle-worthiness of the ship, and could not do so; and they had not been able to fix this responsibility upon anyone up to the present time. Now, he asked the noble and gallant Lord whether, in the face of these Reports, and the matters which had been stated in evidence before the Committee, he would spend £20,000,000 of the people's money in building up another phantom Fleet until the country knew it was perfectly sure of the battle-worthiness and the seaworthiness of our ships?

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD said, he had never proposed to spend £20,000,000 until a definite programme had been laid down.

MR. HOWELL said, he hoped that the noble and gallant Lord would include in his programme some person or persons who should be responsible for the ships in the sense he had described, and then he should not object to the necessary money being spent. He was quite prepared to admit that the noble Lord and the Board of Admiralty had tried to do something this year to remedy some of the evils of which complaint had been made; but the Committee were not aware to what extent he had gone. In conclusion, he again expressed the hope that every measure would be taken to insure that the money which might be spent upon the Navy would be properly applied. With regard to some of the improvements, he was afraid they were not improvements at all. Some people thought the changes necessarily meant improvements, but he did not think so. Now, the Papers which ought to be in the hands of hon. Members in order to enable them to debate this question were not forthcoming, and hon. Members would not have them until the Votes came on again next year. It was necessary to have the Papers in order that they might know what the Controller said, which at present they did not know. So far as they could judge, however, by the changes which had been pointed out by the Departmental

Committees, changes might be effected; but they did not know to what extent promises in this matter were likely to be carried out, or what fruits were likely to arise from any changes which might be introduced. There was one change which he was afraid the Select Committee of the House rather favoured, as in accordance with some of the recommendations of previous Committees. One change recommended was that the control of the Dockyards should be handed over to some high officer in the Navy; and, if he were not mistaken, some arrangements had been made by the Government with this view. With the greatest possible respect to the gentlemen who belonged to our Naval Service, he was bound to say he did not think they were best adapted for carrying out manufacturing arrangements in the Dockyards. He thought that, above all things, so far as manufacture in the Dockyards was concerned, it would be a mistake to put a professional man at the head of a practical manufacturing Department, for the change would bring about a worse instead of a better state of things. [Admiral FIELD: Oh, oh!] He (Mr. Howell) did not expect the hon. and gallant Admiral to be with him in this respect; but he believed that those who belonged to the Naval Service could best serve their country in the vessels that they built, but that they did not know anything about building ships themselves. This question should be put at rest—Whether the Chief Constructor of the Navy, who built the floating machines, was to be responsible for the ships when they became war machines; and, if he was not, who else was to become responsible? If they had not this responsibility they would be building splendid vessels which would float very well, but which, as soon as they were armed with great guns, would go to the bottom. Hon. Members would agree with him that such a method of construction would only be a pure waste of money, and yet they had not been able to settle whether the Chief Constructor or the engineers of Her Majesty's ships, or who else, was to be responsible. He should like someone connected with the Government to say whether the Board of Admiralty or some of its members held themselves responsible for these vessels? If the Government would answer that question, the Committee would then know whom to call to account. Under existing circumstances, as had been pointed out over and over again by Committees which had sat upon the subject, when anything wrong was discovered one man was pointed to, and then another man was pointed to, and then another, and the Committees had come to the conclusion that no one was to be found who was really responsible, and they had to report that the fault did not lie with an individual or individuals, but with the system. He had promised he would not detain the House very long; but he had felt that he must enter his protest against any further expenditure of the people's money on shipbuilding until they felt perfectly sure that they were going to get their money's worth for what they so spent.

SIR EDWARD REED (Cardiff) said, it might have been supposed that this debate might have been proceeded with on the second section of this Vote—namely, shipbuilding by contract. But, perhaps, it would be more orderly for him to make the few observations he wished to offer at this stage. He would like to re-assure the Committee that it was not his intention to traverse the whole question of shipbuilding policy, because they were approaching an occasion when there would be a better justification for doing so, and also a better opportunity.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; Committee counted, and 40 Members being found present,

SIR EDWARD REED said, the speech of the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford) deserved some recognition from that (the Opposition) side of the House; but he was bound to say he (Sir Edward Reed) regarded that speech as an incentive to a large further expenditure on the Navy, and he was, therefore, not altogether satisfied with it. He agreed with the noble and gallant Lord entirely as to the relative positions of other countries on naval matters, or, at least, almost entirely; but his experience of incentives to expenditure had been so entirely unsatisfactory, and he had seen money so lavishly wasted and thrown away because of instigations of this kind, that he felt that as a people we must take our chance

and submit to our fate, and should look, while we had an independent existence, to our economists rather than to our naval administrators. The noble and gallant Lord, in his (Sir Edward Reed's) opinion, weakened his case by stating it in so limited a manner. The noble and gallant Lord was perfectly well aware that there were other grounds than those which he adduced for feelings of alarm in connection with the naval situation, and he (Sir Edward Reed) was afraid that the noble and gallant Lord must have trusted to others to deal with those grounds. In dealing with the question, he (Sir Edward Reed) should like, for a few moments, in the first place, to say that he did not know that it lay in the mouth of any hon. Member on that (the Opposition) side of the House to bring any serious accusations against the present Government with regard to their naval administration. On the contrary, he, for one, felt that the country was very much indebted to the present Administration—and, in speaking of the present Administration, he included the Government of 1885, for that was practically nearly identical with the present Administration—for many good services which they had performed. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty, justly, as he thought, claimed to have cheapened and accelerated the production of ships. He (Sir Edward Reed) believed that that claim was perfectly well founded, and he was sorry to say it was, in his judgment, much to the discredit of former First Lords that the noble Lord opposite should have been allowed to effect the reformation which he had effected in this respect. Nothing could be more injurious to our reputation as a business people than the miserable way in which we had allowed Her Majesty's ships to be continued upon the stocks year after year. By this system the people were denied the advantage of the expenditure upon these vessels, while there was at the same time accumulating upon them a waste of money in the shape of interest on the capital previously laid out. He confessed that on many former occasions in years gone by he was amazed that any set of Ministers should have allowed such a state of things as then existed to continue. When the Ministers of the day came to the House of Commons and asked for a sum of money for the necessary ships, it reflected immeasurable discredit on that Administration when, having the money voted, they failed to carry those ships to completion with the utmost despatch. While the fulfilment of so clear a business duty did not reflect any positive credit, he thought that the comparative credit due to the present First Lord of the Admiralty was very great indeed. He was sorry they had heard the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty say that four years were required to complete an armour-clad ship. He thought that the noble Lord rather went beyond the limit there.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: I left a margin.

SIR EDWARD REED: Yes; but he thought the noble Lord would succeed, with the improved administration in the Dockyard system he and his Colleagues had brought about, in completing the biggest ship in much less time than that. There was an idea abroad that an iron-clad ship could not be built in less than three or four years, but that was quite a delusion. He was recently engaged in examining contracts from shipbuilding firms for a ship of considerable size, and few of the tenders ranged beyond 27 months, and some of them were for shorter periods; and the contracts were accompanied by heavy financial penalties for non-completion within the time named.

ADMIRAL FIELD: With engines on board?

SIR EDWARD REED: Yes; fully equipped for sea, and ready to depart to the country that bought her. He had no doubt that with the improved administration in the Dockyards there would come about a state of things when the period for the building of a ship would be reduced much below even three years. Beyond that he would not at the present moment go. There was another thing for which he thought the present Board of Admiralty were entitled to almost boundless thanks and congratulations, and that was on the complete and utter transformation of the type of ship which they were building as battle ships. He believed he would not be exaggerating the truth at all if he were to say that there was not a naval officer, at that moment, within the Board of Admiralty who doubted that they had expended money by millions upon millions on types of ships that would not be safe in battle, and he thought the

noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone, although with the gallantry of a sailor he had said that he would be prepared to go into battle in a jolly-boat if ordered by the authorities to do so, did not remember that at an early stage of this ship controversy he rather resisted his (Sir Edward Reed's) suggestions about the *Inflexible* class of ship. From what passed on the Navy Estimates Committee, the noble and gallant Lord now shared to the full extent the anxiety of his brother officers, for he endeavoured to force the Admiralty, by means of the Committee—and he wished the noble and gallant Lord had succeeded—into a practical test of the character of these ships, and their capacity for fighting. The present Board of Admiralty, when they came into Office, took this step—they denounced the ships which were then under construction, and declared that during their tenure of Office no such ships should be constructed. They produced rough-written descriptions of what were now the *Nile* and *Trafalgar* type, and they declared that these ships should be constructed. They listened to no nautical nor technical advisers, who tried to prove that they were altogether wrong. They listened to nothing; they set it all aside, and required that the ships should be carried out upon the lines they had decided. It was a fortunate thing they did so, for if they had not, not a single ship would have been built that could have been properly depended upon for a line-of-battle ship. He was satisfied that the existence of the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, when complete, would constitute immense strength, and give immense confidence to the Naval Service of the country which they would not otherwise have. But more time was required for this discussion than present circumstances afforded. It was very natural that the present Board, while resolutely superseding ships of a dangerous character, had not cared to say anything about the dangerous character of the superseded ships. His hon. Friend the Member for Banffshire (Mr. R. W. Duff) had referred to two ships in the programme. There were two ships upon the programme, the *Blake* and the *Blenheim*, which, as was pointed out, had no sort of protection for the men, although extremely large and important ships, judging by the amount of money to be expended on them. The introduction of the quick-firing gun, with its terribly explosive shell, had produced such sentiments of fear and terror in the minds of people acquainted with the subject, that a gentleman perfectly acquainted with the matter said to him, "I can assure you, such is the character of these guns and their shells, that the shell turns the interior of an unarmoured ship into a perfect hell in the shortest time." Of these particular ships, however, the Committee only knew what the noble Lord had told them. They were endowed with one eminent quality which would be of immense service to them when pursuing a weaker enemy. They possessed immense capabilities of speed, but they were quite unfit for battle, and were liable to sudden and complete destruction if so engaged. The speed, however, which enabled them to overtake a weaker vessel would equally enable them to escape from a stronger—a useful quality, though not one of the highest for a British war vessel to possess. The Committee ought to know, before expending these large sums, what these ships being built were like, and should not be dependent upon a few words from the noble lord the First Lord of the Admiralty. In the old days, when he was in Office, it had been the custom for Members of Parliament interested in naval questions to call at the Admiralty and see the designs of ships under construction, so that they might be able to speak with some authority in Committee on the Estimates. But now the Committee knew nothing but what they could gather from a few words from the noble Lord. This state of things ought to be remedied; it might be objected that for the Committee to know was for everyone to know. But that argument was fully met by the fact that Foreign Governments, by means of their Naval Attachés in London, were fully aware of the information that was denied to the Committee. The fact was that the only persons who did not know what was being done were the British public; and it was a curious fact that if he wanted any particulars or drawings of Her Majesty's ships he could always get them, though he had to get them from abroad. He would recommend the Government to observe the signs of the times, for he believed that the nation

would demand a better account of the millions of money voted in the House for naval affairs. He did not see in his place the hon. Member for North-East Bethnal Green (Mr. Howell), but some hon. Members must have heard his speech, and it seemed to him a very significant one. Here was an hon. Member, from whom he had not expected to hear a word on naval matters, speaking upon them in a way which would be noticed by the people of the country, and declaring that something more should be found as to the ins and outs of these subjects. He (Sir Edward Reed) thought the Government would do well to put the Committee into possession of the fullest information on this matter. It was to be regretted that the noble and gallant Lord opposite, in his speech, had not entered into the character of individual ships when enumerating them. He had mentioned such vessels as the *Ajax* and the *Agamemnon*, and had even suggested the construction of 10 *Australias*——

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD said, he did not mean exactly the same class of ship as the *Australia*, but similar ships of superior coaling capacity and better speed.

SIR EDWARD REED said, he was glad he had elicited that information from the noble and gallant Lord, because he found that the *Australias* were a class of ship, of which seven were being completed, and for which they were to vote money that night, of a type so disgraceful that the Naval Lords of the Admiralty said it did not matter how they were sent out, because they had so little armour to start with that they could not be regarded as of any great importance. He thought it was Sir Anthony Hoskins or Sir Arthur Hood who had said that it did not matter whether the armour was under water or not, and the only fair inference from that would be that the armour belt was narrow and inefficient. He observed that Mr. White, the Chief Constructor, in his evidence, stated that he could not regard these vessels as having any valuable protection in the belt; that the belt was so narrow that he could not attach any importance to it. One of the Lords of the Admiralty distinctly stated to the Committee that these vessels ought not to appear as armoured ships on *The Navy List*, and yet they stood before the country as armoured vessels, when they ought to be classed as protected vessels, which, under the singular nomenclature used in the Admiralty, signified a class of vessels which had no protection at all. The characteristic feature of those vessels, described in *The Navy List* as protected vessels, was that they were entirely unprotected; the vessels themseves were not protected, but there was some little protection of the machinery. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty said, incidentally, but it was significant, that he must compare the ships of this and foreign countries of equal date, and that if we did that we would stand fairly well in the comparison. He (Sir Edward Reed) did not know whether the Committee would believe what he said, but he asserted that the whole basis of comparison of tonnage between our armour-clad Navy and the French Navy was an absolutely false basis, and for the very reason that every French ship, with the rarest exception, and exceptions of very little moment, had been completely belted from one end of the ship to the other, while our ships had been nothing of the kind. What the noble Lord did, when he gave the Committee armoured tonnage, was to give them ships that had been armoured a little bit in the middle. The noble Lord took the tonnage of these ships and added it up, though he knew that a very large portion of the tonnage was not armoured at all. That was a most significant circumstance, and he mentioned it now for the purpose of showing that it would not do to take a French ship and an English ship of the same date and assume their equality—there was nothing like equality. He admitted that there was an immense relief to the tension of the situation, which every naval officer must feel, arising from the strange delay in the completion of French ships. He thought that the noble Lord rather understated than overstated the case. It was probable that he did not feel, in his exalted official position, free to state the case fully. The noble Lord entirely avoided saying anything about what lay behind the long delay in the completion of the French ships, which was a system of administration which he (Sir Edward Reed) considered could only be regarded as deplorable if it were our own. It certainly was more deplorable than anything which had happened in the worst

days in recent times of British administration. The fact of the delay in the completion of French ships was what enabled the noble Lord to be silent about our shortcomings, and the Committee were able to gather, whether rightly or wrongly, a feeling that the noble Lord relied a good deal on the unfavourable expectations of the French Admiralty. There was one argument that the noble Lord used which struck him as rather singular. The noble Lord said—"You have not guns; you do not get guns, and what is the use of going on building ships, unless you get the guns for them?" That seemed a strange position for the First Lord of the Admiralty to assume. It was challenged in a very proper manner by the hon. Member for Banffshire (Mr. R. W. Duff), who said—"If you have not guns, why do you not get them?" The manufacture of guns had been limited to the narrowest possible extent, not because of the necessities of the case, not because of the incompetency of our manufacturers, but because of the incompetency of our Administrators, and their willingness to play for too long a period into the hands of Woolwich Arsenal. That was the real reason why we had no guns, and he did not understand even now, when this Board of Admiralty, which professed to be so keenly alive to the importance of pushing on work, had been so long in Office, why they had not brought in more manufacturing firms, and why we were not having guns produced in a much larger number. He believed — in fact he was sure—there was no technical or manufacturing speciality in the way. On the contrary, all that manufacturing firms required from the Admiralty or from the War Office was a guarantee of a certain number of orders, in which case they could afford to put down the necessary plant and pursue the manufacture, and without which they could not afford to do it, as very probably they would be entering upon a foolish speculation. If the noble Lord felt disposed to add considerably to the Navy of the country, he could easily add to the production the guns necessary for the ships well within the time during which the ships would be building. There was a spirit arising in the Committee which would make hon. Members unwilling to receive such statements as that of the noble Lord concerning guns. They would say—"If the country requires ships or guns, this is the country which can produce them as and when they are required." His hon. Friend the Member for Banffshire said, *apropos* to the question of building armoured ships and distributing the armour, it was one of the most perplexing problems which had to be solved. He (Sir Edward Reed) had no desire to take the Committee through technical details, but he thought that hon. Members of the Committee would be willing to accept from him the statement that it was not from the perplexity of the problem at all that we were in difficulty, but it was from the perversity of that close Corporation, the Admiralty Office, into which outside light was not allowed to enter. As they had heard that night, when a Committee of that House attempted to make light enter the Admiralty they were met with resistance, and he added, even at the risk of compromising himself with the noble Lord, with evasion. He would not trouble the Committee by reading to them—he would like to read it—a letter he addressed, as a Member of the Committee to which he referred, to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Stirling Burghs (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) as Chairman of that Committee, calling his attention to the enormous and wasteful outpouring of money on certain ships, and putting it to him whether the question should be examined by the Committee or not. His right hon. Friend, after conferring with the Committee, said that the question was somewhat technical, and, at any rate, there was no time to make the investigation. The right hon. Gentleman, however, assured him that the Committee would take some step by which the matter should receive the necessary consideration. As a matter of fact, the Committee adopted unanimously a recommendation providing for the bringing of outside opinion to bear upon the question of the design of our ironclads. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty got up the other night, and with a manifestation of intricate, perplexed, and scarcely frank officialism, told them that he had fulfilled the desire of the Committee by taking the opinion of some naval officers who were not in the Admiralty. It was very proper that naval officers should have a voice in the consideration of a

question of this kind, but all he had ever complained of, and all that had made the Navy tremble at the thought of war, was that in such vessels as these, from one-half to two-thirds of the armour had been put inside, where it was not of any more use than so much ballast. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty could lead into the Lobby a majority against any proposal, however reasonable and right, and he wished he could believe the noble Lord would not always be quite ready to do so on questions of this kind. What the noble Lord had done was to narrow down the recommendation of the Committee, and to conceal one of the most serious matters which could engage the attention of the Admiralty, by what he could not regard as a more elevated thing than an equivocation. He did not care particularly about the matter himself; he was sorry to say he had been in the House so many years that he had lost a good deal of faith in the ability of any private Member or section of Members to bring to bear an elevating influence on the Government of the day; but still he hoped the Committee to which he had referred would respect its own decision, and require the First Lord to fulfil their desire and expectation. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty and the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone referred that night to the evidence given before the Naval Estimates Committee by Sir Arthur Hood, the Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty and the noble and gallant Lord were perfectly entitled—indeed, they were bound—to believe and accept what the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty said to the Committee. But he (Sir Edward Reed) could not conceal from hon. Members what he knew about the opinions of the First Sea Lord. He maintained that Sir Arthur Hood was one of those naval officers who distrusted almost as much as anybody a whole series of our ships. Indeed, he (Sir Edward Reed) would like to ask the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he had a single naval adviser within the walls of the Admiralty who had expressed to him satisfaction at the fighting, or the steaming, or the blockading qualities of the *Admiral* class of ships? His hon. Friend the Member for North-East Bethnal Green raised a question that night about battle-worthiness. He (Sir Edward Reed) thought the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty made rather a slip the other evening when he, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, got up at the Table and intimated that he did not know—[Lord GEORGE HAMILTON dissented.] Well, he would like to ask the noble Lord, if he did know the distinction between battle-worthiness and seaworthiness, why he called on the hon. Member for North-East Bethnal Green to explain it the other day?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, he stated that seaworthiness was an expression which was capable of mathematical definition and test, but that battle-worthiness was a phrase to which every man attached his own meaning. On that account it was struck out of the Report.

SIR EDWARD REED said, that that was quite wrong. Seaworthiness was open to as much doubt and question as battle-worthiness. Nay, more; so far from the seaworthiness of a ship being a matter of mathematical calculation and settlement, he, for one, asserted, differing from the noble and gallant Lord (Lord Charles Beresford), who had put his hand to a contrary statement that the *Wasp* was in an unseaworthy condition when she was lost. He maintained that the *Wasp* was a type of ship which in certain features had been known to be dangerous for many a long year past—namely, a ship with very lofty bulwarks, capable of shipping immense seas, and with exits for those seas insufficient to relieve her before she might founder. There were other vessels of the type. It only showed under what difficulties the Committee laboured in dealing with these questions when they had the First Lord, who had passed through several Departments of the State in different capacities, and who was now the only person to whom they could look for responsibility in connection with the seaworthiness or battle-worthiness of the Navy, standing up in his place and interrupting him (Sir Edward Reed) for the purpose of telling him that seaworthiness was a mathematical or fixed calculation, and that battle-worthiness was a matter of doubt and a question of opinion. The alarming part of the matter was that the battle-worthiness which they had had

to consider of late, was not a question of any doubt or opinion at all. He was surprised at the attitude the noble Lord assumed, for he attempted to put the hon. Member for North-East Bethnal Green in a difficulty, and he did, no doubt, put the hon. Member at a disadvantage before his brother Members in asking him what battle-worthiness meant. It meant this—that if all they required was seaworthiness, ships could be turned out at a less cost by thousands and thousands of pounds than if they were required to be also battle-worthy. A seaworthy ship was a ship fit and worthy to go to sea with all reasonable safety, and a battle-worthy ship was a ship fit to go into battle with reasonable safety under conditions perfectly well recognized. He was sorry he had been led so far into that question, but he wished to impress upon the Committee that it was within his knowledge that the Naval Colleagues of the noble Lord did not believe in the battle-worthiness of a large number of our ships. He thought it was time for that House to take into its own hands, in some degree, the investigation of this matter, and to cease to be satisfied with such statements as they got from the Government. He had only now to call the attention of the Committee to the entire failure of the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty to answer the main argument of the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone. What the noble and gallant Lord did was to take the number of French vessels, and to suppose that certain vessels were at Toulon and certain others in other French ports, and ask whether we had a sufficient Navy to deal with these squadrons of France. He (Sir Edward Reed) found the Admiralty failing them miserably in matters which he understood. He found them getting up with confidence and making a number of statements which had very little to do with the matter, and so leading the feeling and the opinion of the House away. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty showed that the Admiralty had been building a good many ships; that they had been improving the economy of the Dockyards, and improving the administration. As a matter of fact, there were a number of ships begun by Lord Northbrook, and the present First Lord of the Admiralty had finished them off. The noble Lord bore testimony to the fact that these ships were commenced under Lord Northbrook; but what the House and the country should know was, whether the Board of Admiralty had or had not some idea or some scheme of what would happen in the event of a war with France? He agreed entirely with the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone that we were living in a fool's paradise until we thoroughly considered the situation. He did not know whether the Committee would have the hon. and gallant Admiral, whom he saw opposite, rising that night and attacking his brother officer—[Admiral FIELD: Never, never!]—but he was persuaded that the noble and gallant Lord (Lord Charles Beresford) was a man in whom the country had confidence. He believed that the people, without exception, had immense confidence in the noble and gallant Lord. Making allowances for his professional emotions, the people were more prepared to give the noble and gallant Lord some scope, at least in those demands which were reasonable, than to trust blindly in the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose only purpose seemed to be to show, like previous First Lords of the Admiralty, that he was better than any of his Predecessors, and that while the Navy was in his hands all would be right.

ADMIRAL MAYNE (Pembroke and Haverfordwest) said, he thought that the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty missed the point of the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford), when he spoke of the gradual increase the Admiralty were working out. There was no doubt that the figures of the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty would be perfectly sound on the assumption that the Fleet was now in the position it ought to be. If the Fleet were in such a condition, then the amount of annual increase fixed upon by the Admiralty would be sufficient. He, however, totally denied that we had got a Fleet sufficient. Without wishing to go into minute details, he should like to put it generally that we had not now sufficient ships to keep the French Fleet blockaded in the two ports of Toulon and Brest. He spoke of Toulon and Brest as being two of the principal

ports, and he assumed that the French battle ships would be divided into two Fleets. If our Channel Fleet was at Portland or Plymouth, there was nothing to prevent the two French Fleets from combining against the Mediterranean Fleet. If our Mediterranean Fleet was at Gibraltar, the Toulon Fleet would have 400 miles start of us if bound Eastward. If our Mediterranean Feet was at Malta, the two French Fleets could combine and reach the Channel before we could possibly catch them. Consequently, to keep the two Fleets blockaded in Toulon and Brest, we must have at least one-third more ships than they had got always ready and off those ports, to allow for damage, stress of weather, coaling, and other necessities. He wished it to be clearly understood that it was to the battle ships—not commerce protectors—that the country must look, for it was always in the line of battle that England had won her victories, and it was the line of battle on which England must hope. It was in the battle ships being efficient, and sufficiently numerous, that our great strength lay, and he was quite sure that the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty, and those competent to judge, would agree with him that one battle of Trafalgar won would be a greater protection to our commerce than all the cruisers, and that one battle of Trafalgar lost would destroy our naval supremacy and commerce at one blow. That being so, he was afraid that what we wanted was more battle ships, and those battle ships built at once. While he did not altogether object to the view of the hon. Member for Cardiff (Sir Edward Reed) that some external light should be thrown upon the Admiralty designs, he feared that there would be enormous delay, and enormously lengthened debate in the House, if every hon. Member who thought he had the slightest knowledge of ship-building went into the Admiralty Office, and there formed his opinion of the proposals made on the responsibility of the Admiralty, and argued out in the House all the flaws and faults which, in his judgment, existed in each ship. He thought his hon. Friend would remember the time when he strongly advocated the adoption of circular ships. [SIR EDWARD REED: Certainly not.] His memory might have failed him, though it seldom did. He remembered a letter in *The Times* from the hon. Gentleman describing a certain cruise in the *Admiral Popoff;* and he was bound to say that his impression was—erroneous, he had no doubt it was, if the hon. Gentleman said so—that if the hon. Gentleman had been Comptroller of the Navy we should have certainly have had one circular ship, if not more.

SIR EDWARD REED said, he wished to ask permission to explain that his hon. and gallant Friend was entirely wrong. He saw the vessels he referred to, and described their characteristics as very interesting, but, as to recommending the construction of circular vessels in this country, it never entered his mind. He never made any such recommendation.

ADMIRAL MAYNE said, that, of course, he accepted the hon. Member's explanation, but he wished the hon. Member, when he wrote to *The Times* again, would be more careful as to the language he used. He (Admiral Mayne) was seeking information, and when he read the letter in question he believed firmly that the hon. Gentleman was in favour of circular vessels, and he believed that there were many others who were of the same opinion. Now, as he was anxious to get as rapidly as possible ships, with the guns in them of course, ready to keep the French in Toulon and Brest, he hesitated to have any more opinions called in than we had at present. He dreaded one thing, and there was every reason to dread it, judging from what was said before the Naval Estimates Committee, and that was that the Admiralty were not working upon a settled plan. There was one point his noble and gallant Friend (Lord Charles Beresford) always urged, and it could not be too often insisted upon—namely, that there should be some plan upon which the ships were to be built, and some plan upon which the men, and officers, and guns necessary for the Navy should be fixed. He remembered that in the Committee Sir Arthur Hood—the First Sea Lord—was asked his opinion as to the number of ships which we ought to have, and that he replied that he would like six more fast cruisers. Thereupon he was asked, "Why six any more than two or 63?" and then he (Admiral Mayne) thought that they

were going to get at the right thing. Now he thought that the First Sea Lord, the head of the whole intelligence of the administration, would answer, "Why, because I have matured, and laid before my Colleagues, a plan, putting down all the combinations which can possibly occur in Europe, both for and against us, and I am satisfied that these combinations can be met by the Navy of this country with the addition of six fast cruisers." That was the sort of thing one would expect, because he should like hon. Gentlemen to remember that, whatever might be the difference of opinion as to the principle of fast cruisers—and even on that point those much criticized gentlemen, Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby and Sir Thomas Symonds, had a plan, whether it was right or not, and that it showed exactly what the cruisers would, in their opinions, be called upon to do in time of war—there could be no difference of opinion as to the battle ships we required. The First Sea Lord did not say that, having arrived at an idea of the possible combinations against us, he found we wanted six more fast cruisers, but what he said was that it was "his opinion" that these additional cruisers were required. He (Admiral Mayne) thought that when the country was asked to spend millions of money they ought to have something more than a bare opinion. The Second Sea Lord wanted the same number of ships that any two European Powers had, and the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty had assured the Committee that night that he never said that we had enough ships, but that he had always said we required more. But the noble Lord was not the only Gentleman who spoke sometimes for the Admiralty. The noble Lord's financial adviser delighted to stray occasionally from the rigid rules and lines which governed finance into criticisms of the strength of the Navy, and he had said several times, in different forms of words, that we had all we wanted, and that we had more than the two most powerful nations of Europe put together, and on one occasion, if not more, he named France and Russia. The hon. Gentleman did not take into account what we would have to do—namely, keeping at sea and blockading ports, and that if we were blockading Toulon, with the insufficient Fleet we now had, we should not have a single ship to meet Russia if she came down from the Baltic, or a single ship to send to the East if we wanted to meet her in the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. That being so, he was only too delighted to hear the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty say that there was to be an increase in the shipbuilding programme next year. Those were, indeed, tidings of comfort and joy, and once more—he knew many of his friends would call it weakness, amiable weakness—he was going to trust to the Admiralty, for once more he was going to vote for the Admiralty, in the hope that they would see a fixed plan adopted, and that ships would be built which would put us in a position to meet all possible demands upon the Navy. As to the tonnage question, he was surprised that it should ever have been mentioned again, because the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty could not have forgotten that the very tonnage he claimed we had in March last—30 or 40 per cent more than France—was the exact amount of tonnage, as nearly as possible, that Admiral Baird's Squadron had over Admiral Tryon's Squadron. The two Squadrons were in about that proportion; and that proportion enabled the enemy to take Liverpool and various other towns. The difference of opinion between experts was a very small matter when boiled down, because all the experts agreed before the Naval Estimates Committee as to the necessity for that which he now hoped would really be carried out next year. Upon the commercial question, reference had been made to the neutral flag. One of the most surprising statements made by the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty, and also by the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Forwood), was as to the effect of war upon our commerce, and the hon. Gentleman had said that it was doubtful whether any precaution now taken would, in the event of war, prevent shipowners and merchants seeking the protection of a neutral flag. The sailing of vessels under a neutral flag would not prevent the captain of any enemy's cruiser detaining the vessels, and whether the vessels were ultimately condemned in a Prize Court or not would be comparatively immaterial, because, assuming

that they were bringing supplies to this country, they would be detained sufficiently long to bring about starvation or semi-starvation here. He need hardly remind hon. Gentlemen that an enemy's Prize Court would be in no hurry to adjudicate upon such cases, so that very possibly we might lose our food supply. The detention alone to which vessels would be subjected would be quite enough. He thought it was going a little beyond all the ordinary limits of what one expected from Englishmen when it was openly stated by the head of one large line of steamers that what they would seek in the event of war was the protection that a neutral flag would give, and that, consequently, they were opposed to building fast cruisers for the protection of commerce. All he could say was that he hoped that that was not the patriotism which was common among shipowners.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. and gallant Gentleman is straying from the Vote when he enters on that question.

ADMIRAL MAYNE said, he would only add that he trusted the Admiralty would bear in mind what was said by Lord Armstrong as to the fast merchant ships which they were taking up. That those vessels should be taken up was perfectly right, if only to prevent them falling into the hands of other countries; but he thought it was extremely doubtful whether they would ever be able to use them in war, because if they employed the fastest and largest merchant ships to run after vessels, they would take away from the carrying power of the country too much. He, as the Representative of a Dockyard constituency, entirely agreed with the views which the hon. Member for Faversham (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) expressed as to the hardship suffered by the Dockyard men last year. He knew the reduction in the Dockyards was necessary; but he could not help deeply regretting the way in which that reduction was carried out. He regretted that at the time the reduction was made the facts which necessitated the reduction were not laid before the country; because, had it been pointed out to the Dockyard men that between the years 1880 and 1885 something like 5,000 men were added to the Dockyards, and that there could not be permanent work for so many, a reason would have been shown for the reduction. But, as it was, the reduction came most unexpectedly, and with the greatest hardship. He trusted that if the increased shipbuilding programme of next year was carried out, as he hoped it would be, sufficient work would be found for the Royal Dockyards, and that the men would be placed on a permanently secure footing.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) said, that as he was absent from England when the Navy Estimates were first under discussion, he was glad to take that opportunity of saying a few words on the progress of the work in the Dockyards. He was pleased to be able to give a general support to the First Lord in the programme he had proposed. He was also able to support the noble Lord in the very interesting controversy which had been raised by the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford). The noble and gallant Lord would excuse him for saying that in the comparison he had made between the English and French ships he had taken an optimist view of the condition of the French Navy, and a pessimist view of the condition of the English Navy. Since this matter was last under discussion he had given very considerable attention to a detailed comparison between the Fleets of the two countries; and he was certainly able to back up what had been said by the First Lord of the Admiralty in regard to the condition of the two Navies. In some respects he thought the noble Lord had understated the case rather than overstated it. The noble Lord had said that after deducting the number of vessels building, and also the few obsolete vessels, it would be found that of armoured battle-ships the French had 18 ships, while we had 35. It must be borne in mind that of the 18 battleships of the French Navy no fewer than nine were wooden vessels with armoured sides. He believed he was right in saying that of those nine all but three had been built a longer number of years than 15. It was known that vessels of that type could not possibly last for more than from 17 to 19 years. Those vessels, therefore, were fast approaching the period at which they must be absolutely unserviceable, and no longer worth repair. That was a very import-

ant matter in considering the relative merits of the two Fleets. All the 35 English vessels were built of iron; and therefore, in that respect alone, we had a great advantage. Another point which was worthy of observation was that in his calculation the First Lord did not include the armoured cruisers. He (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) found that the armoured cruisers of England were 12 in number, including the *Impérieuse* and the *Warspite;* while those of France only numbered four. There was a third point which was also very worthy of consideration, and in respect to which also the noble Lord did not do full justice to his own policy, and that was the effect which had been produced by accelerating the progress of vessels under construction. The average time occupied in the completion of a French ironclad was 10 years; but, further than that, the French had laid down in their Dockyards so large a number of vessels—cruisers, and other types of vessels—that their programme was completely mortgaged for the next two years. He thought he was right in saying that the French could not possibly undertake any new work of any kind upon any vessel, unless by delaying the completion of vessels already in hand, until the end of the year 1890. The very reverse was our case. In pursuance of the very wise policy which the noble Lord had been pursuing for the last three or four years, we were very little mortgaged in the future. We were expending this year about £3,000,000 upon new construction, and at the close of this year only £1,500,000 would be required for the completion of the vessels now in hand; in other words, we were only mortgaged to the extent of a half-year. If hon. Members made a comparison between what would be the condition of the English and French Fleets at the end of 1890 they would find it would be possible for us, by 1890, to spend £4,500,000 more upon vessels of the same class. That money might be either spent in commencing new ironclads or upon cruisers, whether armoured or unarmoured. That money would enable the noble Lord to commence and advance considerably four or five armoured vessels of the largest type, and something like 15 cruisers. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, he had arrived at the conclusion that never, during the last 20 years, had this country been so superior in strength to anything which might be produced by France, or any other Foreign Power, than it was at the present moment. His own belief was that the vessels now completed in this country were relatively superior to those of the French to a greater degree than they had been at any time during the last 20 years—certainly during the time he had taken an interest in naval matters. He believed that relative superiority would be still greater at the end of the year 1890, when the programme of work commenced would be complete. For these reasons, it would not be wise or expedient to enter upon any great programme of shipbuilding other than what might be undertaken out of the normal expenditure of the country. Next year the First Lord would have a free field before him. In consequence of his policy of not mortgaging the future he would be able to produce a very large programme of new work, spread over three or four years, involving the construction of a very large number of vessels—as large a number as it would wise to lay down at any one time. For this reason, he was strongly of opinion it would be wise to go on prudently, commencing next year a considerable number of new vessels, armoured or unarmoured, and not undertaking any such gigantic programme of construction as was recommended by the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford). The wisest course was to lay down year by year such a number of vessels as could be completed in the course of two or three years, and to avoid anything like an exaggerated programme. After having expressed this general approval of the policy of the First Lord of the Admiralty, he wished to say that there were one or two points upon which he felt hesitation and doubt. One matter in which he disagreed somewhat with the First Lord was as to the two vessels, the *Blake* and the *Blenheim.* Those were vessels of 9,000 tons each, unarmoured, and they were, he believed, able to compete with two French vessels of 6,000 tons displacement. Well, in his opinion, it would be better to build three vessels of the size of the French vessels—namely, of 6,000 tons displacement, than two of 9,000 tons, even though the larger might steam at a much greater rate; because

it must be remembered that they were not to be fully protected with armour even against quick-firing guns. The last vessels of a somewhat similar type built in this country—namely, the *Inconstant* and the *Shah*, had not given much satisfaction; and he thought, on the whole, that it would be wise not to construct vessels of this size and description. Any Board of Admiralty who would send vessels of this enormous size to sea, with 500 to 600 men on board of them, would be laying themselves open to a very heavy responsibility. He certainly thought it would have been much wiser, instead of building enormous vessels so inadequately protected, to have built three ships of 6,000 tons. Another point he wished to comment upon was the very large number of vessels provided in the programme now before the Committee of very small size. He found there were to be no fewer than five vessels of the *Buzzard* class, costing £56,000 each, with a speed of under 14 knots; and no fewer than 20 more, costing £50,000, and steaming from 12 to 13 knots an hour. The total cost of those 25 ships would be £1,280,000. He could not but think that it would be far wiser to have spent that money in building cruisers of larger type, and of a greater rate of speed. He knew the argument would be used that those vessels were required to supply the place of other vessels of a somewhat similar type in distinct squadrons; but it appeared to him they ought to ask whether the time had not come for them to revise these foreign squadrons, and to replace inferior vessels by vessels of a larger type and a higher rate of speed, and which would be useful in time of war? Those the Admiralty were building would not be of use in the event of war breaking out, which were simply constructed to act as police in times of peace. They would be liable to be picked up in time of war by the swift cruisers of an enemy. Those ships therefore, would add very little to the strength of a Navy. Would it not be wise to restrict, as far as they possibly could, the construction of vessels of a small type, and supply their places by larger vessels of a limited speed, and which would be really of some use in the event of hostile operations? Looking generally at the programme of the Government, and the immediate wants of the Navy, he could not but think that those wants were in the direction of larger cruisers with a higher rate of speed. At the same time, he certainly would not advise laying such ships down in very great numbers. The Estimates now before the Committee, and the programme of the work of the Admiralty, afforded an illustration, he thought, of the necessity of caution in laying down any very large number of vessels of the same class at the same time. It seemed to him that there was a very rapid advance being made in the rate of speed which could be got out of cruisers of the larger type. He might put it down that in the course of every three years an increase of speed, amounting to two knots, was attained by our cruisers. He observed in the vessels actually now building a good illustration of this fact. There were three vessels of the *Mersey* type, of 4,000 tons each, now being built, which had a speed of 17 knots, and would cost £227,000. On the other hand, three others of the *Medea* and *Melpomene* class had been laid down a year later, with a tonage of 2,800 tons, would have a speed of 20 knots. In other words, the smaller vessel, costing a less sum of money, would beat the others in speed by no less than three knots, whilst the armaments would be very little different. The larger vessels would carry two 8-inch guns and eight 4-inch guns; whereas the smaller vessels would carry 6-inch guns. The smaller vessels, which would have a greater speed, would cost £141,000; whilst the larger ones would cost £227,000. He quoted those figures as an illustration of the rapid advance which was being made in naval construction at the present time. Improvements were taking place every day, and the Board of Admiralty were finding themselves able to get a higher rate of speed, and better results, even out of smaller vessels. He thought, therefore, that, looking generally at the state of the facts and the programme before them, it was only right to say that they should proceed in these matters with moderation and caution, building only in each year that which was required for actual service. And now he had only to conclude by expressing a general approval of the programme of the present Vote, and the general policy which had been maintained by the First Lord of the Admiralty, subject only to the reservations

he had already made. Before he sat down, however, there was just one other point to which he should like to refer. The noble Lord said the other day at Glasgow that although the Estimates were reduced by £900,000, as compared with those of last year, yet that that was, to a certain extent, an unreal reduction, inasmuch as £400,000 of it was caused by a saving on the Vote of the last financial year to the credit of the present Government, out of which saving he had been permitted by the Treasury to purchase stores. Now, that was a large operation—a much larger one than he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) ever recollected taking place before with the consent of the Treasury. It was such a large operation, in fact, that he thought it ought to have been mentioned by the noble Lord in his Financial Statement. It was true the noble Lord had alluded to the fact; but it was in such a slight way that he did not think it would have been possible for anyone, reading the noble Lord's statement, to arrive at the conclusion that an operation of that magnitude had been effected; and the noble Lord had rather overstated the amount, for the Secretary to the Admiralty had last night asserted that the amount was £300,000, and not £400,000. The noble Lord had said that the whole saving had been in Dockyard management; but it appeared that only £100,000 was due to economic management, the rest, as he understood, was due to less expenditure on machinery; and therefore he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) took it that it was owing to the work of the contractors not having been effected in the current year. Of course, if only £100,000 could be saved in any way in Dockyard management, there was a saving in wages; but it appeared to him, at all events, that an operation of such magnitude as this in one financial year, resulting in reduced expenditure, should have been referred to in the Financial Statement of the First Lord. Then, again, in his Glasgow speech the noble Lord had further stated that the remaining part of the £900,000—namely, £300,000—was not, truly speaking, a saving within the year, inasmuch as that was accounted for by the arrangements which they had entered into with the Australian Colonies. He (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) agreed with the noble Lord that in comparing the expenditure of the two years, that £500,000 ought not to be taken into account. Therefore, taking those two items into account, practically the real expenditure for naval purposes during the present year would be equal to the expenditure of last year, there being no reduction in the true sense of the word. They might take that, he thought, as an established fact. At the beginning of the Session some credit was taken by the Government for having effected a reduction; but it now appeared that there was no true reduction. The matter was one rather of financial detail than touching policy; and it had been on the question of policy that he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had mainly desired to address the Committee.

MR. EVANS (Southampton) said, that perhaps he might be allowed to afford a little information in respect of the statement made by the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford), with whose remarks he entirely concurred. He had listened to all that fell from the noble and gallant Lord, and to everything that had followed from the First Lord of the Admiralty, and he was bound to say that, to his mind, here as elsewhere, the noble Lord had not succeeded in meeting the arguments of the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone. The First Lord of the Admiralty had, in the course of his remarks, made use of the argument of the damage done by the *Alabama*. Well, the damage done by the *Alabama* had come very well within the reach of his (Mr. Evans') own knowledge, for he had had a great deal to do with insurance matters at the time the *Alabama* was afloat. The First Lord of the Admiralty had said that the *Alabama* only took one steamer. That was perfectly true; but, at the same time, she had totally destroyed the American maritime commerce. The Secretary to the Admiralty, who was well acquainted with these subjects, would, no doubt, bear him out when he said that the American clippers before the Civil War did very nearly half the trade between America and the Port of Liverpool. But when the *Alabama* and the *Shenandoah* sailed to prey upon American commerce, the idea was not that they should capture North American commerce—because that was an impossibility—but to destroy that com-

merce in another way. The effect of the depredations of those vessels was to raise the rate of insurance and render it impossible, not for shipowners to send ships to sea, but for owners of merchandize to send their merchandize to sea in the ships. Not only was it necessary to insure a ship, but it was also essential to insure the cargo at a very high rate of premium; and merchants, when they selected what ships they should send their goods in, naturally sought those where the rates of insurance were such that a profit could be made out of the merchandize. American commerce, therefore, had been transferred to neutral vessels. He should like to refer to another matter in which the noble Lord seemed to be under some illusion—and he took upon himself to go into these matters, because, though he was a new Member, representing a new constituency, the members of his constituency had to pay their *quota* towards whatever might have to be found to defray the expenditure of the Government. While he quite agreed with the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone, he thought it was quite as essential, even as the change they desired to bring about, that they should see that their money was well spent. He so utterly agreed with the noble and gallant Lord, and so strongly desired to do all he could to help on this question, that he was anxious now to concentrate the interest of the Committee upon essential points. The First Lord of the Admiralty spoke of protecting our trade routes. Well, he (Mr. Evans) was familiar with our trade routes, and he could assure the Committee that it was impossible to protect them. It was perfectly absurd to suppose for one moment that even if we had to deal with Italy alone, leaving France and Russia and Germany out of the question, we could efficiently protect our trade routes; for the insurance on merchandize passing along those routes would render it impossible for us to have ships on them. And on the routes in which he himself was interested, he was perfectly convinced that if we were at war with a Foreign Power there would be no merchandize for the steamers to carry. Our merchandize would necessarily pass into the hands of neutrals. Our merchandize would pass into the hands of the Americans or the Germans. Therefore, he held that the idea of providing extra ships to protect the trade routes was only embarrassing the object which the noble and gallant Lord had in view, which was to give us a fighting Navy which could take care of our vessels in any event. The noble and gallant Admiral (Admiral Mayne) who had taken part in the debate said that fast steamers on these great trade lines were of no avail. That was not his (Mr. Evans's) view. How were they going to coal their vessels? They could not do it at our small coaling stations. It would be impossible, in the event of a great war, for us to send our vessels to the Indian Ocean and to the Australian and South American Stations, and to coal them at the few small places we had up and down the world. It would be necessary to coal these ships by means of those vast transports, which could carry 3,000, 4,000, or 5,000 tons of coal, and could lie at any point which might be indicated, without the knowledge of anyone. He only made these few observations because he was certain of the necessity of devoting the money which the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone was anxious to raise, and which he (Mr. Evans) trusted he would succeed in raising, to the fighting part of our Navy, and not upon the multiplication of large ships for the protection of our trade routes.

ADMIRAL FIELD (Sussex, Eastbourne) said, he had been anxious that this Vote should be taken before he addressed the Committee, but he understood that it was convenient to the Government that hon. Members should offer their observations upon the Vote before the Committee, in order that the remaining Votes should be taken with rapidity afterwards. He should like to say a word as to what had fallen from the right hon. Gentleman opposite, who was formerly Secretary to the Admiralty —namely, the right hon. Member for Central Bradford (Mr. Shaw Lefevre). If he (Admiral Field) had felt any misgiving as to the wisdom of the programme of the Admiralty, it would be due to the approval which that programme had received from the right hon. Gentleman; for he could not but remember that the right hon. Gentleman was amongst the most active to oppose the construction of those two magnificent ships, the *Nile* and the *Trafalgar*.

He would strongly advise the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty to disregard all the advice which came from that quarter. Such advice was of no value whatever from a naval point of view. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Bradford would pardon him for those observations; but that was not a time to be nice on matters of this kind, and he felt it necessary to speak in straightforward language. Naval men were in the habit of speaking in plain and unambiguous terms. Now, he (Admiral Field) felt it necessary to pull himself together, for he felt rather nervous, because he was, to a large extent, oppressed by what he had read in the very able speech of the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty at Glasgow—a speech couched in most eloquent language. He referred to the speech of the 11th of October. He had read that speech with great care, and had made copious extracts; and what made him feel so out of tune were the remarks in which the noble Lord, having shadowed forth his naval policy to his listeners, who cheered him to the echo—although the chairman of the meeting did not seem so very well pleased with the noble Lord's statement—said that naval officers and critics who took an interest in the well-being of the Service could also very materially help the Government, and should not do anything to conduce to the embarrassment of naval administrators. The noble Lord had spoken of the "discordant utterances of the experts." Now, he (Admiral Field) did not know whether naval experts were to be held up to ridicule because they gave "discordant utterances." They had "discordant utterances" amongst every class. He never yet heard half-a-dozen politicians agree on any subject. Naval men, at any rate, were not discordant upon one topic. They were all of opinion that the extension of the shipbuilding policy of the Admiralty was necessary, and that it was essential to have definite plans. Therefore, they were perfectly in sympathy with the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone, and gave him every credit for having drawn attention to this important matter. The First Lord of the Admiralty had gone on to say that existing difficulties could be removed if all those who took part in naval questions would bear in mind, as indeed many did, that the advancement of the Navy, and not self-advertisement or self-glorification, was the object to be attained. Of course, the noble Lord had not intended to apply those observations to naval men on that (the Ministerial) side of the House. They were, no doubt, intended for the hon. Member for Banffshire (Mr. R. W. Duff), the hon. Member for Lichfield (Sir John Swinburne) and other hon. and right hon. Gentlemen opposite. He (Admiral Field), in common with other naval men, thanked the First Lord of the Admiralty for the statement that the Admiralty were now buckling to their work, and were at last making up their minds to give the country something for its money. He did not sympathize with people who were always blaming the Government. It was not the Government who were to blame in this matter of naval policy, but it was the House and the country on whose shoulders the blame rested. The Government could not move on their own initiative. They wanted stirring up from behind and squeezing. Thanks to the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone having been set free by his retirement from the Government, and thanks to his having got up meetings in different parts of the country, including the City of London, and thanks to their having got the Press on their side, they had made great progress in squeezing the Government. Great good had resulted from what had taken place during the past year or two; and the Government were now moving as they had never moved before. The present Lord Mayor had made some very remarkable observations on naval matters recently. The opinions of former Lord Mayors—particularly of the late Lord Mayor—were not very much in favour with naval men; and they were, therefore, glad to see a man representing large and powerful interests in the Metropolis saying such things as these at the Mansion House—namely—

> "Grave doubts are expressed in any well-informed quarters as to whether the Navy has been kept up to a strength proportionate to its requirements; and it is a very serious question for us to bear in mind that all the wealth we have accumulated may be destroyed if we lose our first line of defence."

The Lord Mayor had gone on to say

that Her Majesty's Government would be heartily supported by the people in any measures they proposed for bringing about the more perfect security of the country, provided the money was well spent. Well, naval men did not want money wasted. They were born economists. ["Hear, hear!"] Hon. Members cheered in an ironical manner, but he was perfectly in earnest in what he said. They desired, no doubt, a strong Navy, and regarded expenditure as a secondary consideration; but, to a country like England, expenditure ought to be a secondary consideration where the safety of her vast interests and commerce were at stake. The first Lord of the Admiralty had said to-night that he was assured by his naval advisers that the British Navy enjoyed absolute supremacy, so far as any one Foreign Nation was concerned, in the matter of fighting strength. Well, he (Admiral Field) did not know that it was to be the policy of any Government in this country to secure no more than supremacy in fighting strength over one nation; and he certainly thought that was not our best policy. Our old policy—and the policy upon which we had built up our naval prestige in the past—had been that the naval strength of this country should be double the strength of any other country. The noble Lord had said that the Government were doing their best to meet the general wants of the Navy, and that they desired to go much farther next year to meet the National requirements. Naval men were much obliged to the noble Lord for that. The noble Lord had referred to the Earl of Northbrook—and he (Admiral Field) had taken the noble Lord's words down. He had said that the new departure taken a few years ago was, in some degree, due to the Earl of Northbrook; but naval men had not short memories. The new departure was, in the opinion of naval men, due more to the Russian scare than to the Earl of Northbrook; and they could not but remember that the Earl of Northbrook had stated at one period that if he had £3,000,000 to spend on the Navy he should not know where to apply it; and yet three months afterwards an extraordinary grant of £5,000,000 was obtained by him for the purpose of naval construction. He (Admiral Field) therefore maintained that England must give a great deal more credit to the Russian scare which woke her up to a sense of her danger than to the Earl of Northbrook. And they must not forget that a large share of credit was due to the Press for the enormous assistance they had given in this matter—particularly to the penny press, of which *The Pall Mall Gazette* had taken the lead. To come to another point, at present the Chief Constructor of the Navy was the designer of ships. They all admired this gentleman's ability; but they all looked upon him as a very overworked man. They all thought it would be a very good thing if they could revert to the plan adopted, he believed, during the period that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Edinburgh (Mr. Childers) presided over the Service. The right hon. Gentleman appointed a Committee of Designs, and many naval men thought it would be a good thing at the present time if the Constructor of the Navy could be assisted by the appointment of a similar Body. In fact, naval men had this fact on their side—he remembered asking a Question in the House upon this very point, and the noble Lord giving him a not very satisfactory answer; but since that time Mr. White, the Naval Constructor, himself had told the Committee on the Navy Estimates that personally he was in favour of having outside opinion brought to bear on this important portion of naval construction. Therefore, in this matter the noble Lord had his hands strengthened, if he desired to appoint such a Body as a Committee of Designs. The hon. Member for Cardiff (Sir Edward J. Reed), whom they all looked upon as an able and high authority upon these matters, had told them that differences of opinion existed with regard to the qualities of respective types of fighting vessels; and those differences of opinion were an argument in favour of the appointment of a Committee of Designs. Now that quick-firing guns were being brought to the front, naval men were not quite satisfied to see guns mounted *en barbette*; and that was a problem which had to be grappled with by naval constructors and naval men. It was surely not a very remarkable thing that naval men should endeavour to wake up the Government on matters of this kind. They were reminded of what France was doing. Well, he did not care what

France was doing; but he gathered from the papers—from the paper of the 23rd of November—what Germany was doing. France might have a reason for being slow in the building of her ships; but it was rather a significant fact, and one which it behoved us to bear in mind, that Germany, who had nothing to fear from naval attack, and whom we looked upon as a warm friend, was enormously developing her naval resources. Not satisfied with her annual expenditure on the Navy, Germany had voted £5,840,000 for the building of 28 new battle ships and of new cruisers. [An hon. MEMBER: In 10 years.] He (Admiral Field) had not taken down the period over which the money was to be spent —it mattered not to him; the crucial point was that they had voted the money to build the ships. This fact served his argument to this extent—that it showed that other nations, as well as England, were endeavouring to obtain powerful Navies, either for the purposes of defence only, or for the purposes of offence in the future by combination with other Powers. This was all the more reason why we should not only maintain our Navy at its present strength, but largely increase its strength and efficiency. England had too long been asleep on this question; and he did not think the Representatives of the people could be too thankful for the signs of awakening in her. There was another matter upon which he desired to say a word—namely, the noble Lord's statement as to the saving of £900,000 upon last year's Estimates. He (Admiral Field) had never known what that saving meant until he read the Glasgow speech. Now that they had heard that speech, however, he thanked the noble Lord for not having refunded the money to the Treasury, and having spent [£400,000 on Naval stores, and the remaining £500,000 on Australian cruisers. He (Admiral Field) did not wish to say any more, but desired to set an example to hon. Gentlemen on the other side of the House, and not prolong the discussion. He would rest satisfied with what he had said, although, as a matter of fact, if he yielded to his inclination, he could speak for an hour on these topics. He desired, however, to express his warm appreciation of the statement put forward by the First Lord of the Admiralty, although he did not think that that statement went quite far enough. He had with him a bundle of opinions expressed by eminent officers who were almost worshipped and idolised in the Navy—such men as Sir Thomas Symonds, Sir Spencer Robinson, Sir Geoffrey Hornby, and others, whose advice it was safe for the country to follow—within limits. According to the naval Colleagues of the First Lord of the Admiralty, of whom there were three—[An hon. MEMBER: Four—there is the Controller.] Yes; four, including the Controller, who was a very valuable man; but he had been alluding to the three Administrators. Those three naval authorities had given evidence before the Naval Estimates Committee, which had very much interested naval men when they came to read it in the Blue Books. Naval men were rather astonished to read the evidence of the First Naval Lord; and, unquestionably, the First Lord of the Admiralty would be very ill advised if he permitted himself to be guided by such advice. Surely it was a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous for a Naval Lord, when asked his opinion as to the condition of the Navy, to say that he was not satisfied with the state of the Navy, but all he wanted was six more cruisers. The noble Lord should take the advice of other experienced naval men. There were plenty such ready to advise him in preparing a programme, and to report to him as to the result of the Summer Manœuvres, and if he would only consult them he would not be likely to go astray.

SIR JOHN PULESTON (Devonport) said, he desired to ask one or two questions with reference to a small matter of detail; but, first of all, he should like to say that he had been struck by an observation elicited from an hon. Member as to the steps which were being taken by Germany for the development of her Navy. The impression had been conveyed to the Committee that the new ships ordered by Germany were to take 10 years in building. His (Sir John Puleston's) understanding of the matter, however, was that the money appropriation was to be spread over 10 years, but that the ships were to be built in less than three years. He said this in order to prevent an erroneous impression going forth to

the country on the authority of a Member of that House. It was an important correction; but, apart from that, the evidence of the development of Foreign Navies, to be derived from the circumstance, was a matter of importance when they were coming to consider the question of our own naval supremacy. The result of the discussion that night, he ventured to say, would be very useful. Now, he did not at all rejoice at the fact; but he ventured to say that it was the general opinion of the Committee that the First Lord of the Admiralty had not at all succeeded in demolishing the arguments of the noble and gallant Lord, the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford); on the contrary, he believed that this debate, and especially the speech of the noble and gallant Lord, would be read by the people of this country as explanatory of some statements made of late by the First Lord of the Admiralty, which had led the country astray. He did not say that the First Lord of the Admiralty had intentionally led the country astray, for they all knew that the First Lord was the last man who would attempt, either at the Mansion House or the Guildhall, or anywhere else, to say that which would, in the slightest degree, lead astray the opinion of the country; but it was quite certain that the statements the noble Lord had made, in an excellent after-dinner speech, had been misunderstood. ["No, no!"] He begged his noble Friend's pardon; but he believed what the First Lord had said had been misunderstood. This had been very well put forward by the noble and gallant Member for East Marylebone; and he was glad that a disclaimer had been offered to the country to-night, because the words previously used had been undoubtedly misleading. The noble Lord's statement was to the effect that we could beat all the rest of the world with our present Navy; and no doubt the people of the country were delighted to hear that, and, coming from such an authority, were prepared to place confidence in it; and the moral he (Sir John Puleston) desired to draw for the delight of the country was that the country was most anxious that we should have a powerful Navy, capable of coping with any emergency. He thought that what had been said in this debate that night showed conclusively that our Navy was insufficient for defence; and therefore, of course, quite useless for attack. That he took to be the unanimous conclusion, so far as he understood it, of Members of the Committee, as demonstrated by the actual speeches and notes of assent which they had heard. The noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty had dwelt upon the fact that we were year after year spending more money than our French neighbours; but he would point out that the French Navy had been already brought up so close abreast to ours that this country would have to spend very much more money than the French Government spent in order to resume its proper position as a Naval Power. That was a point which ought to be dwelt upon. Some 25 years ago the insurance of our commerce, dependent upon the strength of our Navy, was some 5 per cent, as compared with 1 per cent at the present moment—that was the proportion. He had been intending to say a word or two on the *Alabama*, in answer to the First Lord of the Admiralty; but the hon. Member for Southampton (Mr. Evans), who was an authority on marine insurance subjects, had anticipated him. The hon. Member for Southampton could be trusted as an authority on this matter, he was fully aware, as he had personal reason to know his acquaintance with them. It was surprising to hear the First Lord of the Admiralty make a point to the effect that the *Alabama* had only captured one steamer. It was a matter of common notoriety that no ship had ever disturbed the commerce of a country so much as the *Alabama* had; and in this statement the Secretary to the Admiralty could bear him out. The *Alabama* had absolutely dislocated and disturbed American commerce in every way; and if, in the event of our being at war with a European Nation, two or three *Alabamas* were let loose upon our commerce, no one could estimate the amount of damage which would result. He congratulated the country and the First Lord of the Admiralty upon the statement that the Admiralty had come to the conclusion that our Navy was not strong enough, and that next year we were to have a much more important programme of naval construction. He thought, however, it was a matter for regret that the noble Lord had not

taken the Committee into his confidence. Out of doors the noble Lord had, in very eloquent terms, dwelt upon the increased shipbuilding programme he was going to bring forward. Well, they all felt, when these speeches were made on the authority of a Minister of the Crown—especially in days like these, when there was so much apprehension felt as to the inefficiency of our Navy —that hon. Members should be among the first to be taken into the confidence of the noble Lord as to what he proposed to do. They had it from the noble Lord that the Navy was not strong enough, and that it was to be largely strengthened; and he was glad that this was so—that they had such an admission from the noble Lord himself. It was the First Lord's opinion a little while ago that the country was not at the back of the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone; but he was glad that the First Lord and his Colleagues at the Admiralty had now arrived at a different opinion. Now, before sitting down, he would just refer to one other matter, which the First Lord of the Admiralty had referred to more than once, as to the ways and means of getting funds together for increasing the Navy. The noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone had referred to the suspension of the Sinking Fund. He (Sir John Puleston) did not agree with his noble and gallant Friend altogether on that point. He had taken an opportunity in that House, in the earlier part of the Session, of suggesting that as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had succeeded so admirably——

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that the hon. Member was wandering from the question before the Committee.

SIR JOHN PULESTON said, all right; but he thought he was entitled to go into that subject by way of comment upon statements already made. However, as he had already said, he rose to ask specific questions. He wished to put a question with regard to the Shipbuilding Vote, and he trusted that the First Lord of the Admiralty, or the Secretary to the Admiralty, would say one or two words in reply before the Vote was taken. The subject he wished to refer to was the check measurement in connection with shipbuilding. That was a matter greatly agitating the people in the constituency he represented, and all other constituencies where shipbuilding operations were carried on. This check measurement was an unfair way of proceeding where there was such a thing as task and job work. When a man exceeded an allotted task he should get an allotted pay; but, in the present case, he did not even suggest that. On these questions of check measurement these people were not allowed to know what —— [Lord GEORGE HAMILTON: I know all about that.] The noble Lord was kind enough to say that he understood this question; therefore he (Sir John Puleston) would not go further into the matter. He desired to know, however, if it was a fixed thing that the hired men in our dockyards were not to be allowed to remain at work beyond 60 and up to 65, if regarded as medically fit. The age had been limited at 60; but an order was issued extending it to 65, but that order had been suspended. He trusted there was no intention of permanently suspending it. Private employers of labour would admit that they had no objection to keeping a man at work who had had 20 years' experience, beyond the age of 60, if, after medical examination, he was declared to be as fit as ever he was. No employer of labour would contend that it was desirable to dispense with the services of such a man until, at least, he reached the age of 65, if physically competent.

MR. W. L. BRIGHT (Stoke-upon-Trent) said, that, after careful consideration, he had arrived at the conclusion that there were several things in connection with the Admiralty Administration with which he entirely disagreed. He had, on two occasions, got up in that House to ask certain questions in connection with our steam ships. But he did not intend to follow up those remarks on the present occasion, having regard to the lateness of the hour. He wished, however, to make some suggestions to the Committee as to the way in which business men in the City thought the ships of the Admiralty might be made much more serviceable than they were. In the first place, some competent persons thought that it was a mistake that any specification for ships or engines should come from the Admiralty at all; they thought that the builders should make their own specifications,

and be absolutely responsible for them when the ships were taken over. They also thought that no ships should be built in Government Yards whatever. [ADMIRAL FIELD: Oh!] The hon. and gallant Admiral laughed at that; but did he ever see a ship being built in a Government Yard? He had himself several times gone down to Portsmouth and seen ships in course of construction. They had heard that it took six years to build some of these vessels. ["No."] He said that the mode of building ships at Portsmouth was absolutely ridiculous in his eyes; and, further, that if his own business, or any shipbuilders' business, were carried on in the same manner, bankruptcy must ensue. The only other suggestion he had to make was that they should get their money's worth; and the only way of obtaining it was by trying what they were going to buy; and his suggestion was that the ships of H.M. Navy, before they were absolutely paid for, should be sent on a trial trip to Malta and back, at full speed with forced driving. When that trial had been successfully passed, the country would be in possession of a ship fit for H.M. Service. [An hon. MEMBER: She would break down.] Let her break down. It would be better that she should break down while on her trial trip than afterwards. He believed that there were few of the new colliers in Cardiff which could not race any of H.M. Ships from this country to Singapore. He said that the trials to which our vessels were submitted were of no use whatever. The hon. and gallant Admiral would, perhaps, be amused by an anecdote which he would relate to the Committee. He was building a pair of engines in the North of England, and the builder told him that he had gone into a neighbour's place, and said, with regard to some work, "Surely you are not going to send that stuff in for the Government." "Why not," said he, "they are good enough for this short trial." There was no steam trial at all. He could prove to the noble Lord that when a certain vessel was on trial the safety valves were screwed down, and water was pouring over the engines from top to bottom. [Lord GEORGE HAMILTON: 96 hours' trial.] He would like to know whether any of H.M. ships could steam for 96 hours at full speed? He very much doubted it. In making these few remarks he merely wished, as a plain business man, to put his views before the Government; and he thought that the plan of sending a vessel on a trial trip to Malta and back could be very easily adopted.

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. FORWOOD) (Lancashire, Ormskirk) said, the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down suggested that the Admiralty should not send out specifications for ships and engines; but he doubted if the hon. Gentleman were having a ship built whether he would not send to the shipbuilders particulars of what he desired, and be very careful to specify all he required as to scantlings, steaming power, coal capacity, and other matters. Again, did the hon. Gentleman ever get a shipbuilder to consent to defer the acceptance of a ship until she had performed a trial trip to Malta and back?

MR. W. L. BRIGHT said, that the builders of the Mercantile Marine knew that they would have the ships thrown on their hands if they were not satisfactory. He himself had a guarantee for six months.

MR. FORWOOD said, these were precisely the same terms as were made by the Admiralty; indeed, he was bound to say that the terms of contracts for engines were more onerous than those of the private shipping firms in the country. With regard to the remarks of the hon. Member for Southampton (Mr. Evans), although he agreed that the *Alabama* destroyed the commerce of the United States for the time being, yet had it not been for the Navigation Laws of the United States, which preclude the admission of foreign vessels to their flag, it would not have happened. A vessel once transferred to the British flag could not be again purchased by the American shipowners.

MR. EVANS said, the whole case was governed by the question of insurance.

MR. FORWOOD said, he agreed that the insurance question had much to do with the case; but, no matter what protection was afforded by cruisers or convoys in case of war, he held that the merchant would seek the neutral flag whilst it was to be had, and so save the extra cost of insurance. The hon. Member for Devonport (Sir John Pulestone) had inquired as to what was being done with regard to check measure-

ment for wages. He might explain to the hon. Gentleman that check measurement was an additional system of supervision that had been adopted at the Dockyards, in order to see that a man did a fair day's work. A man was paid a day's wages, and occasionally the overseer measured up the work done by him to see that it was adequate for the wages paid, and if too little, a proportionate sum was deducted. With regard to the question of hired men. These were now kept on until they were 65 years of age, provided they were medically fit.

SIR JOHN PULESTON said, the Rule had been absolutely suspended by the Admiral Superintendent, and he had asked whether the Order of Suspension had been repealed?

MR. FORWOOD said, he spoke with some little confidence that, as long as a man was well and fit, he was continued in the Service to the age he had mentioned. There were some important remarks in the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Bradford (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) for which he thanked him, especially those in which he had dealt with the programme of the Admiralty, and for his general concurrence with it. The right hon. Gentleman had called attention to two very important ships in that programme, two of the largest cruisers yet laid down; and he had rather criticized the policy of the Board of Admiralty by suggesting that he would prefer that three vessels of 6,000 tons should be built than two of 9,000 tons. The object which the Admiralty had in view was to have vessels which would sustain their speed in a seaway; because they all knew that the speed of a small vessel in a seaway went down more in proportion than that of a larger vessel. And another element in vessels of the large size was their coal capacity, and by a vessel of the kind laid down a very great distance could be traversed at 10 knots without replenishing coal, which in time of war would be a matter of immense importance. A very important matter—namely, the protection of the crews of the cruisers, had been brought forward by his hon. Friend the Member for Cardiff (Sir Edward J. Reed), and also by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Bradford. Since these vessels had been laid down, experiments in high explosives had shown that additional care and attention must be paid to the protection of the crews; and fortunately, by the system recently adopted by the Board of Admiralty, they had not, when laying down the ships, limited the size to that required for the precise amount of ammunition, guns, and machinery which it was intended to put on board; they had taken a margin of 4 per cent, and they would be able afterwards to make use of some of that margin by putting, possibly, casemates, or side armour, on the vessels, so as to protect the crews when at the guns. They did not know exactly what the exact form of the protection would be; but experiments were going on, and with the margin he had referred to, the fighting qualities of the ships could be improved as the work proceeded. An hon. Member had suggested that they should expose to the House more of what they proposed to do. On that point he had to say that the Admiralty claimed to have extended the information contained in the Estimates in every possible way, and otherwise given information to the House of their intentions. He admitted to the full that now as soon as a vessel was laid down Foreign nations found out what they were building. But there was an interval between the adoption of a design and the commencement of building in which Foreign nations could not get at what they were doing; for example, he knew that by not divulging the particulars of these two ships certain Foreign nations, without having the benefit of our plans, had had to determine plans of their own for cruisers. And although he thought that the House should be in the position of a shipowner when going to lay down a ship, and know generally what was being done, still they ought not to expose in too much detail what they intended to do. He thought this a good opportunity, without going into a point which had been often contested, to mention that while they knew that the belts of several of our ships were immersed lower in the water than was orginally designed, yet such circumstances had arisen in the case of French vessels. He had in his hand particulars of four recent French belted vessels; and the height of their belts above water was exactly the same as that of

our cruisers—namely, 2 feet 6 inches; and although those vessels had their belts carried to the ends, still he doubted whether it gave the same protection as our armoured deck from any inrush of the sea, if pierced by shot, afforded. The hon. Member for Bethnal Green (Mr. Howell) had alluded to the points of battle-worthiness and seaworthiness. He thought the hon. Gentleman would allow him to say that there was no doubt a measure of seaworthiness; and in the case of a ship that had to encounter and live through storms and heavy seas, it was one upon which a practical man was able to form an opinion; but, with regard to battle-worthiness, he believed there were as many opinions as there were ships. The hon. Members for Cardiff (Sir Edward J. Reed) and Banff (Mr. R. W. Duff) had criticized the policy of the Board of Admiralty in laying down small gun vessels; and, in reply to that he had simply to say that they were constructing a type of vessels which naval authorities considered it was essential the country should possess for service at the several stations, and which, in time of war, would be found of considerable use, especially in connection with our African Stations and elsewhere in the East. They had laid down gunboats of a type very much superior to those before constructed; and they believed they had provided a sufficient number for the purposes of the Navy—at any rate, for the present; so that they would be able to devote their attention to the construction of larger ships. The hon. Member for the Faversham Division (Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen) had made some remarks on the subject of the men discharged from the Dockyard at Sheerness. There was no more painful duty to perform than that of discharging men from the Dockyards; but in this case it was an absolute necessity; it was impossible to keep the men, because there was no work to give them, the numbers in different trades having to be readjusted to meet modern requirements. The hon. Member for Bethnal Green, he thought, would not have complained of mismanagement if he had read the Report of this year, which gave great credit to the Admiralty with regard to the business administration of the Department, and also alluded to their having taken in hand most of the reforms indicated by Mr. Ritchie and Admiral Graham. A good deal had been said as to the relative strength of the Navies of France and England; and perhaps the Committee would allow him to read a short extract from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Parliament of France to inquire into the state of the Navy. The Committee said:—

"The French Navy ought to have for its object equality in numbers with two principal Continental Navies of Europe combined, in the same way as England makes it a rule to have a Navy stronger than any two Continental Powers. France, unfortunately, has not attained her end; partly owing to the waste of her resources, and partly owing to the requirements of her Army, which have obliged her to limit the expenditure on her Navy. England possesses 301 vessels, excluding torpedo-boats, of which 57 are armoured, as against only 124 possessed by France, of which 34 are armoured, and 94 of all sorts possessed by Russia."

That was the opinion of the French Committee, and showed the way in which France herself looked at this question. No doubt there were those in France who took a pessimist view, as there were in England; but he believed that the policy pursued by the Board of Admiralty of a steady, continuous ship-building policy would secure for the country the position which it held to-day, and which it ought to hold—of having a Navy of larger strength than that of any other two European countries.

SIR JOHN SWINBURNE (Staffordshire, Lichfield) said, he rose to draw attention to the great want in Her Majesty's Navy of ocean despatch boats. He saw no reason why they should not have three or four vessels of the kind that would steam 600 miles a-day; a high rate of speed, no doubt, but one which was achieved daily in crossing from Dover to Calais. In case of war, and of the Suez Canal being blocked, they would not be able to depend for a moment on the existing submarine cables. Even for three or four weeks this year we had been without telegraphic communication with the Australian Colonies. He thought, then, that there ought to be an ocean despatch boat stationed in the Channel, another at the Cape of Good Hope, and a third at Ceylon; they would be in telegraphic communication by land with Great Britain, and we should then be entirely independent of submarine cables for the purpose of communicating with all parts

of our great Colonies. He would also like to see one of these vessels maintained on the Australian Station, and he thought the cost of it might well be left to the Colonists themselves. He would also suggest that there should be others at Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore. There would be no difficulty whatever in building these ships, and he did not suppose that three of them would cost more than one of the large ironclads; they should be able to steam 6,000 miles without stopping to coal, and at a certain rate of 600 miles a day. They would be entirely devoid of armour, and thus secure the first requisite of speed; and they would be able to carry one long gun, which, in time of bad weather or heavy seas, could be stowed below, in the same manner as in the case of the gunboats built at Elswick for the Chinese Government; and they would be further armed with the old-fashioned brass 24-pounder Howitzer, a most useful gun for close quarters; and machine guns of the Gatling, Maxim, and Nordenfelt type to guard against a surprise or sudden attack. In view of the importance of communication in time of war, he submitted this proposal to the consideration of the First Lord, more with the desire of preventing wars in the future by being able to communicate rapidly with our Colonial possessions when any misunderstanding might occur with some Foreign Power.

Vote *agreed to.*

(2.) £923,500, Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—Matériel.

(3.) £1,514,200, Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c. — Contract Work.

(4.) £11,500, Martial Law, &c.

(5.) £73,500, Educational Services.

(6.) £33,100, Divine Service.

(7.) £143,800, Royal Naval Reserves.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Marylebone, E.) said, he must ask the First Lord to give some sort of definite assurance that the Navy Estimates would be taken at an earlier period next Session. There would have to be a long debate next year on the question of shipbuilding, because he intended to bring that question forward, and take a Division upon it. On the question of the Naval Reserve, he desired to ask the noble Lord whether he was aware that of 150 lieutenants authorized only 49 were enrolled; that of 270 sub-lieutenants authorized only 117 were enrolled; that of 200 midshipmen authorized only 138 were enrolled; that of 150 engineers only 14 were enrolled; and that of 150 assistant engineers authorized only four were enrolled—in short, that only 322 were enrolled out of 920 authorized. He would ask his noble Friend to take up the whole question of the Royal Naval Reserves, which at present were not well organized. In time of war we might make an enormous use of the captains and men of the Mercantile Marine, and his opinion was that half of the crews should be subsidized to be used in case of need. We ought to be able to draw largely on the Mercantile Marine at such a time, and some system should be arranged—as it might be easily if the men were better paid—by which they could be made of use, for we should certainly have to make use of them, particularly those in the Engineer's Department. He must again complain of the utter want of organization or plan at the Admiralty with regard to what would have to be done in the event of the country being engaged in war; and he said it was far better, by a little expenditure in time of peace, to get what we wanted than to have to get it in time of panic. The French had put compulsory service in the Reserve on all their fishermen, so that our system compared very badly with theirs. While on the question of Reserves, he said there ought to be a system of signal communication between the Fleet and the ships of the Mercantile Marine. He asked whether, at the present moment, there was any system, or whether the noble Lord had sketched out any plan by which the Coastguard stations might be used for signal stations to which the Reserve men could be sent and taught the system of signalling, which in time of war would be of immense assistance and save much money to the country.

MR. R. W. DUFF (Banffshire) asked why the reduction from 1,000 to 600 had been made in the number of reserve stokers?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing) said, he agreed that these reserves should be made as

efficient as possible; and, moreover, that the First Royal Naval Reserve ought to be a body of men on whom the country could rely in time of emergency. Although he admitted that they got a great deal from the men in the service in which they put them, yet if they were taken away from their own work for a longer time, they would be subjecting them to competition in their trade. Whenever, therefore, a reserve was wanted, the greatest care was necessary to see that the period of training was not unduly extended. It would not, in his opinion, be possible to establish a system of signalling such as the noble and gallant Lord had referred to. But he was looking into the matter of he deficiency of officers. They ought to try to increase the number of officers belonging to the Royal Naval Reserve; but there were a number of officers who only wished to wear the uniform, and he did not think that these could be relied upon in time of emergency. The subject, however, was one to which special attention ought to be given. A suggestion had been made some time ago, that they should give stokers the training necessary for the Service; but although a retaining fee of £5 was paid to every man who was well qualified and could bring a certificate of good character, for some reason, which he could not quite understand, the plan proposed had not succeeded. But he could assure his hon. Friend (Mr. R. W. Duff) that the question of reserve stokers was being looked into.

Vote *agreed to.*

(8.) £117,000, Miscellaneous Effective Services.

(9.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £212,100, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Expenses of the Admiralty Office, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889."

MR. CHILDERS (Elinburgh, S.) said, he believed that this was the only opportunity of devoting a few minutes to the question of the form in which the Admiralty Estimates were presented to the House. He was aware that it had been the subject of grave discussion between the Admiralty and the Treasury, and that the Public Accounts Committee had taken the view of the latter, and had not adopted that of the Admiralty. It seemed to him a matter of the greatest misfortune if those who wished to study and to compare the Admiralty expenditure of different years were unable to do so by the figures as presented to the House. He suggested that as the Treasury and the Public Accounts Committee had practically come to the conclusion that the old form, which had continued from the year 1834, was the right form they should have for this year and the next (and possibly the year after, so that the Estimates in preparation might not be disturbed), a double form of statement—that was to say, a statement according to the manner in which the Estimates used to be rendered, and also in the form in which the Admiralty, without the consent of the Treasury, had for the last two years decided to prepare them; and then, having a double form of account for three years, that they should revert to the old system, with the modifications approved by the Public Accounts Committee.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing) said, the question of the accounts, and the manner in which the Admiralty should present them, had been a matter of controversy between the Board, the Treasury, and the Public Accounts Committee. He did not think the continuity, for the purpose of comparison, was destroyed by the new form of accounts. Of course, if continuity was of paramount importance, no change in the form of accounts would have taken place; but he undertook that next year a double account should be presented, so far as the actual Votes were concerned, so that the right hon. Gentleman and those who took an interest in continuous comparison would be able to make it. The reason why the Board of Admiralty came to a different conclusion from the Treasury and the Public Accounts Committee was that they did not look at the accounts from purely an accountant's point of view. His idea of the form of accounts had always been that they should show, not merely a record of expenditure, but such a form as would be useful for administration, and would enable those who were responsible carefully to check and supervise daily current expenditure; whereas accountants merely looked at the form of accounts without taking into con-

sideration the requirements of Ministers and the great difficulty which they suffered from not having an intelligible form of accounts. The accounts placed before the House showed the total expenditure in a very simple form; and he believed that the distribution papers really showed the expenditure at the Dockyards for the first time—the different allocations under the Dockyard Vote. And if, as he believed, the Controller and Auditor General was able to make use of those distribution papers, they would be of great service in reporting to Parliament, and the House would have more check over expenditure than before. He was of opinion that a considerable improvement had been effected even if the accounts had not been given in the same form as before.

SIR EDWARD REED (Cardiff) said, he agreed with his right hon. Friend that there should be continuity for the purpose of comparison. But, at the same time, he hoped nothing would be done to take away from the House the valuable information contained in the Navy Estimates during the last two or three years, which he must do the Government the justice of saying had enormously contributed to the intelligent discussion of the Votes. With regard to the left-hand statement which accompanied the accounts, he thought this hardly in the right place; but he was bound to say that he, for one, had found the information which it contained extremely valuable. With regard to the Engineer Officers of the Naval Reserve, and more particularly the position of Engineers in the Navy, he thought the position of the Engineer-in-Chief was not satisfactory, and that a discussion on the whole subject of the Engineers in the Royal Navy was desirable. He should himself call attention to that subject on the Estimates.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Marylebone, E.) said, he would again ask the noble Lord to take into consideration the question of signalling. There were 83 Coastguard stations, and he would like to see some plan carried out with the Postmaster General for putting the whole of these in telegraphic communication with the headquarters of the Admiralty. He need hardly urge how important this was in the interest of the country in time of emergency. Lloyd's had 14 stations on the coast, and in Denmark the men in charge of the lighthouses were telegraph clerks; and their services were not only of use in time of war, but were at all times of much value to the commercial community.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, that last year he undertook that the question should be looked into; and, as a matter of fact, arrangements were made by which a considerable number of Coastguard stations were connected, by means of the Postal Telegraph, with the Intelligence Department. Each year a large addition would be made to the number of Coastguard stations thus connected; and it was estimated that, in case of emergency, communications with all the stations could be established in a fortnight or 10 days.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he had listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks which had fallen earlier in the evening from the noble and gallant Lord the Member for East Marylebone (Lord Charles Beresford). But his pleasure at hearing the noble and gallant Lord was not altogether unmixed with amusement. The noble and gallant Lord was a practical sailor, and one whom the people—the Irish people especially—greatly admired. The Irish noticed with pleasure the noble and gallant Lord's career, for they regarded him as an excellent example of what their country could produce. But passing from that question, which was certainly not pertinent to the Vote under consideration, he desired to point out what a white elephant the Admiralty possessed in the person of the Civil Lord (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett). The Civil Lord, or Parliamentary Lord, received a salary of £1,000 a-year for doing nothing at all. No; he must qualify the statement. The Civil Lord occasionally did something; he was most constant in his attendance at the Law Courts, where he, from time to time, greatly contributed to the amusement of the people assembled there. Last year the hon. Member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton) proposed the reduction of this Vote by the amount of the salary of the hon., learned, gallant, naval Gentleman (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett). Upon that occasion the Committee were told of the wonderful amount of duties which the hon.

learned, and gallant Gentleman had to perform. It struck him that those duties, if they were properly performed, were so ponderous and so weighty that they would, in the course of 12 months, reduce to an emaciated skeleton even the Herculean frame of the hon., learned, gallant, Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Before he came into the House just now he took up a book which hon. Gentlemen would agree with him gave the best information as to the duties of the Civil Lord—it was the *Official Handbook of Church and State.* He found that the Civil Lord superintended the Accountant General's Department. He (Dr. Tanner) had been constant in his attendance in the House, and he had heard Questions put day after day concerning Admiralty affairs. Those Questions were either answered by the First Lord of the Admiralty or else by the Secretary to the Admiralty. The hon., learned, and gallant Gentleman (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) very rarely put in an appearance at all. During the last 12 months he (Dr. Tanner) had put at least 40 Questions about Haulbowline, and he understood that the hon., learned, and gallant Gentleman ought to have answered those Questions, because they related to his Department. But only upon one occasion did he succeed in getting an answer from the Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Of course, he spoke with a great amount of diffidence in the presence of this distinguished Gentleman. He found that the hon., learned, and gallant Gentleman directed works, the Packet Service, the Civil affairs of Greenwich Hospital, Dockyards, schools, education, seamen's libraries, Naval Inspections, and last, but not least, he absolutely took care of the chaplains. Of course the hon., learned, and gallant Gentleman, who was a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers—[The CHAIRMAN: Order, order!]—might reasonably be entrusted with the direction of the clerical Department of the Navy. The Committee were entitled to some explanation of the work done. £1,000 a-year was not to be found every day, and especially for doing very little. He said it advisedly, that the work connected with the Office of Civil, or Parliamentary, Lord was next to nothing. He was not the first person who had drawn attention to the existence of this extraordinary sinecure. He thought that when money was required to put the Navy in a state of efficiency, some, at least, ought to be found by the sweeping away of sinecures such as this, which was one unworthy of the Admiralty. The time had come when this Office should cease; and, therefore, he begged to move the reduction of the Vote by £1,000, the amount of the salary attached to the office.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £211,100, be granted for the said Service."—(*Dr. Tanner.*)

MR. GILLIAT (Clapham) desired to take that opportunity of bringing before the Committee the case of a midshipman named George Grover, who joined the *Bacchante* in 1886. The *Bacchante* was one of two ships employed in the dangerous service of slave chasing on the coast of Zanzibar. The *Briton*, the other ship employed in slave chasing, lacking officers, young Grover, a lad of 18, was sent on board that vessel, and there did lieutenant's duties. Grover was sent slave chasing, and he (Mr. Gilliat) understood that the boats used in that service were of a remarkable kind. While the fore-part of the boat was fitted up for the accommodation of the men, the after-part, in which the officers were placed, was comparatively open, resembling very much a hansom cab. The lad, with a lieutenant and 10 men, was exposed to all the dangers of the monsoon. He was exposed for 16 days to a deluge of rain and to all the malaria of that inhospitable climate. He suffered from blood-poisoning and ulcers. When he returned to the *Bacchante* he was down for 58 days, suffering from blood-poisoning. At the end of that time he had partially recovered, but was pronounced fit for service. He was then sent to the Mauritius, but after a little time he was invalided with rheumatic fever and ulceration. He was sent back to Plymouth; his pay was stopped; for 11 months he was kept in suspense, and then he was discharged from the Service. More than a year ago he (Mr. Gilliat) applied to the First Lord of the Admiralty to grant the lad, who had done lieutenant's duties, a pension. It was not denied that pensions could be granted for exceptional service, and he claimed that the service of this lad was very exceptional. It was

most dangerous service, in which a midshipman should not have been employed. The reply he received was that a Medical Report had been given, in which it was stated that Grover's suffering did not result from the hardships to which he had been exposed, but arose from other causes. The Report was confirmed by the doctor of the *Bacchante*, but he (Mr. Gilliat) contended that the sufferings of young Grover were entirely owing to the exceptional hardships to which he was exposed. The evidence of Grover's family doctor as to his strong constitution, and the independent evidence of Doctor Bond, a physician of the Westminster Hospital, went to show that Grover's exceptional service was clearly the cause of his suffering. Under these circumstances the father's natural impulse was to try to obtain from the Admiralty some employment for his son in which the lad might be useful to his country, and in which he might bring his experience to bear—say as a clerk. The reply he got was that the Civil Service Commissioners had to do with such matters; and, when appealed to, those gentlemen said they must look for a clean bill of health, which, of course, could not be afforded. He (Mr. Gilliat) maintained it was bad policy to utterly cast adrift young and promising officers of this kind. He had no intention of dividing the Committee; but he earnestly appealed to the First Lord of the Admiralty to reconsider his decision, and to recognize that this was a case of very exceptional hardship, in which exceptional pension might be given.

Sir JOHN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) said, he wished to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty if he could give the Committee any information as to what had been done by the Intelligence Department with respect to furnishing Commanders-in-Chief on our different Stations with maps, showing the routes of commerce which they were to protect in time of war? A few months ago it was stated that instructions would be issued to the Admirals commanding Stations abroad. He desired to know whether any Admirals had, since that date, had the necessary information supplied to them; whether they had had such maps placed in their hands which gave them clear information as to the value and directions of British commerce passing over the water area which they had to protect in time of war? In conclusion, he had only to say he believed a great deal of the heavy charge for the administration of the Navy was largely due to the fact that we had not attended sufficiently to the internal reorganization of the Navy. We were still working on lines which were really out of date. We were attempting to work a vast Navy from a common centre by memoranda; whereas, by a proper distribution of the work, we might get rid of a great deal of writing, and so save the considerable expense of administration.

Mr. LEGH (Lancashire, S.W., Newton) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he proposed to make any change with regard to the information we obtained from the Naval Attaché; whether he had any intention of appointing an additional attaché? For all our information we were dependent upon one gentleman alone; and it must be perfectly obvious it was beyond the capacity of any man to keep pace with the Naval and Mercantile intelligence of all countries. He was perfectly well aware that, in the opinion of hon. Gentlemen opposite, attachés of all kinds were looked upon as incumbrances; but this was an exceptional case. The Naval Attaché was the only man from whom the Admiralty had to obtain information with regard to Foreign Navies. It might be said that the Treasury would refuse to sanction the expense of an additional attaché; but he had to make a practical suggestion. We were represented in all the principal countries by Military Attachés. Some of those gentlemen were not overburdened with work; and if the Treasury refused to sanction the expense of an additional Naval Attaché, he suggested that oneof the posts of Military Attaché—say, that at Rome—should be abolished, and a second post of naval attaché established in lieu of it.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said, he did not think it was necessary to appoint an additional attaché. His hon. Friend (Mr. Legh) would recollect that we were the greatest Naval Power in the world; and that, therefore, Naval Attachés came to us to find out what we were doing. We sent Military Attachés abroad, because we were not a great Military Power; but it did not at all follow that because we had a consider-

able number of Military Attachés, we should have a corresponding number of Naval Attachés. It was very difficult to get information; but if it should ever be necessary to appoint an additional attaché, a naval officer could be detached from the Admiralty. He was afraid he could not give any other answer to the question put to him by his hon. Friend the Member for Clapham (Mr. Gilliat) than that which he had already given. Upon the statement of the facts of the case the Committee would see he could not adopt any other course than the one he had adopted. The case was a very sad one. This young officer was stationed on the East Coast of Africa. He was engaged in suppressing the Slave Trade, and was for a considerable number of days in an open boat. All the crew, including himself, suffered from illness; but on their return to their ship they recovered. Grover was sent to the Mauritius, and there he suffered from an attack of rheumatism. From that attack he had never recovered. He had only about 18 months service; but the hon. Gentleman asked that the lad should be made a pensioner for life. There was only one condition under which such an application could be considered, and that was if the medical officers were clearly of opinion that the lad's illness was the result of his service off the East Coast of Africa in the endeavour to suppress the Slave Trade. He (Lord George Hamilton) referred the question to two medical officers, and neither of them were able to give a certificate to that effect. He had, therefore, no option but to refuse the pension asked. There was nothing in regard to which the House was more susceptible than an increase of the Non-Effective List; and certainly nothing would justify a young man with 18 months' service being made a pensioner for life but the most clear and conclusive evidence that his present condition was due to exceptional exposure during his service. The hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for Bow (Sir John Colomb) had asked whether every Commander-in-Chief abroad had received instructions as to what he should do in time of war. Of course, one of the primary duties of such officers would be to protect the trade routes in the vicinity of their Stations. As men of the world the Commanders-in-Chief abroad had knowledge of the trade and commerce of the Stations for which they were responsible; and, therefore, it was unnecessary to send to them instructions which must be of a rather elementary character. He agreed with his hon. and gallant Friend that it was desirable, as far as possible, to diminish unnecessary correspondence; indeed, the desire of the Admiralty was to give Commanders-in-Chief general instructions, and to trust to their ability and capacity in carrying them out. The Government had been in conference as to the dimensions of the Bombay Dock. They had arrived at a conclusion both as to the depth, height, and general size of the Dock, and the plans were being rapidly proceeded with. They had not yet come to any decision as to the distribution of the expenditure between the two Governments; but his hon. and gallant Friend (Admiral Field) would be glad to hear that no delay had occurred in consequence.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN (Oldham) asked, how many years it would take to construct the Dock? He understood it would take about nine years to carry out the plans.

DR. TANNER: As long as Haul-bowline?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, that an enormous time would have been required to complete the original plan; but he imagined that the plan decided on could be completed within two or three years. If his hon. Friend would put a Question upon the Paper on the subject he would be glad to answer it.

MR. R. W. DUFF (Banffshire) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, whether he had yet received the Report on the Naval Manœuvres; and, if so, when he would lay it before the House?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, that the Committee had made a preliminary Report, and were now engaged in drawing up their final Report. He proposed to lay the whole of the Report before the House, except so much as related to purely strategic considerations. He hoped to be able to lay the Report on the Table next Session.

DR. TANNER said, he had moved to reduce the Vote, and he thought the least the noble Lord might do, especially as he had resisted all the attempts made to increase the expenditure, was

to be courteous enough to make some reply.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, he had not referred to the proposal of the hon. Gentleman, because he thought it was a jocose rather than a serious proposal.

DR. TANNER: Certainly not. I want to know what the Civil Lord has to do?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, that the hon. Gentleman had enumerated the duties of the Civil Lord. The ex-Civil Lord (Mr. R. W. Duff) was present; and it was admitted, on all hands, that he discharged his duties with advantage to the Admiralty and to the Naval Service. The same might be said of his hon. Friend (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett). The hon. Gentleman dischargedhis duties—[DR. TANNER: What are they?] The hon. Gentleman himself had enumerated them.—[DR. TANNER: Has he anything to do with the chaplains?] Certainly not; but when he (Lord George Hamilton) was asked a question he wished to treat it seriously. In the first place, the Civil Lord looked after the Works Department. In the next place, he had to deal with all questions relating to any part of the Civil Department of the Admiralty, and that gave him a very considerable amount of work. In addition to that, the Civil Lord discharged the duties which every member of the Board of Admiralty had to undertake. Looking to the work which was required, he did not think the Office was overpaid. The hon. member for North Cork [DR. TANNER: Mid Cork] complained that the questions he had put relating to the Haulbowline Dock had been answered by him. He thought he might undertake that all the hon. Gentlemen's questions in reference to Haulbowline should in future be answered by the Civil Lord.

DR. TANNER said, he would not press his Motion; but he wished the Committee to understand that one of the reasons why he had called attention to the Office was the paucity of the attendances of the Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the House, notably at Question time. The hon. Gentleman had very little to do, although he was supposed to be one of the Parliamentary Lords. As was pointed out in the columns of the public Press, the hon., learned, and gallant Gentleman spent the major portion of his time in the Law Courts. The hon., learned, and gallant Gentleman's work at the Admiralty must be very light indeed, or else it must be very perfunctorily performed. As, however, he had got a sort of explanation from the First Lord, he asked leave to withdraw his Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question again proposed.

SIR JOHN COLOMB said, that when last he rose he did not ask whether instructions had been sent to the different Admirals as to the way they were to protect commerce; but he asked if facts were supplied to the Admirals as to the distribution of commerce over the particular areas of water they had to protect? The distribution of coal, for instance, would become, in time of war, a most important matter. It would be necessary for the Admirals to know where coal was coming from. There were only three sources from which coal was supplied—namely, the United Kingdom, Newcastle in New South Wales, and British Columbia. Was there any organization at the Admiralty, by means of which information would be supplied to the Admirals in time of war as to what they had to protect?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, that the arrangements for the conveyance of coal were practically complete.

SIR JOHN COLOMB said, he was speaking of the coal necessary for the Mercantile Marine.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: The Admirals had all the information.

DR. TANNER said, he would like to get from the First Lord some assurance that something had been done in connection with the subject of medical education. In the Committee on the Naval Estimates the First Lord said a scheme had been drawn up whereby medical officers, when they came home from abroad, would be admitted to the Metropolitan Medical Schools. Had anything been done in the matter?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, the Director General was anxious that all medical officers should have some hospital work when they came home. A scheme had been drawn up; but he did not now know the details of it. If the hon. Gentleman would put a Question to him on the subject he would be happy to answer it.

MR. MOLLOY (King's Co., Birr) asked the First Lord, if his attention had been drawn to the system of burning coal without there being any smoke? He did not know the name of the system; but he understood it was adopted on the steamers plying up and down the Thames.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, he had heard nothing of the system; but he would make inquiry concerning it.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow*, at Two of the clock.

Committee to sit again *To-morrow*, at Two of the clock.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS (IRELAND) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Lords' Amendments *considered*.

First Amendment *agreed to* [Special Entry].

Amendment, in page 2, line 20, the next Amendment, read a second time.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, the Lords proposed to leave out certain words and insert other words. The original words were founded upon the English Act of 1872, and he hoped the Government would adhere to them. He moved that the House do disagree with the Amendment.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth disagree with The Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Sexton.*)

MR. T. W. RUSSELL (Tyrone, S.) said, he had received a communication from the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin, begging him to support the Lords' Amendments, on the ground that they put the Bill in the same shape as the English Act. He found they did. It was understood, when the Bill was introduced, that it was to be similar to the English Act. When it reached the House of Lords it was found that it was not the same as the English measure; and the Lords' Amendments were simply intended to effect the similarity.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) said, the hon. Member for South Tyrone was quite correct in saying that the Bill as it went up to the Lords was not in this particular similar to the English Bill.

Objection being taken to further Proceeding, the Debate stood adjourned.

Debate to be resumed *To-morrow*.

It being One of the clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 14th December, 1888.

Their Lordships met for the despatch of Judicial Business only.

House adjourned at a quarter before Four o'clock, to Tuesday next, Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 14th December, 1888.

The House met at Two of the clock.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRIT ISSUED—*For* Stockton Borough, *v.* Joseph Dodds, esquire, Manor of Northstead.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 4 to 6, 8, 11, 14 to 22, 24, 25. *Resolutions* [December 13] *reported*.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday [76], *negatived*; Statute Law Revision (No. 2) * [293]. *Withdrawn*—Quarter Sessions * [383]; Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen * [145]; Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) * [106]; Perpetuity Leases (Ireland) * [307].

QUESTIONS.

PHARMACY ACT—POISONING BY CARBOLIC ACID.

MR. PICTON (Leicester) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the numerous cases of poisoning by carbolic acid, the number being 62 in the latest Annual Report of the Registrar General, inclusive of 42 suicides; and 12 cases having been reported in the newspapers during September and part of October this year; whether the Pharmaceutical Society has

expressed an opinion that carbolic acid ought to be placed among poisons within the purview of the Pharmacy Act; whether the Town Clerk of Liverpool, by order of the Municipal Authorities, addressed a Memorial to the Privy Council urging the desirability of restricting the sale of carbolic acid; and, whether the Government intend to take any action in the matter?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. STUART-WORTLEY) (Sheffield, Hallam) (who replied) said: The answer to the first three paragraphs is in the affirmative. The Resolution passed by the Pharmaceutical Society has been submitted to the Privy Council Office for approval, and is now under consideration; but there are difficulties in the way of approving the Resolution. Skilled opinion is not altogether favourable to the views expressed by the Society, and the question is one that requires great consideration.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

MR. PICTON (Leicester) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether there has been received, during the present year, from the Governor of Lagos any despatch, or other communication, mentioning the arrival in Lagos of certain African Natives in a wounded condition, and who alleged that they had been shot and otherwise assaulted by *employés* of the Royal Niger Company; whether the statement made by these Natives was that they had been engaged by the Niger Company for service in the Niger District; that a difference arose as to the terms of the engagement, and that after an altercation the men, practically unarmed, were shot down by rifles, with fatal results to many; whether the Government of Lagos made any inquiry, and whether he found the statement of the Natives to be substantially true; and, whether the Government will lay the Governor's communication upon the Table of the House?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): The events referred to took place in March last. A German named Zweifel, who had received high recommendations from the French Senegal Company, under whose auspices he had explored the sources of the Niger, was employed by the Royal Niger Company to conduct an exploring expedition in their territories. He was given the entire management and control of the expedition. He engaged about 160 men belonging to tribes in the rear of Sierra Leone, many of whom had served with him previously. The expedition seemed to have been badly conducted, and ended in a dangerous mutiny. The men were armed, though not with firearms, and the white men—namely, the four officers and the two resident agents—fired upon them to save their own lives, killing six and wounding others. A judicial inquiry was held by Sir James Marshall, the chief judicial officer, who ordered two of the mutineers to be imprisoned till they could be removed to Sierra Leone. The whole affair is believed by the Royal Niger Company to have been owing to lamentable mismanagement on the part of Mr. Zweifel; but the quelling of the mutiny could hardly have been avoided. There is no despatch on the subject from the Governor of Lagos which could be presented, and it is understood that there were no Lagos men employed.

MR. PICTON: Were those who shot the men tried as well as the mutineers?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON replied that the judicial officer mentioned had been the Chief Justice of a British Colony before. He considered that the Europeans could not be made criminally responsible, because they acted in defence of their lives.

MR. PICTON: Did not the Governor express disapproval of the action of the Royal Niger Company?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: That is not within my knowledge. If the hon. Gentleman wishes to know something more than I have already told him, I must ask him to give Notice of his Question.

MADAGASCAR—ALLEGED MASSACRE OF FREED MOZAMBIQUES.

MR. S. SMITH (Flintshire) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether it is true that eight so-called leaders of the freed Mozambiques in Madagascar were bayoneted to death by order of the Hova Government because they refused to work without payment in French gold mines; whether it is true that they were asked

whether the English Vice Consul had encouraged them to resist the Government authority; to which they replied—

"No, we refused to go to the forced labour at Mevatanana (gold mines) of ourselves. Mr. Knott did not incite us;"

and, whether the Government have received any Reports relating to this massacre which confirm the above statement; and, if so, whether he will lay them upon the Table of the House?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): It has been reported from Madagascar that seven leaders of the Makoa, labourers from the African Mainland, were put to death, in fact bayoneted, by the Hova authorities for refusing to work under requisition in some gold diggings which are being explored by a Frenchman. It is also reported that, in reply to an inquiry, the men stated that they had received no encouragement from the British Vice Consul; but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of these reports. It should be added that they were not British subjects, and had no right to British protection. The Vice Consul, being absent from his post at the time of the execution, was not able to report from his personal knowledge. There is, consequently, no Paper to lay on the Table.

MR. S. SMITH asked, whether it was not the fact that our Consuls at Madagascar had been very frequently changed of late, and that, consequently, they had extremely little influence in the island?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: No, Sir; I do not think that is the case.

POOR LAW (IRELAND)—BELFAST BOARD OF GUARDIANS—ALLEGED DEATH OF A PAUPER INMATE.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) (for Mr. P. O'BRIEN) (Monaghan, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the attention of the Local Government Board, Ireland, has been called to the proceedings at the meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians on December 4, at which Dr. Carrey, a Guardian, brought under the notice of the Board the fact that the dead body of a Roman Catholic pauper inmate named Thomas Gaskin had been found by two other inmates in a trough four feet deep filled with water, at a distance of 200 yards from deceased's dormitory, at 3 a.m. on November 28; whether the master of the workhouse made any Report of this alleged occurrence to the Guardians at the next meeting following the finding of the body; whether it is true that the body has been removed to the dissecting room of the Belfast Queen's College; and, if so, by whose authority was it removed, and when and where was it interred; and, whether an inquest has yet been held in this case; and, if not, is it intended to hold one?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The attention of the Local Government Board has been called to the matter mentioned. The deceased had found it necessary to go out to the yard during the night. His body was shortly afterwards found in the trough; but the trough is only some 18 inches deep, containing, as a rule, about 5 inches of water, and is situate about 30 yards from the ward which was occupied by the deceased. The medical officers saw the body immediately, and certified that death was due to cardiac failure. The master reported the occurrence at once to the police, who communicated with the Coroner. The Coroner, however, after inquiry, considered an inquest unnecessary under the circumstances. The master made no Report to the Guardians. The body does not appear to have been removed to the dissecting room of the Belfast Queen's College, but to have been taken by a friend of the deceased's and interred in the borough cemetery. The master was not bound to make a Report as to the death to the Guardians.

ARMY (CONTRACTS)—TENDERS FOR SWORDS AND SWORD BAYONETS.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT (Sheffield, Central) asked the Secretary of State for War, If he has any objection to lay upon the Table copies of the advertisement calling for tenders for 20,000 swords in the autumn of 1885, of the tenders received, and of the contract with the German firm with whom the order was placed, as also copies of the advertisement calling for tenders for 150,000 sword bayonets this year, of the

tenders received, and the contract with Messrs. Wilkinson and Company?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): I cannot undertake to produce copies of tenders received for these contracts; but if my hon. Friend would like to see a copy of the contract with Messrs. Wilkinson, I shall be very happy to show it to him.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—CHARGES FOR "EXTRA POLICE."

MR. HOOPER (Cork, S.E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, How many counties in Ireland are charged for the expenses of extra police; whether in the last fiscal year this extra cost charged to the County of Cork was £7,000; whether he can state how many policemen so charged for to the counties as extra men have up to the present been brought to London as witnesses for *The Times;* and, whether, at the termination of the Special Commission, he will take steps to have the counties relieved of the cost of the extra men so brought to London for the time they were absent from service in their respective counties?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The Constabulary Authorities report that the number of counties, in addition to the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry, chargeable with an extra force of police, is 19. The charge for extra police in the County of Cork (both Ridings combined) was, in the year ended the 31st of March, 1888, £7,733 14*s.* 2*d.* As regards the inquiry in the third paragraph, it is not practicable to distinguish between the free *quota* and extra force of a county whose establishment consists of forces of both classes; nor can the steps suggested in the latter part of the Question be followed, inasmuch as the absence of men from their county under subpœna in order to give evidence in a Court of Justice is, in the nature of the case, a contingency to which every Police Force is liable, and does not create a vacancy in the county concerned.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked, was a county to pay extra for the policemen who were attending an inquiry over in London for weeks together on the ground that they were extra men employed in Ireland?

MR. MADDEN repeated that the two forces were not to be kept distinct as regarded payment, and that attendance in Court on subpœna was simply an ordinary contingency.

EGYPT—SUAKIN—REINFORCEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) asked the Secretary of State for War, Who is to bear the expense of the fresh reinforcements now being sent to Suakin; and, whether the Egyptian Government has been consulted, and has approved of the sending of these troops?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): It is arranged between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Khedive that the extra cost entailed upon the Imperial Exchequer by the Army of Occupation in Egypt is defrayed by the Egyptian Government. The amount during the present financial year is £110,000. If the operations of the Army of Occupation in the defence of Suakin entailed extra cost beyond that sum, which will have to be ascertained in consultation with the Government of Egypt, Her Majesty's Government will then have to consider how it is to be met. In answer to the second part of the Question, I may say that the Egyptian Government has approved the sending of these troops.

EGYPT—THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether instructions have been conveyed to the military commanders at Suakin, in conformity with the assurance given by the Marquess of Salisbury, as to expeditions from Suakin to a deputation on the 11th of May last, that—

"So far as any advice we can give to the Egyptian Government goes, we discourage military expeditions into the country as likely to make the disease worse which we seek to cure?"

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): Most certainly, yes. The answer is in the affirmative.

MR. JOHN MORLEY: Who is the Political Agent at Suakin, and what are

the means by which we convey this discouragement to the military commanders at Suakin?

MR. W. H. SMITH: The Government have given the most complete and positive indications of their views in this matter. I can assure the right hon. Gentleman that there can be no doubt whatever as to the meaning and intention of those communications, or the result of them.

MR. JOHN MORLEY: I do not want to embarrass the right hon. Gentleman; but I hope he will be able to answer the question as to who is the Political Agent at Suakin.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I am under the impression that Colonel Kitchener is the Political Agent, but I am not sure. That is my impression; but I may be inaccurate. I have had no Notice of the Question, and am not always aware of the arrangements made.

MR. JOHN MORLEY: The Question was asked yesterday by one of my hon. Friends behind me; and, if I may say so, Colonel Kitchener can hardly be the Political Agent, for he is the Adjutant General of the Egyptian Army, and is in command of one of the brigades in the field.

MR. W. H. SMITH: If the right hon. Gentleman will put the Question down for Monday, I will take care that he is accurately answered. I only spoke from my own impression.

CRIMINAL LAW—THE CONVICT FERGUSON.

MR. AINSLIE (Lancashire, N. Lonsdale) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he can give a reply to a Petition which was sent to him on behalf of a convict called Ferguson, who was sentenced in 1878 to 20 years' penal servitude, and which Petition was signed by nearly 1,400 of the leading inhabitants of Barrow-in-Furness?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. STUART-WORTLEY) (Sheffield, Hallam) (who replied) said: The Secretary of State is now in communication with the learned Judge with regard to this case; and when his Lordship's observations have been received the Secretary of State will be in a position to give a reply to the Question.

IRELAND—SANITARY AUTHORITY AT NENAGH—PROPOSED WATERWORKS.

MR. P. J. O'BRIEN (Tipperary, N.) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he is aware of an application on the part of the Sanitary Authority at Nenagh, County Tipperary, made a considerable time since to the War Office, for a small portion of the disused barrack field at Nenagh, to be used for the purpose of a reservoir for the proposed Nenagh Waterworks; whether, after several communications forwarded to them on the subject, on the 10th of October last they replied—

"That the matter was referred to the Military Authorities in Ireland, who would give no delay to the matter;"

whether, subsequently, an Inspector was sent down to make a Report as to the site required, but that ever since no communication has been made to the Sanitary Authority at Nenagh, thereby causing unnecessary delay to the proposed works, which the Local Government Board are pressing to have completed; and, whether he will take steps to have the matter arranged without further delay?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): The matter referred to in the Question has been arranged; and the use of the piece of land will be granted as soon as the necessary legal steps have been completed.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT—EXTENSION.

MR. COURTNEY KENNY (York, W.R., Barnsley) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If his attention has been called to the inquest held at Tooting on the 4th of October upon an infant named Isaac Arnold, and to the recommendation of the Coroner and jury that the Infant Life Protection Act should be extended in the manner suggested by the Metropolitan Board of Works in their Report of 1881, and in several other years; and, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation next Session to amend the Act, so as to render it more effective in the suppression of the practice of baby-farming?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. STUART-WORTLEY) (Shef-

field, Hallam) (who replied) said: Yes, Sir; the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to this matter. He has now under consideration proposals for remedying the existing law, so strikingly exemplified by the fact brought to light at the inquest referred to; and he has invited the Local Authorities of certain large towns of England and Scotland and of Ireland to favour him with any observations and suggestions which their experience of the operation of the Act may be able to afford, and which may assist in framing a measure on the subject.

METROPOLITAN POLICE — REVISION OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL (Liverpool, Kirkdale) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the Treasury has hitherto taken any share in that careful revision and amendment of the whole financial system of the Metropolitan Police which the Secretary of State for the Home Department has pointed out that system is now undergoing; and, whether this revision is purely Departmental; and, if so, whether he can state by what official it is being conducted?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, that the Treasury, on being asked to appoint a Representative on the Committee to consider the question, had done so. It was not a purely Departmental Committee. It was at present sitting; and, therefore, he was not able to give any information as to its proceedings.

PILOTAGE—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. J. C. STEVENSON (South Shields) asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he has it in contemplation to ask Parliament to give effect to the recommendation of the recent Committee on Pilotage, who reported their opinion that the time had arrived when the exemption of an owner from damage done by his ship when in charge of a pilot, by compulsion of law, should cease to exist?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.), in reply, said, that, with reference to the recommendations of the Committee, directions had been given for the preparation of a Bill, which he hoped would be introduced next Session.

FACTORY ACTS—STRIKE OF EMPLOYES AT BALBRIGGAN.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he can now state the result of the inquiry made by the Inspector of Factories for the Dublin District into the causes of the strike of *employés* in the hosiery factory of Smyth and Company, Balbriggan?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. STUART-WORTLEY) (Sheffield, Hallam) (who replied) said: Yes, Sir. It has been ascertained that fines are deducted from wages in this factory. Proceedings are being considered for the purpose of raising in a Court of Law the question of the legality of such fines in a case that has arisen in England.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the hon. Gentleman if he would see that reasonable expedition was observed in bringing the test case to trial?

MR. STUART-WORTLEY said, he had no reason to believe that any time would be lost.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—SUB-COMMISSION FOR THE DUBLIN DISTRICT.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he is aware that applications from the County of Dublin for the fixing of fair rents, which were lodged so far back as September and October of last year, are still unheard; and, if so, whether he will take steps, by strengthening the Sub-Commission for the Dublin District, to have this arrear of business disposed of at an early period in the coming year?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The Land Commissioners report that all cases received up to, and including, the 28th of September, 1887, are listed for the Sub-Commission at present sitting in the County Dublin. It has not been possible yet to fix a date for any sitting after the present one.

MR. CLANCY said, he might, perhaps, be allowed to remind the hon. and learned Gentleman that Dublin

County was entitled to special facilities, because nearly all the farmers of that county held under leases, and were not able to enter the Land Courts in earlier years.

POST OFFICE — NON-DELIVERY OF PARCELS, &c., IN THIS HOUSE.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) (for Dr. TANNER) (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Postmaster General, Whether complaints have reached him that no check or safeguard is taken in the Post Office in this House to effectually prevent the loss or non-delivery of parcels, often of considerable value, which have been insured in a local Post Office and forwarded to a Member of this House?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): I received a complaint from the hon. Member of the loss of an insured parcel containing a valuable walking stick addressed to him at the House; and, as he has been informed, I much regret that, after most careful inquiries, no trace of the missing parcel has been found. Since the 10th of October a proper check has been established upon the delivery of all parcels delivered from the post office in the House; but, having regard to the limited space available in the Lobby Post Office, I hope hon. Members will refrain, as much as possible, from having parcels addressed to them here.

MR. SEXTON: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the parcel, which did contain a valuable walking stick, was insured for £10, and, as he is unable to return the stick, will he pay the £10?

MR. RAIKES: I am happy to inform the hon. Gentleman that I have already paid the £10.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—LEGISLATION.

MR. A. H. DYKE ACLAND (York, W.R., Rotherham) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Technical Education Bill next Session?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, he hoped that the Government would be able to deal with the question next Session.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—INSURANCE OF INFANT LIVES.

MR. BAUMANN (Camberwell, Peckham) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether his attention has been called to the evidence given by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies before a Select Committee of this House during the present Session, in which it is stated that the practice of insuring infant lives "does tend, and must tend, to increase infant mortality;" and, whether the Government will consider the expediency of introducing a Bill next Session to prevent the insurance of infant lives?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): Our attention has been called to the matter, which is of great importance, and is also extremely difficult to deal with. The question is receiving the serious consideration of the Government.

AFRICA (EQUATORIAL) — REPORTED CAPTURE OF EMIN PASHA AND MR. STANLEY.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether General Grenfell has received a letter from Osman Digna; and, if so, whether its purport can be stated to the House? also, whether there is any truth in what appears in all the papers this evening, that the Mahdi has captured Emin Pasha and the white traveller with him, who is supposed to be Stanley?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): So far as we know—we have it only by telegraph—the letter contained statements as to the surrender of Emin Bey and of a white traveller who was with him; but Her Majesty's Government have no means of knowing whether the allegations are well founded.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (Paddington, S.): I should like to ask a Question of the First Lord of the Treasury, and that is, in view of the statement contained in the letter which has been received from Osman Digna by General Grenfell, and in view of the fact that British subjects are now, if the contents of the letter be true, in the power of the ruling authorities at Khartoum, whether the Government will not consider the desirability of seriously

of his right hon. Friend the Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. Henry H. Fowler) which had been adopted by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill) and Her Majesty's Government. It would be premature, he thought, to discuss now some of the extremely important recommendations of the Committee, important both in the number and extent to which reforms were proposed in Army and Navy administration. The Committee had been practically unanimous in the recommendations they had made. He believed that he had supported every one of them, and certainly, to his mind, they were most valuable. He, therefore, entreated the Committee not to embarrass the Government by urging them to pronounce an opinion upon the recommendations of the Committee now, but to defer the matter until next Session, so as to afford time for a full consideration, and to allow the Government, after further inquiry, an opportunity of dealing with such reforms as were, in their opinion, desirable to be introduced.

MR. PICTON (Leicester) said, the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington was quite right in saying that there would be small encouragement given to the investigations of such Committees if the only result was to lead to still more protracted debates; but, on the other hand, it would be small encouragement for the re-appointment of such a Committee if the inquiry already entered into brought about no reforms in the Army Estimates. So far as they had hitherto gone, he did not see that any practical result had followed from the appointment of the Committee. At the same time, he was ready to admit that the middle of December would be an unfortunate time to enter into a long discussion on the subject. He would not move the Amendment of which he had given Notice, but would take the earliest available opportunity of doing so next Session. He had no doubt the advice of the noble Lord was that which they ought to follow.

COLONEL BLUNDELL (Lancashire, S.W., Ince) said, he entirely coincided with the views which had been expressed, and he should confine himself to stating that when the Estimates were discussed in the Spring, he would challenge the administration of the Medical Service on the ground of efficiency. The changes which had been made in the Medical Service had been in the right direction; but they had gone too far, and rushed from one extreme to the other.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN (Glasgow, Bridgeton) said, he had an Amendment which he had put off until the present stage at the request of the Secretary of State for War—an Amendment of enormous importance financially, and which he might fairly say was on the lines of the recommendations of the Committee—he referred to the reduction of the list of Generals. Of course, he should not enter into it at that moment, but he wished to mention it to the Committee, because he considered that he should be greatly wanting in his public duty if he were to pass over the earliest opportunity of laying before the House a matter in which, undoubtedly, a considerable amount of economy might be effected. He thought the evidence given to the Committee showed that there had been a very great increase in the number of Army officers, and that it was of the utmost importance to devise some steps for the reduction of the list of Generals. He had, however, been much impressed by what had been said by the noble Lord, and when such economists as the noble Lord and the two right hon. Gentlemen on his right concurred in deprecating a long discussion on the present occasion, he was quite sure that the suggestion was made quite as much in the interests of economy as with a view of consulting the convenience of the House and the time at their disposal. Therefore, he did not propose to move his Amendment, as he did not think it could be discussed properly under two or three hours. But he earnestly trusted that the Secretary of State for War would give his full attention to this important proposed reform, and would, if possible, remember that it was one of those reforms which it was better to do thoroughly and at once than merely to give what might be in a nature of a sop to the economists. He had no reason to think that the right hon. Gentleman was not in full sympathy with the reformers in this matter; and, therefore, he was quite prepared to abstain from bringing forward the question to-day, and to postpone it until next Session, when he should undoubtedly raise it on the first opportunity.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he desired to say in reply to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow (Sir George Trevelyan) that he hoped that before the Estimates were next presented he might be able to submit to the House a scheme which would be satisfactory to the right hon. Gentleman.

DR. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W) said, he had no intention of infringing the honourable understanding which had been arrived at on both sides of the House to postpone the discussion of these Estimates until next year, but he sincerely trusted that next Session they would be afforded an equally favourable opportunity of discussing them. As a rule, when they came down to discuss the Army Medical Vote, they were generally put off until an inconvenient hour—perhaps 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; or they were squeezed into a corner of the evening, and the discussion cut as short as possible. They had now a most favourable opportunity, with a clear field before them, and yet they were not to have a discussion. He did not intend to say a single word in regard to anything that happened in the Committee upon the Estimates, but he did desire to say a word on a question they had already heard a good deal about—namely, the vexed question of relative rank. It had been discussed a good deal, both inside of the House and out of it, and the first question asked in regard to it was, why relative rank should be abolished at all? The right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for War would remember that when he courteously received a deputation on the subject, the question was spoken of as one of sentiment. It was very difficult to explain what was the relative rank which the Army medical officers had lost, and to explain their precise condition of mind upon the subject. He believed that a strong expression of opinion had been sent to the right hon. Gentleman on the part of the medical authorities of the Kingdom, through the British Medical Association. That Association, representing the medical profession throughout the United Kingdom, had endeavoured to ascertain the views of medical men on the question. Out of 1,500 circulars sent round, 900 answers had been received entirely condemnatory of the abolition of relative rank, and giving reasons why it should be restored. He trusted that the right hon. Gentleman would look into the question, and endeavour to ascertain what the view of the Army medical officers was in regard to it. It might be said that those views might be made known through the Army medical authorities, but that was a very difficult matter to carry out, seeing that the young Army officers stood in a certain amount of awe of their own authorities, being afraid to complain lest they might be regarded as chronically dissatisfied and have a bad mark placed against their name. The Director General of the Army Medical Staff was a thoroughly courteous gentleman, always ready to receive any representations that might be made to him, but young officers, who had just entered the Service, found some difficulty in bearding the lion in his den. Then, again, opinions of this kind were only important when they represented large masses of opinion all over the country. He sincerely trusted that the right hon. Gentleman would take into consideration the question of relative rank, and see if anything could be done to restore it, or to give to the medical officers an equivalent for that which they had lost. He had received a large number of letters from all parts of the world complaining of the abolition. There was only one other point he desired to call attention to, and it was the examination for promotion to the position of brigade surgeon. He thought the severity of the examination might be somewhat modified when it was made to apply to officers of this rank, even if it was not abolished altogether. It was extremely hard that an Army medical officer who went up for examination once, and failed, should not get another chance, and consequently have his prospects of promotion detroyed. A medical officer was constantly called upon to pass an examination under circumstances of great inconvenience; he was called upon suddenly, without any warning, even in India, where he had no books at hand or any opportunity of bringing his mind to bear upon medical studies, and then he was told, if he failed to pass, no matter how difficult the circumstances were, that no other opportunity would be afforded to him. Combatant officers, when they failed to pass an examination,

were allowed another chance, and surely the professional knowledge which a medical officer acquired by active service was of more importance and advantage than mere book-learning. The experience he had thus acquired must have rendered him efficient for the position of brigade surgeon. He therefore ventured to ask that the question might be taken into consideration with a view of securing that Army medical officers, who had failed once under unfavourable circumstances, should have a second chance, always assuming that their service had been good in other respects.

SIR WILLIAM CROSSMAN (Portsmouth) suggested that the Army medical officers, on return from foreign service, should have an opportunity of refreshing their knowledge in civil hospitals, so as to make them more competent for the duties they had to perform.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) thought that the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for War would do well to solve a difficulty which was alleged to be productive of very bad results in connection with the Army Medical Department. If the Army Medical Department would take a leaf out of the book which they were constantly copying in other respects —namely, the regulations in medical matters connected with German Army administration—they would, he thought, do good service. It was notoriously the fact that a medical officer who had been stationed in South Africa, or upon some hill station in India, when he returned home after a number of years' service, would find that, to a great extent, he had got rusty. He felt bound to complain strongly of the treatment which the Army medical officers of this country received. He admitted that there were magnificent institutions in London and elsewhere, such as the London Hospital and University College Hospital, and why they were not made available for the improvement of the studies of Army medical officers when they returned to England from service abroad, as was the case in Berlin, he was at a loss to understand. There had been a strong expression of opinion on this point by Royal Commissions and men of eminence and high standing in the profession; and yet, in spite of all the advantages lying at their very door, up to the present time nothing had been done. He recollected, while studying at Berlin, that the operative surgery class in particular, and some of the classes engaged in the study of physiology and so forth, were filled with both Army and Naval medical officers. He had brought it under the notice of a Committee on the Naval Estimates on which he had served, and he had directed attention to it in the course of the present Session. He had now got something like a definite assurance from the First Lord of the Admiralty that substantial attention would be paid to the Administrative Medical Department connected with the Service. Surely, what could be done in connection with the Navy could be even more easily done in regard to the Army. He should, therefore, press for some attention to these points, because he, and most of the gentlemen who belonged to the profession, were strongly of opinion that the remedy of the grievances complained of was urgently called for. Many advantages would accrue; the unfortunate patient would be better cared for, and when the medical officer in due course of time resigned his position and trust, he would be found more fitted to enter upon civil practice than he could possibly be if, after having been stationed for many years in India, China, Africa, or other parts of the world, he returned home without enjoying facilities for professional improvement. At present it was constantly alleged that Army medical officers returning to England after service abroad had grown a little rusty; but if the matter were solved in the way he suggested, this would no longer be said, and an Army medical officer would be able to settle down to civil practice and perform valuable work. He trusted that the Secretary of State for War would consult some of the heads of the medical profession and some of the retired medical officers. He did not propose to enter into the question of relative rank, or of the examination which candidates for the position of brigade surgeon major in India were required to pass. But if he abstained from entering into them, he hoped they would receive from the right hon. Gentleman the consideration they deserved. They were questions which excited a deep interest. He should suppose that most members of the medical profession had received a small cartload of pamphlets of all kinds bearing upon them, and year after year the

Medical Press was full of letters and statements in regard to them. He could not conceive how it was that the medical officers did not receive the relative rank they were entitled to. When they were going to pitch a camp in time of war, surely its location, from a sanitary point of view, was of the highest importance, and it was necessary to take the opinions of a practical medical man. Whether it was the location of a camp, or the inspection of a prison, or looking after and treating disease—surely a little more consideration ought to be displayed towards gentlemen who were not only medical officers, but men who had been obliged to go through a long and arduous military training before they were able to perform the duties with which they were intrusted. He thought that the case of surgeon major in India was a particularly absurd one. A man was called on to perform very arduous duties, and to travel about the country under a high-sounding title; and yet, practically speaking, he was worse paid than any other officer of similar rank, and was called upon to provide himself with a gorgeous uniform. The expenses entailed upon him by his position steadily diminished his finances, and certainly demanded some little attention on the part of the Government. There was another point which he had considered it his duty to bring under the notice of the Government either last year or the year before—namely, the practice of sending out very young officers to India immediately after they joined the Service. He had pointed out that there was very considerable mortality among young medical officers who, after joining the Service, with no period of probation at all, were sent out to a warm climate, and, being junior medical officers, almost invariably got the worst stations. He had asked the Secretary of State for War if it were intended to open out a new system of medical education in India for the special advantage of the young officers who were sent out there, but he received no answer. If young men were to be sent out to India, it was desirable that they should remain for a considerable time in some healthy locality in order that they might become acclimatized, and fitted for the duties they would be called upon, as medical men, to perform. Of course, the junior medical officers would have to deal with very heavy cases, and to inspect all the places where the sanitary condition was the most unsatisfactory, and it was, therefore, desirable that they should be afforded some period of time for acquiring experience. As to the burning question of the transfer of medical officers to the new medical schools which were to be created in various parts of India, he thought, for his own part, that sufficient attention had not been paid to that subject. If the right hon. Gentleman discredited his statement he would refer him to the columns of *The British Medical Journal*, where he would find the subject discussed at considerable length. He did not know whether the object was to effect economy, but he failed to understand the principle upon which they were going to create these large schools.

THE CHAIRMAN said, the hon. Gentleman was now entering into a question which related more to the Government of India than to the administration of the Army Medical Department.

DR. TANNER said, he understood that it was contemplated to transfer the Army medical schools from Netley to India, and the expenditure, which had hitherto been borne under the head of Netley, would now be distributed over a very much larger area. Of course, a portion of the cost would be borne by India, and no doubt it would be irregular on the present Vote to enter into that question. If gentlemen who had hitherto received their education at Netley were to be transferred to India, there would undoubtedly be a very great increase of expenditure, because at Netley all the necessary requirements of a high-class medical education were already provided, whereas in India they would have to be provided at very great expense. In his opinion that expenditure was, for any practicable purpose, unnecessary, especially when, as far as he could find out, there was no fault found with the system of education provided at Netley. Hitherto the school at Netley had been found most satisfactory and workable. So far as the study of those climatic diseases which prevailed in tropical and semi-tropical climates were concerned, they could certainly be studied just as well at Netley as in India. In India, of course, there was the chance of seeing examples in reference to most of the climatic diseases,

but that was not the point. He thought it was advisable that the representations which had been made upon these subjects by officers of the Army Medical Department, who had devoted their lives to the study of these matters, should be repeated over and over again. There was certainly a great deal to be said upon them, and, so far as the Army Medical Department was concerned, he did not think that the Secretary for War had paid that attention to it which its importance demanded, or otherwise the matter would not have been passed over without some special expression of opinion from the right hon. Gentleman. He sincerely hoped to obtain some explanation from the Government in regard to the proposal to transfer the medical school from Netley to India; how it was proposed to bring it about, and what interests were expected to be served. He also hoped that some attention would be paid to the remonstrances of the officers of the Medical Department.

SIR TINDAL ROBERTSON (Brighton) said, he had intended to say something about the question raised by the hon. Member for Aberdeenshire (Dr. Farquharson)—namely, the relative rank of medical officers, but after the expression of opinion on both sides of the House with regard to shortening the debate that day, he thought it would be well to leave the matter over until early next Session, when it could be fully discussed. It would not be respectful to the Committee to say now what would have to be re-said next Session. He had only risen to emphasize the importance of the question. He hoped, at the beginning of next Session, before the Estimates were again discussed, that the Secretary for War would undertake to examine this question carefully, and that the medical officers in the Army would receive that consideration to which they were really entitled.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he would endeavour to reply to the various questions which had been put to him in the course of the discussion. He should be glad to have from the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) his exact scheme in writing.

DR. TANNER asked, if the right hon. Gentleman referred to the scheme he had suggested in connection with the education of Army medical officers which was adopted on the Continent, especially in Germany, where Army medical men were associated with civilians?

MR. E. STANHOPE said, the scheme which he desired to have was that to which the hon. Member referred in the early part of his speech. He had not been able to follow the details exactly, but if the hon. Member would submit it in writing he would be glad to see how far any portion of it could be made available. Two or three other questions had been put to him. His hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Portsmouth (Sir William Crossman) had suggested that these medical officers should have an opportunity of refreshing their knowledge in civil hospitals, so as to make them more competent for the duties they had to do. He should be glad to consider that point, which had not recently been brought before him, although a similar question—namely, the desirability of allowing medical officers an opportunity of refreshing their knowledge by going back to Netley—had been brought before him. The hon. Member for West Aberdeenshire (Dr. Farquharson) had raised two questions; first of all the question of the relative rank of soldiers and medical officers. No doubt that was a question which had excited much interest among the officers of the Army Medical Department, and he had had occasion to hear a good deal about it. Some time ago he received a deputation of medical men on this subject. They waited upon him to represent the injuries they thought they had sustained; but he was bound to say that, having heard all their statements, he failed to see where the grievance lay. No doubt the grievance, if it was one at all, was of a sentimental character. He did not disparage the grievance because it was a sentimental one, as sentiment had to be reckoned with. But in reality the main purpose was not so much to obtain substantive rank as to have the additional titles conferred on medical officers of surgeon-captain and surgeon-colonel. At the present moment he was not disposed to go far from the attitude he took up at the time he received the deputation. He had done his best, by an alteration of the Rules, to prevent any misconception upon the matter. With reference to the exami-

nation for brigade-surgeon, surgeon-majors who had failed to pass would be qualified by obtaining the Fellowship of any of the Medical Colleges, or the equivalent of a University degree.

DR. FARQUHARSON asked, whether this Order would be retrospective?

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he was afraid he could not answer that question. He was not at the moment prepared to say. He would communicate privately with the hon. Member; but he should like to say generally, in regard to this Vote, that there had been some important suggestions made by the Committee on the Army Estimates. Those suggestions he was taking into consideration, and he hoped next year, when the Estimates came on, that he would be able to show how far they had been carried out.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) desired to say a word upon the medical question. He did not think the Secretary for War had given a very satisfactory answer as to the question of the relative assumption of military rank by the Army surgeons. What the Army medical officers asked was that the claims of seniority might be considered, and he thought the award of the rank requested would be a very harmless matter. All they desired was that they might be made more closely to represent the majors and colonels in the Army, which were the titles they wanted to assume. He thought such ranks in the Medical Department might be definitely laid down in *The Army List*. In regard to the question of economy, he was of opinion that at the present moment we were paying an enormous and extravagant sum for pensions. In that direction he should certainly like to see a reduction of the Estimate. He was not in favour of reducing the pay of the Army medical officers, but he thought they should be required to serve for a longer period. By that means a large sum of money might be saved and a great reduction in the Vote effected. All he suggested was that the period of retirement should be deferred until a later day. He had been no party to the understanding arrived at at the beginning of the Sitting, but he had no wish to infringe it. All he wanted to know was whether it was a fact that a surgeon major aged only 44, and getting a salary of £450 a-year for actual work, and being in the enjoyment of good health, was able to retire with a pension of £500 as surgeon major general, with no work at all to do? He did not think that that was an economical administration of the Army Medical Department, and he was of opinion that the only way in which they could effect economy would be by prolonging the term of service. If any difficulty arose as to the titles the Army medical officers were to have, he thought the best way out of the difficulty would be to give them almost any title they pleased. Give them titles that would enable them to rank with military officers, but their pensions should rest upon the question of age, and it was absurd to lay down the principle that a medical officer, when he had been in the Service for five or six years, was entitled to a pension. No doubt they ought to have facilities for retirement, but this was pushing the principle to the extreme. In point of fact they were giving a man £50 a-year for doing nothing, and putting in another man at £450 a-year to do the work. He believed that hundreds of such cases occurred, although, perhaps, not one as strong as that which he had mentioned. He sympathized with the right hon. Gentleman in his desire to carry out reforms, but he must be aware that the process would be a very slow one. At least £10,000 a-year might be saved, without much injury to the medical officers, by deferring the period of pension; and probably the doctors themselves would not object to serve a little longer, as they rarely got much practice after retirement. That, he thought, was the direction in which economy should be pushed. He objected to the principle of sending out young men to serve oncerta in hot stations, and then pensioning them off after a few years' service.

MR. A. E. GATHORNE-HARDY (Sussex, East Grinstead) said, he had no wish to prolong the discussion, but he thought, as he had only been able to give a modified assent to the recommendations of the Committee upstairs, of which he was a Member, that he ought to state what his views were. The Committee recommended that the regimental system for the medical officers of the Guards should be abolished. Now, he wished to maintain that system, not because he was in favour of any special privileges for the

Guards, such as brevet rank and other advantages—for he was altogether in favour of doing away with such privileges—but because he thought the regimental system was the best wherever it could be applied. He believed that in regard to small battalions other than the Guards, it might be impracticable to maintain the regimental system, however desirable it might be, but where, in the case of the Guards, there were a large number of men quartered in the same place, it was quite practicable to maintain the regimental system. He should, therefore, like to see it maintained, not solely for the benefit of the Guards, but because he believed it was a better system in itself. There was another reason why he differed with the Committee in regard to this recommendation, and it was that it was arrived at without calling the Commanding Officer of the Guards before the Committee, or anyone who had any acquaintance with the manner in which the existing system worked. He would repeat that he did not treat the matter as one of privilege for the Guards, for on that question he was quite at one with the Committee, but because he believed that where they were dealing with a large body of men the regimental system was the best. He had, therefore, found it impossible to assent to this recommendation of the Committee.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, that he was unable to enter into the question raised by his hon. Friend now.

MR. A. E. GATHORNE-HARDY said, he had no desire to discuss the question at length. He had only risen for the purpose of entering a protest against the recommendation of the Committee, because the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for War had intimated that he intended to deal with the recommendations of the Committee before next Session.

COLONEL BLUNDELL (Lancashire, S.W., Ince) remarked, that when the matter came regularly before the Committee he should be prepared to state his opinions upon it. The system in the Guards was a brigade, not a regimental system, and was better than the extreme system now existing in the Army.

DR. TANNER said, he should like to have an explanation upon an item in the Vote in which there appeared to be a reduction. He altogether differed from his hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Galway (Colonel Nolan) that there was too much money spent upon this Department. If they desired to keep the men in the Army in an efficient condition it was absolutely necessary that they should look after their health; to do that they must have doctors; and if they had doctors they must pay them. He saw from Sub-head D that a large reduction had been made in connection with the supply of medicines. He regretted the reduction very much, because he knew, as a matter of fact, that medicines this year were not a bit cheaper than they were last. The price of drugs, as a matter of fact, had rather gone up. Nevertheless, there appeared to have been a reduction of no less than £5,000, and the pay of the Medical Staff had been reduced by £9,260. They might cut down the pay of the doctors, but if they cut down their pay they certainly ought to provide them with good stuff for the purpose of dealing with disease. He should, therefore, like to have some explanation in the reduction of the item for the cost of medicines and surgical instruments. In regard to the surgical instruments with which the Army medical officers were provided, he had heard many complaints in the course of the last two years from medical officers in distant stations in India that sufficient facilities were not afforded them for getting the instruments, when they got out of repair, put in a proper condition.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, WAR DEPARTMENT (Mr. BRODRICK) (Surrey, Guildford) said, the matter was easily explained. There had been a considerable return of medicines into store from Egypt.

DR. TANNER said, that stores of all kinds underwent deterioration if kept long in store in any branch of the Military or Naval Services. Nothing was more prone to deteriorate than drugs. He understood the hon. Gentleman the Financial Secretary to say that the reduction in this item of the Vote was owing to the return of medicines into store from Egypt. Surely there must have been an enormous store of medicines in Egypt in order to effect a reduction of £5,000, and there must have been a considerable amount of deterioration among them? He should certainly like to have a little more light thrown upon

the subject. Complaints were constantly made of the bad medicines provided, and he could easily understand how those complaints arose, when he now heard from the hon. Gentleman that so large a reduction in the Estimate had been brought about in consequence of the return into store of medicines from Egypt—medicines, which he presumed, had been in Egypt for a couple of years. Egypt might be a good place for treating diseases of the lungs, but it was not the most desirable place for keeping medicines, which were very apt to deteriorate when kept. It was to his mind a most extraordinary thing that such an immense reduction should have been effected by the return of drugs into store.

MR. BRODRICK said, the hon. Gentleman could hardly be aware that the force in Egypt had been reduced from 15,000 to 8,500; it was quite obvious that that reduction of the strength of forces placed a large supply of drugs at the disposal of the War Office. The hon. Gentleman knew as well as he did that if any of the drugs deteriorated so as not to be fit for use, they would not be served out to the troops.

DR. TANNER said, he should like to be informed what the value of the medicines returned from Egypt was, and who they were valued by?

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he was afraid that the hon. Member required too much. He should be glad to be informed by the hon. Member of any cases in which inferior drugs had been supplied.

Vote *agreed to.*

(2.) £555,000, Militia Pay and Allowances.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT (Sussex, N.W.) said, he thought his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War would admit that the Militia was one of the most important forces we had in this country, and that it was most desirable to maintain it in a state of full efficiency. His right hon. Friend must admit that the Militia was not in the very efficient state in which they would all like to see a force of that kind. He should like to know from the Secretary of State for War whether the Committee of the Cabinet, or the Royal Commission, were considering the state of the Militia and the Militia Reserve as one of the matters before them? They all knew that there had been a large increase in the number of officers, owing to so many having passed into the Line, and, if it were necessary to embody the Militia, there might be considerable difficulty in regard to the efficient officering of this branch of the Service. Without entering into details he would only mention the fact that many of the officers of the Militia were exceedingly good officers, and did their work remarkably well, although they had never been in the Line at all. Some of the officers were certainly not so efficient, and, so far as the men were concerned, there were some 30,000 Militiamen in the Reserve who ought to be as efficient with their rifles as any other part of Her Majesty's Forces. He wished to know whether the desirability of employing the services of retired officers from the Army had been considered.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, S.E.) said, that the Militia cost about £500,000 a-year, and the Secretary for War was naturally anxious to make it as efficient as possible. He should like to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether, in his opinion, it was conducive to the efficiency of the Militia to have it commanded by men of 30 or 40 years' service. He did not mean absolute service, but service in command of a regiment. Would it not be desirable, as far as the colonels were concerned, to introduce the short service system into the Militia. It was no longer a half-trained force, the plaything of the country gentleman, and certainly it was not desirable that the commanding officers should be colonels who had been in command of regiments for 30 or 40 years. Under present regulations in the Army, commanding officers were limited to five years' service as such.

MR. GURDON (Norfolk, Mid) remarked that the Militia barracks at Norwich were a mile and a-half from the town, on a steep hill, and in such a position as was supposed to be detrimental to the interests of the regiment. Negotiations with the War Office had been opened with the view of purchasing a small piece of unoccupied land, but the regiment were told that they must purchase it at their own expense, and that even then it might at some time be required for the use of the Army.

He thought there ought to be some guarantee that they would not be turned out at a moment's notice, and thus lose the whole of the money they had spent.

MR. RADCLIFFE COOKE (Newington, W.) said, that as in a case of emergency we must rely very much upon our Militia, it was of importance that they should be able to shoot. In a debate which took place last July in "another place," various statements were made as to the efficiency of the force.

COLONEL NOLAN rose to Order. He wished to know whether it was in Order for the hon. Member to refer to a debate which took place in July last during the present Session, in the House of Lords? If allusions of this kind to debates in the House of Lords were permitted, he was afraid it would be opening a very wide precedent, which might become extremely inconvenient in other cases hereafter.

THE CHAIRMAN said, that according to the Standing Order and Rules which appertained to the conduct of debate, any reference to a debate in "another place" during the present Session would be irregular.

MR. RADCLIFFE COOKE said, that the Militia was a feeder of the Line to the extent of something like 13,000 men every year, and, if all necessary deductions were made, the number of the Militia which could be put into the front rank would amount to about 43,000 only. The returns as to Militia shooting showed that more than 5,000 recruits did not shoot at all, and in the battalions there were 7,000 more who did not shoot; so that there would have to be deducted about 12,000 men who did not shoot at all. But assuming that 43,000 could be placed in the front rank, a great proportion of them would be raw lads about 17 years of age. Even they, if they could shoot, would be of some service. The Militia recruits' course was 40 rounds a-year at the range. Of course his military friends would correct him if he were wrong. The trained men's course was the same—40 rounds at distances never exceeding 300 yards, except when advancing on the target from 265 yards to 160. He would ask hon. Members to compare that with the Linesmen's course, because he understood that it was the intention of the Authorities to place the Militia where they would put the Line to oppose the Germans or the French. He maintained that under such circumstances the Militia should not be worse instructed than the Line, but the mode of training was altogether different. The Linesman was trained to shoot in such a way as if he were in the actual presence of the enemy, so as to familiarize him with what he would be likely to meet in actual warfare. But not the slightest pretence was made of teaching the Militiaman the use of his weapon under any such conditions. The recruits of the Line fired about 100 rounds at the range at various distances; the trained men from 150 to 200 rounds at distances varying up to 800 yards, and, where the locality would permit it, up to 1,800 yards—that was exclusive of private practice. What was the result as far as the Militia man was concerned? The hon. Member for Glasgow was a Member of the Select Committee which had been referred to in the course of the debate, and he asked General Fremantle how the Militia shoot. General Fremantle replied that they shoot very badly. Being asked whether he thought a Militiaman could hit a target six feet square, General Fremantle gave this somewhat evasive answer, "I think it would depend upon circumstances." In reply to a question put by him to the Secretary of State, on this subject, the right hon. Gentleman said that the Military Authorities did not think it desirable that the rounds not expended in body firing should be fired at a head-and-shoulders target, the probability being that the Militiaman would not hit it. As he understood it the object of the men shooting under these circumstances at this description of target was that they should fire at something representing an enemy as he would appear behind a breastwork. If a Militiaman could not hit a man who was stationary the question was could he hit him when in motion up and down? He knew a gentleman who was a crack shot, and who went to Wimbledon and shot at the Pool target, with the result that having fired seven shots in succession he never hit the figure once. What, therefore, could they hope from the practically untrained, and, to some extent, unintelligent Militiaman? Notwithstanding that the range was only a two-section

range, that but two men could shoot at a time, and that the course of musketry instruction was rushed through in four days, the opinion of the Authorities was that there was a certain amount of improvement, and that if more facilities were given it would be greater. Having now made the points he intended, he would ask the Secretary of State for War one or two questions. In the first place, was it right to delude the public into the belief that the force was so good that it was not necessary to take any steps to make it more efficient? Was it right to intrust the defence of the country to a force which was unable to use the only weapons of war which were in use in the hands of an Infantry soldier? And was it right to place these men in a position in which they would be certainly opposed to the picked troops of the enemy, and give them no weapon that was necessary to resist an attack under the circumstances? He answered these questions in the negative. What then was the remedy? They would be told that it was difficult to get long ranges. Probably it was, but he did not think that was the only difficulty. At any rate, if it were it must be surmounted. It had been suggested to him that this was simply a question of money; and just as the First Lord of the Admiralty yesterday had spoken of the expenditure of money on guns as an admirable expenditure, because without guns ships were useless, so he said that expenditure on ranges and the various matters calculated to afford instruction to the Militia would be admirable, because no soldier could be of any use unless he was instructed in the use of his weapons. It was a question of widening and extending ranges, of giving a more extended and careful course of instruction in musketry, and of giving to exercise some of the time now devoted to manœuvres, with regard to which Lord Wolseley said they were only fit to amuse nursery-maids in Hyde Park; and, further, it was a question of giving up the barrack-square drill, which might give the men a smart appearance, and which he was told was, in the opinion of some officers, the only test of excellence.

COLONEL NOLAN said, that they voted £1,426,000 for the Militia, which numbered 100,000 men, and the result was that each Militiaman cost the country £14—a very considerable sum indeed. He thought there were two faults in connection with the Militia System; first, with regard to numbers; and, secondly, that the men could do no shooting. Lord Salisbury, the other day, pointed out that there were in Europe 7,000,000 men under arms, and he would point out that there were only 500,000 British and Irish troops in the country, including the Militia and Volunteers. In point of numbers, therefore, there was a remarkable deficiency in the forces of the country, and a discrepancy between those forces and the Armies of Continental Powers which, he thought, extremely dangerous. He did not see how the deficiency could be made up cheaply, except by adding to the reserves and the Militia. The difference between the number of British troops under arms and the Continental troops actually under arms, was not so great, but it was the Reserves in which foreign powers were so enormously strong, and it was there that the great difference lay as between them and this country. Therefore he thought that the Secretary of State for War should try to increase the number of troops under arms and in reserve. He was obliged to conclude, more from what the Inspector-General left unsaid than from what he did say on the subject of the shooting of the Militia, that they could not shoot at all. And these men, after all, ought to be the main defence of the country. He thought if the Secretary of State would look at the question of the Militia as a whole he would see that it was totally out of gear with the times and the position of the country. The present system was extravagant in the extreme, and that reacted on the shooting. His own opinion was that a man was a good shot if he shot well at 300 yards, and that if he did so at one range he would probably shoot well at all ranges; but for this there must be certain appliances. There must be a range close to the barracks, otherwise the whole day would be taken up in getting to the range and back to the place where they were trained. This was the first thing to be secured, and then he suggested that the Militia should be remodelled. The present system of training was, in his opinion, both expensive and

troublesome, and he thought that if the training were concentrated the country would save, not only in training, but in respect of the whole travelling staff. He would like to see schools in certain parts of the country, and the Militia allowed to go up when they liked for three months' drill, and a large number of men would easily be got to attend if they paid; he believed in this way 200,000 instead of 100,000 men would be obtained. This would be a clean sweep of the whole system; but it was of no use to discuss whether the Militia were well trained or not as long as they only fired 40 rounds. That number might with advantage be fired in the first day, and a man would probably require to fire a 100 rounds to make him a decent shot at the first range. To be called upon to pay £1,420,000 for 100,000 men who were bad shots, and only came up for a month's training in the year, showed that the system was thoroughly bad, and ought to be condemned. He did not say that the French, or even the Germans, knew more about these things than we; but, when he saw every country doing the same thing, he felt pretty certain that they were right in what they did, and that if we stood out we should be likely to be in the wrong. In maintaining the Militia at so small a figure they were departing from the old tradition that it should be a numerous force; that fact was of importance when the increase in Continental Armies was considered; and he thought the Secretary of State for War would do well to think over the matter and the suggestions he had made. Finally, he pointed out that it would be cheaper to employ a larger number of sergeants, and keep them at work all the year round.

Colonel WARING (Down, N.) said, he hoped it would not be considered that because they had remained silent during the discussion that the Militia officers in the House were not very deeply interested in this question, and that because they did not discuss it now they would not do so on a future occasion at great length. There were many subjects which he should like to touch upon, although he abstained from doing so at that period of the Session; but in case something might be done in the Recess he would say that although he agreed that the extension of the Militia would be desirable, he hoped that no plan so detrimental to the regimental system would be adopted as that foreshadowed by the hon. and gallant Gentleman opposite.

Mr. E. STANHOPE said, he was glad that his hon. and gallant Friend the Member for North-West Sussex (Sir Walter B. Barttelot) had addressed an appeal to him on the subject of the Militia, and had spoken of the somewhat comprehensive statement made by him the other day as one from which some misunderstanding might possibly arise. Within the limits assigned to him on that occasion he had not attempted to deal with all the numerous questions connected with the Army and Auxilliary Forces as he should have liked to deal with them. He was compelled to touch on subjects in connection with which great changes were proposed, and, therefore, he had advisedly not spoken of the Militia, because he was not prepared to propose that any great changes should be made with regard to it, although following steadily the lines recently adopted he was able to say that the Militia were improving in many inportant respects. The Militia was a force on which they knew they could, to a large extent, rely in case of need; but they didn't think it should be exposed to the very severe test to which his hon. Friend the Member for Newington (Mr. Cooke) suggested, because undoubtedly they would not think of putting the whole force into the front line in the event of invasion. On the contrary, a large portion of the Militia would be occupied in garrison duty, which he was fully confident they would be well able to perform. The War Office were, of course, alive to the necessity of improving the Militia as far as they could, both in respect of numbers and efficiency, and there was no point of more importance than that dealt with by his hon. Friend the Member for Newington and the hon. and gallant Colonel opposite—namely, the question of shooting. Although he frankly admitted that in the case of the Militia there is a great deal to be desired in this respect, he must also say that on the whole there was an improvement. He could assure the House that the military authorities of the country were fully alive to the importance of further improving, as far as they could, the Militia in the matter of shooting. There were, of course, difficulties in the way

which he believed the Committee would recognize. First of all there were practically only 23 working days during which the training went on in the course of the year, and it might be that too large a portion of that time was devoted to work other than shooting, but they would endeavour to utilize the time available to the full, particularly with the idea of improving the latter. More than one hon. Member had referred to great difficulty as to ranges, and the hon. Member for Newington thought that might be overcome by the expenditure of money. But the difficulty was not merely of a pecuniary character. He could assure his hon. Friend that there was a difficulty in this respect in the case of the Regular Forces, and a much greater one in the case of the Militia, and the consequence was they were obliged to take what ranges they could get in the places where the Militia were called out. His hon. Friend would say, "Call out the Militia in places where ranges were available;" but he thought the Committee would know that the moment a suggestion was made as to calling out the Militia at a new place, a howl arose from the representatives of the particular district, and it was almost impossible for the Military Authorities to remove them from the town where they had been accustomed to be called out to another town in the locality. A good deal had been said with regard to the officers. There was no doubt that the Army gained very largely by the number of officers drawn from the ranks of the Militia, and, on the other hand, the Militia was rendered more attractive by the present system under which commissions in the Army were obtainable. His hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Essex (Major Rasch) suggested that they should apply to the Militia what he called the time limit, and get rid of some of the old officers. There were two sides to that question; for while, on the one hand, when a commanding officer became too old to be efficient it was desirable that he should retire, and a more efficient officer put in his place, on the other hand it was exceedingly difficult in many parts of the country to attract the most efficient officers to occupy the position; and further, it must be borne in mind that a great deal was gained by having men in the Militia of large local influence and popularity. In conclusion, he repeated that the Government were fully alive to the importance of improving the Militia in the general scheme of the defence of the country, and making them thoroughly efficient for the particular duties which that force might be called upon to perform.

DR. TANNER said, he could not help smiling when he heard the right hon. Gentleman say that he relied largely upon the Militia in the event of invasion; and he had listened with much interest to the speech of the hon. and gallant Member for Down (Colonel Waring), who spoke for a section of the Irish people. Having in mind the circumstance that a Militia regiment in North Down once made an attack upon a school teacher, and that whenever a Militia regiment was disbanded a large number of troops had to be imported into the town in consequence of the disgraceful behaviour of the men, he did not think there was much to be expected from the courtesy, at any rate, of the Militia. Anyone who had studied the internal economy of any Irish Militia regiment would have found that the two great *desiderata* were a good mess and a game of cards afterwards, and that so far as the duties they had to perform in the 23 days of training were concerned, anything like drill was looked upon with horror. These were the men on whom the right hon. Gentleman relied; but if any misfortune should require them to be called upon, he did not think the country would derive much advantage from it. He hoped that in future the bands of the Militia regiments would be required to devote some period of time to study, so as to render the symphonies which they performed less discordant; he appealed to the right hon. Gentleman in the name of harmony to spare the ears of civilians in the districts where the regiments were assembled by calling out the bands of the Regular troops. He observed an increase of £300 under Sub-head B, and of £1,500 under Sub-head C, from which one would infer that there would have been an increase in the number of men, and perhaps of officers. But he challenged an explanation of the fact that there was a very great falling off, and also of the circumstance that the expense of the Militia staff was borne on this Vote.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked whether during the Recess, if there was such an interval, the right hon. Gentleman would give his attention to a grave cause of irritation felt by the operation of the compulsory system as to the Militia in the Channel Islands? Such a promise would be very satisfactory.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, his attention had of late been occupied with the subject to which the hon. Member had just referred, and he should be glad if he could see his way to putting the Militia in the Channel Islands on a more satisfactory footing. He pointed out to the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) that the increased charge of £300 under Sub-head B was for extra payments connected with submarine mining. With regard to the decrease of £2,000 in the amount for annual training, it appeared that upon the average of recent years more money had been taken than was required, and the Department felt justified in diminishing the amount this year. As to the question of Militia bands, the matter would have his attention.

MR. WEBSTER (St. Pancras, E.) said, he was informed that what was called "bring money" in connection with the Militia had been abolished, and he would be glad to know what had been the effect of that abolition?

MR. BRODRICK said, the change was a very recent one, and he had no information yet on which he could answer the hon. Gentleman's question.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL (Renfrew, W.) said, in his regiment of 800 men he had, before the abolition of the premium, never more than from five to eight men who did not turn up to be enrolled, but he had since found himself obliged to make arrangements to assist in getting the troops to assemble; and one of the difficulties in the way of that was, no doubt, the taking away of the half-crown for bring money. To make an efficient regiment there must be well-trained non-commissioned officers, and unless these were acquainted with the men the result which they so much desired could not be attained. He considered that the drilling of recruits at depôts had been one of the greatest mistakes ever made; it had reduced the Militia by 20 or 30 per cent, and he could point to a large and distinguished regiment in Ayrshire which, once 1,200 strong, was now reduced to 600. In this matter the inclinations of the men must be considered, and they did not like to go into barracks, where they had to carry coals, rake gravel and roll it. If the Militia was to be full and strong, the Militiaman's ignorance of a soldier's life must be taken into account. Again, when men found out that they were well looked after in the Militia they would probably join the Army afterwards; but it was very difficult to get men to do so if they thought they were not going to be put under trained officers and officers belonging to their own counties.

Vote *agreed to.*

(3.) £76,000, Yeomanry Cavalry.

DR. FARQUHARSON asked, whether the decrease in the numbers of the Yeomanry in respect of some regiments was due to the fact that it was unpopular with the farmers? His information was that it was unpopular on account of the expense and the obligation to keep horses up to a certain standard. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would pay attention to the suggestion that the staff officers of the different regiments should be blended together so that the expense in that respect might be lessened. The staff of the Militia was very expensive, having regard to the fact that they were only at work eight days. Would it not be possible to employ some of the officers compulsorily retired to do the work? He believed they would gladly undertake it, and would be quite fit after a little rubbing-up at Aldershot.

MR. COCHRANE-BAILLIE (St. Pancras, N.) asked the Secretary of State for War, whether he would consider the desirability of giving half a day's pay to Yeomen when shooting their rounds? The hon. Member for Newington (Mr. Cooke) had spoken of the desirability of looking after the shooting of the Militia, and he made the same appeal on behalf of the Yeomanry. These men made considerable sacrifices in money and time when they attended for training, and they had, in addition, to give some time to shooting, on account of which he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would consider them entitled to some compensation.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he would be glad to consider the point; there was

an important difference in their case, inasmuch as they came out for training during so short a period. He did not think it was possible to blend together one or two regiments of the Yeomanry Cavalry; but the whole question of the branch would be considered, and it would be his duty to consider the point which the hon. Gentleman (Dr. Farquharson) had mentioned. No doubt, adjutants might be got with advantage from among the retired officers; but the great thing to aim at was that the officers discharging the duty of adjutants should be thoroughly competent to perform their duties, and should not, by lapse of time, have lost touch with the Regular Army and its requirements. He was afraid it was true that farmers were not joining the Yeomanry in such numbers as formerly; but he hoped that when agricultural depression had passed away the country would have again a large number of farmers joining the Service.

Vote *agreed to.*

(4.) £442,200, Army Reserve Force (including Enrolled Pensioners).

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT said, he believed no one in the country—certainly not in the House—was unaware of the great value of Reserve Forces in case of emergency. Lord Cardwell, then Mr. Cardwell, when the Reserve was inaugurated, had stated in that House that, in a certain number of years, there would be 80,000 men in the Reserve. We had, however, only 51,000 or 52,000, and, as things were at present, he did not see how more men for the Reserve were to be obtained. The two things which militated against them was the enormous waste with regard to recruits and the period of service in India. He hoped his right hon. Friend and the Committee on which he was serving, or the Royal Commission, would inquire into the matter, and see whether something could not be done with regard to lengthening the service for India and shortening the service at Home. He believed that if the latter were curtailed there would be a much larger Reserve. With regard to the important question whether the 52,000 men of the Reserve and the 30,000 men of the Militia were efficient, he ventured to say that his right hon. Friend did not in the least know whether they were effective or not, as there was no medical examination, and it was impossible to conjecture how many men ought to be rejected as unfit to take their place in the Line. No one who had given evidence before the Committee said otherwise than that, with the exception of those discharged within a year, the men were deficient in musketry instruction and drill. Therefore, he maintained that if they were to look to the Reserve as a means of defence, they were bound to see that they were efficient. If necessary, the Reserve must be called out, and he had too high an opinion of employers in this country to believe that they would not give their men the necessary leave of absence. He ventured to say that every man ought to have his arms, accoutrements, and clothing ready at a moment's notice, so that he might go down to the depôt and commence training there and then; and although his right hon. Friend might say that this would be difficult to carry out, yet the safety of the country demanded that the Reserve should be in an effective state. With regard to the Cavalry and Artillery Reserve men, they had the evidence of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and many distinguished officers, including the late Colonel Duncan, whose death was not only a great loss to that House, but also to that profession of which he was so distinguished a member. All gave evidence that although the Reserves of Cavalry and Artillery were in a certain sense most useful, yet they would not at once be fit to take their place in the ranks; and, therefore, both Cavalry and Artillery should always be kept up to full strength. His right hon. Friend said we had two Army Corps in perfect order. What everyone who had the well-being of the country at heart would like to see was that these two Army Corps should be turned out complete in every respect—Commissariat, Transport, &c., fit to embark at a moment's notice. If they were turned out, as he hoped they would be next year, we should then see whether they were efficient and effective, or whether they required to be made up to full strength by taking men from the Reserve, which he should regard as a most lamentable thing.

COLONEL NOLAN said, there were only 49,000 men voted for the Reserve, which was an exceedingly small number,

and represented only a quarter of our whole force, whereas on the Continent the Reserve was usually double the strength of the Army. The cost of men in the Reserve was about one-tenth of the cost in the Army, and he believed that by the expenditure of £200,000 the Reserve might be brought up to 500,000 men. The Reserve did not greatly increase the expenditure, and he thought the Authorities ought seriously to consider how it might be increased. Lord Wolseley had given evidence to the effect that the Guards had never been more efficient than they were under the rule of short service, and also said that the shorter the service with the Colours the greater the number of men that would be got. Consequently, if men were allowed to retire after three years, they would get a larger number of men in the Reserve. If a soldier was a good shot, a good soldier, and of good character, he did not approve of retiring him too soon, although, of course, he would get rid of men of bad character as quickly as possible. There were a very large number of men in the Army anxious to go out after a year's service, and he thought that their object should be to get these men for seven years in the Reserve. There must, of course, be a separate system for India. This was a mere question of pay, and if the men were well paid and given a sufficient outfit, there would never be any difficulty in getting men to go to India. But now, in order to have regiments at home, and in order to have less trouble, the Government were keeping down and starving the whole Reserve. The second question started by the hon. and gallant Baronet was the calling out of the Reserves. Of course it would make the Reserves more efficient to call them out, but the question was whether it was worth while to give the men all the pain and annoyance which would be occasioned by that operation. The men could go up there and be drilled for a certain number of days, and in that way their efficiency might be kept up. That, he thought, might be done; and if it was thought that the men did not come up in sufficient numbers for the purposes of drill, pay them a little more. That would have the effect of securing better attendance. He did not say that even under those circumstances they would get all the Reserves to come up for drill; but, at any rate, they would get an appreciably large number. It would be a very unwise thing, however, to put upon the men the unnecessary strain of calling them out. They would not object to being called out through any distaste they had for the military life, but they did not like to lose their work. Did not the hon. and gallant Admiral remember what occurred when the Reserves were last called out? Many letters had been written by the men, declaring that they had lost their employment. Such a condition of things rendered the Service unpopular. Military Authorities were always anxious to call out the Reserve. They declared that they liked to see the men—that they liked to see the regiments look big. Military Authorities did not believe in the existence of the regiments unless they saw the men together; but his (Colonel Nolan's) contention was that it was not necessary to call out the Reserves in order to prove that the force existed, because their past experience showed that 93 or 94 per cent of the men came up. He was in favour of calling out the men voluntarily, but not of calling them out forcibly, which was a part of the policy of keeping up an insufficiently large Reserve. He believed they would increase the Reserve if they adopted the plan of allowing men to retire into the Reserve as soon as possible, and making the Reserve men as comfortable as circumstances permitted.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, the questions raised by his hon. and gallant Friend were of great importance. When the hon. and gallant Member had said that they should consider the views of the two bodies who had been engaged in considering the question of our naval defences, he (Mr. E. Stanhope) replied that the matter had received the utmost consideration from his Colleagues and from himself. They had very carefully thought over the suggestions made with respect to both the points to which the hon. and gallant Gentleman had drawn attention. Now, however, he would restrict himself entirely to the question of the Army Reserve. No doubt the hon. and gallant Gentleman was aware that among the items in the evidence on which the Committee of the present year had laid stress, were the strong recommendations made by competent mili-

tary authorities that the Army Reserve could not be in a satisfactory state, or, at any rate, that they were not aware that they could be in a satisfactory state unless some proper means were adopted for calling them out. From all the evidence which reached him (Mr. E. Stanhope), he was sure they could rely to a great extent upon the Infantry Reserve. When called out, the Infantry Reserve came up well, and was found to be adequate to the services required of it. It was, however, somewhat different with the Artillery and Cavalry Reserves. Though the hon. and gallant Gentleman had quoted the evidence of their late lamented friend, Colonel Duncan, on the subject, he had not referred to the evidence of a much higher authority, which he might have done with advantage. Lord Wolseley had dissented from the view that the Cavalry and Artillery Reserves were useless, although he had admitted that it might be desirable to test them by calling them out. There were many difficulties in the way of calling out the Reserves. Everyone knew perfectly well that if they were to call out the whole of the Army Reserve at any given period of the year, or, indeed, if they were to call out it every year, they would find that many employers who now took Reserve men into their service would hesitate very much before doing so. If they made a reckless experiment in this way, they would run the risk of discrediting the Reserve and of preventing men from coming into the Army because of the probability that during their period in the Reserve they would have no chance of regular employment. Taking into consideration the evidence which had been brought before them, and the opinions expressed by high military authorities, they had come to the conclusion at the War Office that they ought to proceed carefully and cautiously in experimenting on this question. He proposed to make a suggestion to his Colleagues which would have the effect of increasing the official information about the Reserves, without incurring the danger which would undoubtedly arise from a frequent calling out of the men.

Vote *agreed to.*

(5.) £845,600, Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he had put an Amendment on the Paper to this Vote—an Amendment which he should like to have moved on Vote 1. He did not intend to press the Amendment however, and would, therefore, merely allude to it. Observations had been made upon the subject with which he wished to deal, on the Vote just agreed to. The recommendation he wished to make had been prevented by the establishment of the betwixt and between system six or seven years ago. He thought that they ought to have a real long service and a real short service Army—that they should have a long service Army established in India. The hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for Galway (Colonel Nolan) had told them that they would certainly gain by that system. They would have a large Reserve, for they then would get, as Lord Wolseley had pointed out, a much larger number of men to enlist for short service if they knew they were not liable to be sent to India. However, he did not wish to press that point. He only desired to say a word, with a Radical view of the whole question of our Army defence, which arose on a particular point of the Militia Reserve. The moral he had drawn from the recent Naval Manœuvres was that no Navy which we were likely to have under the present circumstances of this wicked world, would be a sufficient defence, and, without awaiting the arrival of the Millenium, we must increase our land forces at home. He thought it was clear that we could not expect that any reasonable Navy we might have would be able to protect all our different ports and our naval stations in the event of war breaking out. Certainly it could not be done by gunboats or torpedo boats, and panics would be sure to arise as they had in the case of a Scotch town not long ago, which was shelled and bombarded whilst the people were at church. He maintained that they required not so much an increase in our Navy as an increase in the land forces at home, and this was a point upon which he should like to say a few words. His view was that we should have that which we had not now—a defensive force at home, each locality having as strong a body of men as was necessary to defend it from the sudden incursion of an enemy.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must point out to the hon. Member the fact that he is

travelling far outside the Vote now before the Committee.

COLONEL NOLAN, on the point of Order, said, it had been an understanding for the last 16 or 17 years that on the Clothing Vote they could go into the general question of military defence. A regular arrangement upon this subject was usually made at the beginning of the year. They were now in the month of December, and they seemed to have forgotten what happened last March, and this showed how inconvenient it was to have such a prolonged Session. He should like to know whether they were not to be allowed to have a general talk on Army matters on the subject of the Clothing Vote.

THE CHAIRMAN said, it was an understanding frequently arrived at from Session to Session to allow the first Vote to be taken, and to have a general discussion upon a subsequent Vote. He did not think that such an understanding had been come to this Session, but even if it had it seemed to him that the point the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) was raising was one which he would not be entitled to raise on the present Vote.

MR. BRODRICK said, that the understanding arrived at this year was — that Vote 1 being agreed to, a general discussion should take place upon Vote 12—the Vote for Stores.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he thought the understanding was that a discussion should take place upon Vote 11.

CAPTAIN COTTON (Chester, Wirral) said, he trusted the authorities at the War Office would consider, during the Recess, the desirability of providing better clothing in the matter of appearance and cut of the Royal Artillery. He thought he should be best consulting the convenience of the Committee if he did not enter fully into the question now. If the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for War would give him a promise that he would talk the matter over with him, he would not do more than mention the subject in this way.

MR. BRODRICK said, his right hon. Friend the Secretary for War would have great pleasure in going into this question with the hon. and gallant Member. He was fully aware that some questions had been raised as to the clothing of the Artillery, and the matter should certainly be looked into.

Vote *agreed to.*

(6.) £119,800, Establishments for Military Education.

(7.) £68,600, Miscellaneous Effective Services.

CAPTAIN SELWYN (Cambridge, Wisbeach) said, he saw that under this Vote there was money asked for for Military Attachés abroad. He should like to draw attention to the fact that we had now two Military Attachés—one in Paris and one in Berlin, who seemed to have been holding their appointments for a considerable time, but whom he believed were shortly to give up their appointments and return to their regiments. He wanted to ask the Government if they thought that officers who were absent from their regiments for a considerable period—for eight or 10 years—and who had lost touch with their regiments, should be brought back to command them? There was a general feeling amongst officers in the Army that if a man was away from his regiment for a protracted period, care should be taken that he should not be suddenly brought back into the important position of commanding officer of his regiment.

COLONEL NOLAN said, he was quite aware that officers liked Home Rule inside a regiment, and liked to have an officer whom they knew to command them. But if the Government abolished the present system they would have to abolish Military Attachés altogether. They would not get a good officer to act as Military Attaché if the fact of his accepting such a post was to cut him off from his regiment. They had better do one of two things—namely, if the officers employed as Military Attachés were capable men to keep them in touch with the Service, or else abolish Military Attachés altogether. If they told an officer to whom they offered the post of Military Attaché that he would never have the chance of commanding a regiment, and never have the chance of becoming a General, they would never be able to induce an officer to take the post of Military Attaché.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he agreed with the observations of the hon. and

gallant Gentleman the Member for North Galway. He should like to add that it would not be right to allow an officer to be absent from his regiment as Military Attaché, and then to allow him to return to the commanding of a regiment, unless the Commander-in-Chief was fully notified that such officer was quite competent to command his regiment. In the cases mentioned he could assure the Committee that the Commander-in-Chief would not recommend that these officers should be allowed to return to their regiments unless he was thoroughly satisfied of their competency.

DR. TANNER said, he should like to know how it was that there was an increase of £620 in the pay of the Military Attachés abroad. Was this in consequence of an increase in the number of Military Attachés? If so, what was the increase, and what was the object of it? And there was another point about which he should like to put a question. There was an increase of £242 under the head "Miscellaneous." It was a very easy thing, when they found that there had been an increase in some small matters, to bring the items together and put them under such a head as this. He was of opinion that the sooner these "Miscellaneous" headings were done away with the better. The country should know for what specific purpose the money had been expended.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, that increase had arisen from the temporary employment of an officer as Military Attaché in Italy. Great importance was attached to our having a representative in Italy for the purpose of observing the great advance which that country had made in warlike operations and *materiel*, and in the organization of her army. We had a Military Attaché at Rome for the purpose of giving information on these matters. With regard to the amount under the head "Miscellaneous," he could offer no explanation.

DR. TANNER, said he hoped the hon. Gentleman would excuse him for calling attention to the increase under the head of "Miscellaneous." It was the second increase in the Vote. If he might be permitted to say so, in order to save time in future discussions upon these subjects, it would be as well to put an end to left-hand statements across the Table. If they could have an explanation of these increases put in the Estimates themselves there would be no occasion to ask for explanations.

Vote *agreed to.*

(8.) £257,900, War Office.

COLONEL NOLAN said, he wished to draw attention to an important subject which would come properly under this Vote, which came under the head of "Director of Contracts." He had no fault to find in any way with the present Director of Contracts, but only with the policy of the Department. It was only fair to say that the policy of the Director of Contracts was really the policy of the War Office and the Government. Though the Director of Contracts was in charge of the matter, the subject, in one way, was too big for him, and though he (Colonel Nolan) was discussing the point on the salary of this official, he did not wish to bring any personal charge against him. He desired, however, to say that in the matter of contracts there was a great waste of public money. A large amount of war material which was obtained in the Department of the Director of Contracts was purchased by open competition—such things as hay, oats, straw, bread, and meat. These things they procured at the cheapest rate; but there was another large portion of material to follow, amounting to more than £1,000,000 a-year, which was not obtained by open tender. They had obtained the evidence of the Director of Contracts with regard to this system of procuring supplies, and it seemed that in the case of the expenditure of this £1,000,000 they paid for a large number of articles prices very much above the cost of manufacture. These articles were chiefly guns, gun-carriages, material for field batteries, metal, and hundreds of other articles—even such a thing as coke at one time was obtained without open tender. So far as coal and coke were concerned, however, the system had been modified, because it was admitted on all hands to be a scandal that such things as those should not be put to open contract. Now, the moral effect of giving away £1,000,000 without open contract opened the door to a great deal of patronage, and without suggesting any improper conduct on the part of the officials, from the foremen upwards, he wished to say

that the sum was far too large to be expended in such a way, for it was possible to distribute it by favour. He did not say that it had been distributed by favour, but there was nothing in the present system to prevent such a distribution. Unfortunately, it was to the interest of the officials in the manufacturing establishments that the present should continue. None of the officials who were appointed heads or subheads of the Department had ever got one penny from this system—certainly not directly, and he did not think they had made anything out of it indirectly. No doubt we were certain to get a good article where there was no open tender, because when we paid 60 or 70 per cent above the cost of manufacture it was obviously to the interest of the person with whom we dealt to supply goods of the best quality. The officers of the Manufacturing Departments, finding the articles of a good quality, did not find it necessary to exercise the same amount of inspection. Therefore, they were perfectly satisfied with the system. They always had the Heads of Departments favourable to the present system. On the other hand, by limiting the number of contractors they prevented some manufacturers who would be willing to supply goods of the best quality at much lower rates from doing business with the Departments. Persons who were not on the list of favoured contractors to whom the Government applied for the material in which they dealt were unable to do business with the Government. It was very difficult to get on the favoured list. His contention was that where they had to purchase a large quantity of material—a quantity exceeding £1,000,000 value a-year—they would always be able to obtain some of it below cost price. The Director General of Artillery had declared in evidence that he would not give much for articles manufactured under cost price, but the price depended upon the market, and it was a fact that they got, even from Sir Joseph Whitworth's manufactory, some articles at a remarkably cheap rate. Besides, every business man knew perfectly well that goods were obtainable at a very cheap rate, if put up to open tender. He did not wish to trespass too long on the time of the Committee, or infringe too much on the understanding entered into at the beginning of the discussion, but there had been a good deal of evidence given on this subject before the Select Committee appointed at the instance of the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill), and a great many people were under the impression that the prices paid in cases where open tender was not insisted upon, were considerably above what would have to be paid under the open tender system. The evidence of experts was that in many cases they could not be certain, by inspection, of the good or bad quality of certain articles. They said that they could not be sure of the quality of the goods unless they could choose the manufacturer; and, further, that, under certain circumstances, there was no time for inspection, and that they must have a manufacturer whom they could trust. Well, the country was now paying £6,000 or £7,000 a-year more for additional officers in the Inspection Department of the Army; it was not too much to say, in fact, that a new Department had been created. Surely, then, it was now possible to properly inspect and test all warlike material. Inspectors, as a rule, had the right of entering into the factories where the articles purchased were being made, and the right of seeing the process of manufacture, and as to whether the goods supplied to the Government were properly made or not. Well, though he could go into this subject at much greater length, he thought the time had come when the Secretary for War should declare to the Director of Contracts that a very large number of contracts should be put up to open competition. Of course, he did not propose that every article should be tendered for, and whenever the Secretary for War wished to exempt any special article from the ordinary rule of open tender, it was only right that he should obtain such article from a particular manufacturer, but he should have a definite reason for doing this. Of course, such a thing as the Maxim machine gun could not be put up to open competition. If they did put it up to open competition, he doubted if they would get as good an article as they could at present. There were plenty of exemptions to the system he advocated, but they would not amount in value to anything like £1,000,000. It certainly

Colonel Nolan

should not be necessary to exempt from open tender such articles as pig-iron, steel, and gun-carriages. Any engineer could turn out a gun-carriage and articles of that kind; but he certainly thought the time had come when the authorities at the War Office should do something in the direction he suggested. They should either adopt a system of open advertisement, or, at all events, modify the present system as far as possible, and put the supply of a large number of articles at present purchased privately on the same footing as hay, oats, bread, and so on.

SIR WILLIAM PLOWDEN (Wolverhampton, W.) said, he had observed on the Notice Paper a Motion to reduce the Vote in the name of the hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Hanbury), who had intended to move a reduction in regard to the Director General of Contracts. Now, he (Sir William Plowden) could not allow this Vote to pass without some comment on the system of contract now in force in the Army Departments. Last year, when he had the honour of being on the Army and Navy Estimates Committee, they came to a point where some information was asked for as to the contracts for shells, and he thought this was an instance which might very properly be brought to the attention of the Committee as illustrating how unsatisfactorily the present system had worked. It was proved that one firm got a contract to supply 7,000 studless shells at £78 per 100, and on the same day, another firm got a contract for the same quality and the same shells at £126 per 100; but that was not all, for the first firm subsequently wrote saying that they had made a mistake, and that the prime cost to them was £112 10*s.* per 100, and they were paid at that price. Well, there is more than this. There is a book called the *Woolwich Vocabulary*, published every three years by Government, which gives the prices of the various Magazine stores, calculated by the Woolwich authorities. In this book the outside price of this particular shell is given as £121. Thus not only was this contract given out the same day to two different parties at two very different prices, but we have also the significant fact that one of these prices is absolutely considerably in excess of what the *Woolwich Vocabulary* gives as the outside cost of production—that is, the No. 2 Balance Sheet price. He (Sir William Plowden) in this matter did not wish to say one word against the Director General of Contracts. He knew nothing about him, but a system which resulted in such facts as this was altogether to be deplored and condemned, and called for amendment as soon as possible. It evidenced one of two things—either that the Director of Contracts was incompetent to discharge the duty he had undertaken, or there was something which had not come out to account for the extraordinary circumstances he had referred to. Other cases similar to the one to which he referred had also been set forth in the Auditor and Controller General's Report on the Army Appropriation Accounts for 1887. And would it be conceived as possible that when the Controller and Auditor General asked for information on these matters, he was at once met by the War Office telling him that he had no business to make such inquiries. They refused to give him the information for which he asked. The Controller and Auditor General said he had a right to ask for the information, but they declined to give it. This official had been quite right in making his application, because he had a Parliamentary function to perform, and it was desirable, if there was anything which could be complained of, that he should bring it under the notice of Parliament in his Annual Report. He trusted some explanation would be forthcoming in this matter.

MR. COCHRANE-BAILLIE said, arising out of what had fallen from the hon. and gallant Member for North Galway (Colonel Nolan), he should like to ask whether the Government would not think it desirable that the contractors who did not supply stores equal to agreement should be liable to some further penalty than that which at present they were liable to. From the Commissions which had sat to inquire into the character of Army stores, especially that of the Egyptian Campaign, it was shown that the supply of hay and other provisions to Her Majesty's forces did not come up to the proper standard. It was shown that in time of war, when the staff had a great deal to do, and were not able to give the goods sent in a thorough inspection,

there was great danger of inferior goods being passed. He therefore thought that contractors who knowingly, or through culpable negligence, allowed goods of an inferior quality to be sent in should be made directly liable to some heavy penalty. At present the only penalty was being placed in the black books of the Government, and it was well known that a firm could easily assume another name and still continue to supply goods to the Government. His observations had reference more particularly to circumstances which transpired in time of war. They could not at such times rely upon having a sufficient body of expert Inspectors to take care that nothing was passed for the supply of the Army which was unfit for use. That was why he thought the contractors should be rendered liable to heavy penalties for supplying articles of bad quality.

MR. BRODRICK said, the Government were anxious to hold all contractors to their engagements to the best of their ability, but when the hon. Member said that contractors who supplied bad goods should be made subject to a heavy penalty, it must be remembered that the penalty the Government at present inflicted for the non-performance, according to the terms of a contract, was a very heavy one, the articles being returned. In this way articles were thrown upon the hands of the contractor, which, in nine cases out of ten, were unsaleable in other quarters. Therefore, the first penalty entailed upon contractors in these cases was a very heavy one, and cost those persons a great deal of money. It had been shown that the goods which had already been rejected had been sent in again, and subsequently passed. That was an important matter, and against such a state of things ample precautions had now been taken. As to contractors dealing under another name, that also was a subject the War Office had directed its eyes upon to the fullest extent. One firm, Messrs. Ross and Co., had been struck off the books of the War Office for infringing the rules in this matter, and he believed they were no longer in business. Everything had been done to prevent goods being brought in under another name. In the case of criminal negligence or a fraud, there was, of course, a legal remedy, and certainly the Government would not scruple to employ it when necessary. As to the remarks of the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Sir William Plowden), it was a little difficult to deal with those questions which were of very old standing, and which were not immediately within their recollection. But the hon. Member asked, why a contract had been entered into to supply shells with one firm at £78 per 100, and with Messrs. Armstrong at £126 per 100. This was a very peculiar case. It was the first time that this other firm had competed for the supply of these shells. Only a trial order had been given, and it was found out that the firm had made a total mistake in the price they had quoted for the articles. They subsequently asked that the price should be altered, and the War Office had consented. With regard to the remarks of the hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for North Galway, the Secretary of State was at one with him as to the desirability of opening up competition wherever it could be done, and they had already done that to a very large extent. He did not think the hon. and gallant Gentleman could have heard the reply which was given to the hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Hanbury) only four or five months ago. With regard to large guns they had, for the first time, called upon every firm who was likely to be able to construct them of the description required, and a large contract had been given to another firm besides Messrs. Armstrong and Messrs. Whitworth. He could not agree with the hon. Member when he spoke of the Inspection Department as a means of decreasing the price. He admitted that a large number of contracts were taken below cost price, but while that was an advantage to the Government in some respects, it also had its dangers, as every business man would agree. He should not like to take the responsibility of giving out a contract in a case where he knew that the manufacturer had undertaken to supply articles below cost price. The result of accepting contracts below cost price was that a large number of articles were passed into the Service which were not fit for use. The establishment of a more efficient system of inspection had had a tendency to run up prices. For articles for which they formerly paid a

sweating price, they were now forced to pay a higher price, and if they got a better article through their inspection, and after due competition, they could not complain of having to pay the cost price and a small percentage over. Having regard to this, they were determined to extend, as far as they could, the system of open contracts. They had increased their list of contractors very largely, and had placed articles on the open list which formerly were purchased privately. That was the course they were pursuing, and would endeavour to pursue as much as possible in the future.

COLONEL NOLAN said, he considered the answer of the hon. Member very satisfactory on the whole. He was aware that these reforms could not be effected with a rush. But he thought the hon. Gentleman was wrong in saying that the inspection had a tendency to run up prices. He thought that the absence of inspection, which was due to private purchase and high prices, had a tendency to keep up those prices. His suggestion was that now that they had better inspection they could afford to have open competition.

COLONEL EYRE (Lincolnshire, Gainsborough) said, he desired to have some information with regard to the pay of shorthand writers in the War Office. He understood that the shorthand writers were paid at the rate of something like two guineas a day, and he understood that they were only employed for some three or four hours during the course of the day.

MAJOR RASCH wished to know whether the Secretary of State for War could give any information as to certain articles having been supplied by foreigners to an English firm. He should also like to know if the War Office would take steps to carry out the plans for employing discharged soldiers in the War Office. If there was a way of putting soldiers in some of these places covered by the item of £6,500, employment would be given to a very meritorious class of men who at the present time needed employment.

MR. E. STANHOPE assured his hon. and gallant Friend that the War Office were desirous of obtaining the assistance of discharged soldiers. At the present time no messenger was appointed who had not been a soldier. He was personally favourable to the appointment of military clerks; and although he was afraid there would not be much additional demand in the War Office, at any rate, for the higher class of clerks, he should be very glad, whenever occasion served, to avail himself of the services of those who had served in the Army. His hon. and gallant Friend had also asked for information respecting the contract lately given to Messrs. Wilkinson. He gave the contract to Messrs. Wilkinson with the sole object of enabling the bayonets to be made in this country. The last contract was, as the hon. and gallant Gentleman knew, carried out at Solingen in Germany; and he (Mr. E. Stanhope) was very anxious that bayonets in future should be made in this country, and accordingly he gave the contract to Messrs. Wilkinson. As to what had happened since, he was dependent upon the statement of Messrs. Wilkinson. That firm assured him, however, that they had done their utmost to obtain English workmen qualified to do the work required. They were gradually obtaining a staff of competent English workmen; and he was confident that, before any long time had elapsed, they would find it possible to obtain in this country all the labour connected with the making of bayonets. So far as regarded the importation of any foreign weapons, instead of providing weapons made in this country, he had no evidence before him to show that Messrs. Wilkinson had not made the bayonets in this country. Certain evidence had been tendered to him, which he was now examining, but so far as the matter went at present he had no evidence to satisfy him that the weapons Messrs. Wilkinson were now furnishing us with had not been made in England. If it should turn out that the weapons had been imported from abroad, and given to us as weapons made in this country, of course he should have to consider what action he should take upon the contract. He was asked by his hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Gainsborough (Colonel Eyre) a question concerning the employment of shorthand writers by the War Department. He was glad to say that they did not often have to avail themselves of the services of professional shorthand writers. However, whenever it was requisite they employed shorthand

writers outside at the recognized scale of remuneration. But, fortunately, several clerks in the War Office could write shorthand, and their services as shorthand writers were available without any extra cost to the State.

MR. THEODORE FRY (Darlington) said, there was one question he desired to ask the Secretary of State for War upon the salary of the Director of Artillery and Stores, and that was with reference to melinite, the explosive now used so much by the French Government. He would like to know whether any experiments with the explosive had been made in this country, and, if so, whether the results of the experiments were likely to lead to the adoption of the explosive by this country.

THE CHAIRMAN: That subject cannot be dealt with on this Vote.

Vote *agreed to.*

(9.) £17,200, Rewards for Distinguished Services.

(10.) £74,400, Half Pay.

MR. PICTON said, he could not allow this Vote to pass without expressing the very earnest hope that the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for War would, before next Session, give very careful attention to the evidence given before the Select Committee upon Army Estimates, and would endeavour to do something to lessen the abuse which most Members recognized as existing in the present system, consisting in the employment of a very much larger number of general officers than we could possibly find work for. They had it upon the highest military authority that there were 109 generals for whom no work could be found, and they also had it on good authority that in other Armies no one was promoted to the rank of general officer until there was need for his services in that capacity. It was said that an Army like ours, which was employed in all parts of the world, was obliged to have a large number of generals. He could recognize the force of that argument; but, at the same time, to have 109 generals more than we wanted was rather too large a reserve.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, he had not a word of complaint to say in regard to the statement of the hon. Gentleman, who had put perfectly correctly before the Committee the issue raised before the Committee on Army Estimates. He had already assured the Committee that the matter was engaging his earnest attention; and, indeed, he believed he should be able to present to the House with the next Estimates a scheme dealing with this question.

Vote *agreed to.*

(11.) £1,196,200, Retired Pay, &c.

SIR FREDERICK FITZWYGRAM (Hants, Fareham) said, that although this Vote was to be discussed fully next year, he wished to say now that, in his opinion, we were on the wrong tack as regarded retired pay. Our system was to give increased retired pay for increased service; while, on the other hand, we were compelling young men to retire because we induced, by increased retiring allowances, older men to stay on. It seemed to him that this system was entirely wrong, and he ventured to suggest another system, exactly the reverse of the present system—namely, a maximum pension to be given at a fixed age, say at 45 years of age, irrespective of rank; but to allow any officer to remain on, irrespective of rank, up to the age of 55, if, in the opinion of the Inspecting General, the officer remained so long efficient, no increase of pension whatever being given for increased length of service. The advantages which he thought would ensue from this scheme were these. In the first place, we would get rid of the very great grievance of compulsory retirement, for it was not good for the Army to have a number of men going about complaining of the result of their military service. Secondly, we should very largely decrease the pension list—he was not an actuary, but it seemed to him certain that if the maximum pension were fixed at £300 a-year, there must be a decrease of the pension list; and, thirdly, we would get rid of the drones, for there were drones in the Army as well as in other services. The effect would be, in his opinion, that men who did not take a real interest in the military profession, who were never likely to get on, never likely to hold high office, would very soon accept the maximum retiring pension of £300; while, on the other hand, we would retain the services of the best men, those who really took an interest in military affairs, for they would be induced to stay on by the prospect of

promotion to high place and to the higher pay. There was nothing at all new or novel in this proposal; it had been the system of the Indian Civil Service for very many years past. In that great Civil Service there was a maximum pension after a service of 24 years, but a man could stay on as long as he liked, but he did not receive any higher pension. The result of that system had been that the men who were not likely to hold high office—he did not wish to use any uncivil word—but the inferior men, as a rule, came home, while the best men were retained in the Service by the prospect—in fact, the certainty—of high pay and higher office. The Indian Civil Service, especially in its upper branches, was admitted on all hands to be a very efficient and effective Service, and he believed it derived its main efficiency from the system which had existed for many years past of a maximum retiring pension. In the Indian Local Army exactly the opposite system prevailed. The pension increased by grades every five years, until, after 37 years' service, it reached the enormous sum of £1,150 a-year. The result of that system was that every man determined, however little interest he took in his profession—in fact, the more idle a man was the more he determined, if possible, to stay on, in order to earn every five years a higher pension, and perhaps ultimately, by 37 years' service, to attain the maximum pension of £1,150. The expense to the Exchequer of this system was enormous; while, on the other hand, it led to great and increasing inefficiency in the upper ranks of the Indian Local Army. The upper ranks of that Army were choked by old and inefficient men. He proposed, in regard to our own Army, a system exactly contrary to that, because he believed the system he proposed would largely decrease the cost of pensions, give much greater satisfaction to the retiring officers, and probably largely increase the efficiency of the Service.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he could not altogether accept the view the hon. and gallant Gentleman had taken with regard to the Indian Civil Service, but he did accept the hon. and gallant Gentleman's view that the Indian Army Services were shockingly mismanaged. When the hon. and gallant Gentleman said that the Indian Civil Service system was altogether successful, he (Sir George Campbell) was not quite sure of it. He was a little afraid that the system of large pensions drove young men out of the Service; that it was not altogether the inefficient men who left the Service. Some men might think they could do better elsewhere, and might, therefore, be willing to accept the maximum pension of £300. What he wanted to say particularly, however, was that he shared the hon. and gallant Gentleman's view as to the extreme necessity of having an efficient Home Army; and he wished to ascertain whether the Government had done anything to insure the utilization of the services of retired officers to whom the country was paying annually enormous sums? Constant complaints were made of the deficiency among Militia and Volunteer officers, and he had always insisted that, if the nation paid large sums by way of retired allowances to officers, it should be able to insist in practice—he believed it did in theory—that the services of the retired officers should be at the disposal of the country. He was strongly of opinion that in the present state of the world, the silver streak having become somewhat effaced, we required a very strong defensive Army. We ought to get something for our money. If pensions were paid to officers, those officers ought to be still available. He thought there was great danger in commuting pensions, because when an officer had commuted his pension the country had no hold on him.

MR. BRODRICK said, that if officers left the Service at an early age, on a considerable pension, their services were available in case of emergency up to the age of 55. That was a condition under which officers received their pensions, and that was a condition Her Majesty's Government intended to hold them to. He inferred that the hon. Gentleman (Sir George Campbell) would not allow officers to commute their pensions until they had attained the age of 55; that subject had received the attention of the War Office, and they were now in communication with the Treasury in regard to it. They were framing rules against such commutation, and he thought that very shortly they would be in a position to make a statement upon the question.

His hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Fareham (General Sir Frederick FitzWygram) was no doubt aware that this Vote had been the subject of very great study and concern to the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for War. The hon. and gallant Gentleman had made some extremely valuable suggestions; but, as he was aware, it was not the intention of the Department to leave the Vote in its present condition if they could help it. They were, however, bound to fulfil existing engagements with officers who had already retired. They were desirous of causing no stagnation in promotion in the Army; and his right hon. Friend had proposals before him with the view of preventing and checking the continuous increase of this Vote, and, if possible, of diminishing it substantially as time went on.

Vote *agreed to.*

(12.) £126,700, Widows' Pensions, &c.

(13.) £14,700, Pensions for Wounds.

(14.) £31,300, Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.

(15.) £178,300, Superannuation Allowances.

(16.) £44,900, Retired Allowances, &c. to Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Forces.

(17.) £38,000, Ordnance Factories.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

Committee to sit again *To-morrow.*

SUPPLY.—REPORT.

Resolutions [13th December] *reported.*

MR. W. M'ARTHUR (Cornwall), Mid, St. Austell) asked for an explanation of the additional outlay made in respect of naval prisoners for chaplain, surgeon, and building at Bodmin Prison.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing) said, it was found that the gaol was insufficient to accommodate all the prisoners, and alterations had to be made. When it could be done they had utilized the existing staff, and the doctor was paid £50 a-year extra for attending to the naval prisoners. It was, of course, desirable and necessary to separate the men, who had only been guilty of breach of discipline, from the ordinary prisoners. The Government, however, would do their best to effect economies in the management of the gaol.

Resolutions *agreed to.*

QUESTIONS.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

In reply to Mr. ESSLEMONT (Aberdeen, E.),

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, the remaining Scotch Estimates would be taken at 12 o'clock to-morrow. He had undertaken that Class V. should be taken on Monday, and the Revenue Votes on Tuesday. The remaining Irish Votes would also be taken on Tuesday.

MR. HENRY H. FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) suggested that the Revenue Votes should be taken on Monday.

MR. W. H. SMITH said, he should most desire that they should; but he was under a promise that they would be taken on Tuesday. It would be greatly for the convenience of the House, and the Irish Estimates might then be taken first on Tuesday.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) hoped the House would not be kept very late on Monday.

MR. W. H. SMITH said, he could not make any promise. It ought to be borne in mind by hon. Members that there would be another opportunity of discussing these Estimates within three months.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) asked, whether the House would adjourn at 6 o'clock to-morrow?

MR. W. H. SMITH said, no such arrangement could be made.

MR. CHILDERS (Edinburgh, S.) said, he hoped the House would not be kept sitting till a late hour to-morrow.

MR. W. H. SMITH said, there again he must appeal to the House. He was sure the House desired to show consideration to the officers and the Speaker, and that it would do all in its power to facilitate the progress of Business, so that the Sitting might not be unduly

prolonged; but a fixed hour of closing did afford an opportunity to any individual to stop the Business, which the Government did not think anyone ought to possess at that period of the Session.

MR. HUNTER entered his protest against continuing the Sitting to-morrow after 6 o'clock, and he moved that the Wednesday Rule should apply to the Saturday Sitting.

MR. SPEAKER said, that it was not competent for the hon. Member to make that Motion.

MR. W. H. SMITH appealed to the hon. Member not to set himself against the feeling of the majority of the House. There was no desire whatever to protract the Sitting beyond getting through the necessary Business, which, in the opinion of the majority, could be got through without unduly protracting the Sitting. He therefore appealed to the hon. Gentleman, and those who thought with him, to do their best to facilitate the Business, so that the Sitting might not be protracted.

MR. ESSLEMONT said, they wished to do all in their power to facilitate the Business of the House; but they did not wish to be placed in the position of discussing the Scotch Votes to-morrow up to an intolerably late hour, or of not discussing them at all.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked, whether it was not competent for a private Member to move that the Wednesday Rule should apply to Saturday?

MR. SPEAKER said, it could not be done without due Notice. Usually this matter had been left to the Government; and the hon. Member would observe that if a private Member were to put down a Notice of Motion it would have no precedence, and therefore it could come to nothing.

MR. HUNTER: Was Notice given by the Government that the Wednesday Rule should not apply to the Sitting to-morrow?

MR. SPEAKER said, there was no Motion before the House.

The House suspended its Sitting at twenty-five minutes before Seven of the clock.

The House resumed its Sitting at Nine of the clock.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY BILL.—[BILL 76.]

(Mr. James Stevenson, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Cozens-Hardy.)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. J. C. STEVENSON (South Shields), in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that although he had had charge of the Bill since 1879, this was the first opportunity afforded him of taking the sense of the House upon the direct issue as to whether it should be read a second time or not. Before the Rules of Procedure were amended, this and many other important measures were prevented from coming to a direct issue in the House. He believed, however, that if the Rules now in operation had been in force in recent years there would now have been, in some shape or other, a Sunday Closing Bill on the Statute Book of this country. The fact that they had now obtained an evening for the discussion of the Bill at the end of a crowded Session of Parliament was itself a proof of the importance of the subject; and he thanked the Government for the hearty way in which they had discharged, at great inconvenience to themselves, their obligation under which they promised to provide an opportunity for a debate upon the second reading. The Prime Minister some time ago described this question as a burning question. This was an accurate description; but it would continue to burn until it had burned itself out by the passing of the legislation that was demanded. Many millions of the people of this country had an intense desire to see this question settled; and the only way to satisfy their demands was to legislate on the lines of the Bill now before the House. It was a monstrous anomaly that public-houses should be allowed to remain open while other places of business were closed on Sundays. The supporters of this movement did not expect that they would all at once reach the end which they had in view. Their desire was rather to keep the question to the front, and take what they could get until the full measure was applied

to the whole country, which would break down the monopoly by which a single business was allowed to remain open on Sundays, and that business one which offered great temptation to people to waste their money and bring discredit upon themselves and misery upon their families. He might say at once that he did not expect to be able to apply the Bill to London. He was always ready to admit that London was in a peculiar position, being, from its great mass of inhabitants, a kingdom in itself, and in this, as in other matters, he thought the legislation for London should be specially applicable to London itself. London, therefore, might be regarded as altogether outside the scope of the Bill. As to the large towns, he believed that public opinion was ripe upon the subject, and that they were ready for the total closing of public-houses. In 1886 he carried an Amendment in Committee on the Bill of the hon. Member for the Barnard Castle Division of Durham (Sir Joseph Pease) for total Sunday closing all over England, except the Metropolis; but the Dissolution of Parliament, which shortly followed, put an end to the further progress of that Bill. If this House should take a different view, he hoped that hon. Members in Committee would propose such Amendments as would give what they thought the large towns were ready for. With regard to the rural districts, he did not think that anyone would deny that they were prepared for the total closing of public-houses on Sundays, and he believed that the publicans themselves were exceedingly anxious to have the Bill passed. He might mention in passing that the Church of England Temperance Society had issued a circular in which they expressed the hope that the second reading of the Bill would be strongly supported that night. Some people looked upon the measure as one of coercion; but he regarded it as a measure of liberation. It would set free on Sundays some 200,000 or 300,000 people who were engaged in the liquor trade—barmen and barmaids, a class which, perhaps more than any other class, required rest on that day. They heard a great deal about the nine hours' movement, and they knew that the labouring classes now worked 54 hours a week; but those who were engaged in the liquor trade worked 108 hours a week, and the man who would have his glass of beer on Sunday deprived these people of health, comfort, rest, and the opportunity of getting moral and intellectual improvement. He had received a letter from a barman, who said he had not had a Sunday for over 20 years, and that it was "simply miserable." There was no plea of real necessity in the matter, though there might be one of slight convenience. The House had been too long in responding to the demand of the public for Sunday closing. Lord Cross, when Home Secretary, received a Memorial on the subject, signed by upwards of 14,457 ministers of religion belonging to all Churches. In 1882 a declaration, signed by 3,598 County and Borough Magistrates, was presented to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for MidLothian; and in 1883 there were sent to the House Petitions signed by 1,493,097 people, praying, not for a compromise, but for the Bill now before them. Petitions in favour of the Bill were also forwarded by 116 Town Councils and 362 Boards of Guardians. Last year a very interesting Memorial on the question was presented to Her Majesty, on the occasion of Her Jubilee, signed by 1,132,608 mothers and daughters of England. He said, therefore, that if the House withheld that measure from the people, it would be withholding from them that which the people desired. A canvass of householders of the country had been made with a view to ascertain their opinions on that subject, and out of about 1,000,000 householders, 883,000 had asked that public-houses should be closed during the whole of Sunday. There could be no doubt that the opinion of the country, as it had been expressed in different ways, was in favour of that important change. An overwhelming majority of those who were most interested in the question demanded that that measure should be passed. Up to 1839 there was no Sunday closing at all, except during Divine Service, and it so happened that it took place first in London, then in Liverpool, and afterwards in Manchester and Newcastle. The whole of the householders of the country were now represented in that House, which was more democratic than it had been before; and he urged that the House should now make up for the negligence of the past in that

matter, and confer on the people that great boon which had been too long delayed, and which they so earnestly desired. All the temperance reformers, all who worked in Sunday Schools, or who were engaged in any way in promoting the welfare of the great body of the people, said that drink was one of the worst obstacles to the success of their labours, and that the most ready mode of diminishing the evils of drink was to deal with that question of Sunday closing. Scotland had had the advantage of a Sunday Closing Act for 34 years, and he did not think that the voice of a single Scotch Member would be raised for the repeal of that measure. Ireland and Wales had also legislation of that kind; and though in the case of Wales there had been some friction, yet they could hardly expect to have a great change of that description carried out without some amount of trouble or friction. And whose fault was that? It was the fault of Parliament, which had allowed the habit to be created, and the evils of Sunday drinking to go on so long; and he asked, would the trouble be made less by further delaying that beneficial change? He had a circular from the Band of Hope Union, which had 1,718,000 young persons under 21 years of age connected with their organization, and they were convinced that thousands of young persons, being at leisure on Sunday, were exposed to special danger from the bad habit of frequenting public-houses, and that, in the interests of the sobriety of the country, those houses ought to be closed on Sunday. In 1880 he carried a Resolution, by a majority of 36, declaring that the time had come for a measure of that kind being undertaken. He was glad that the present Government had this year done something in regard to Sunday closing by introducing Clause 9 in their County Government Bill; but that had been withdrawn, so that at present there was no measure with that object except the Bill which he now asked the House to read a second time, in order to prove that, in their opinion, such legislation was urgently called for and ought not to be delayed. This was not a question which should be left to private Members, and he found fault with Governments on both sides for having neglected it so long. If the Government thought the Bill went too far, he invited them to bring one in themselves on lines which they could approve. He would now refer to a circular issued by the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Association. He believed that a copy had been sent to Members of the House, but by some accident he had not received one. That Association had got up Petitions this Session against the Bill, and the figures were rather peculiar, there being only 603,887 signatures to the Petitions. Now, he understood there were 100,000 public-houses in England, and, that being so, there were only about six signatures to each public-house—which was not a very wide expression of opinion when compared with that on the other side. To the Petitions of the licensed victuallers themselves there were 8,122 signatures, and as there were 100,000 public-houses, that was only 8 per cent of the whole number, which showed that the publicans themselves were really in favour of working only six days a week like other people. But Petitions from public-house counters had no moral value compared with those from self-denying people who had no interests of their own to serve. Upon the subject of compensation, which the Association claimed in the event of Sunday closing being enacted, the House had already delivered its judgment, for it decided against compensation in the Irish Sunday Closing Bill. There was one argument against his proposal with which he wished to deal. He had heard hon. Gentlemen say that they would never vote for shutting up public-houses in the East End unless the clubs in the West End were shut up also. Who wanted the public-houses in the East of London to be shut? It was the people in the East End. They did not care whether the public-houses in Pall Mall were shut or not; it was the houses at their own doors which they desired to be shut, and from which they suffered. He should be glad to give any Sunday Closing Bill which contained a clause dealing with the West End clubs his support. The wives of the working men in the East of London had said that they did not care about the West End clubs. They did not lose their Sunday dinners because of the opening of those clubs, but they lost their dinners in consequence of the public-houses at their own doors being open; and that

seemed to him to be the practical view to take. He feared that the governing classes of this country did not thoroughly understand and appreciate the wants of those who were farther removed from them in social rank. ["Oh, oh!"] In support of this view he might quote the opinion of Cardinal Manning to the effect that the governing classes were too far removed from the life of the people to be conscious of the immensity of the evils which existed beyond their own level in life. Dealing with the Amendments which had been placed on the Paper, he said that he was not so anxious for the mode of carrying out his object as he was that something should be done in the direction he had indicated. When the responsible Government of the day brought in a Bill for dealing with this matter in a particular way, although they did not see fit to persevere with the particular clause, he was one of those who voted for its continuance in the Bill. He did not see how the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) could help them very much, and he suggested to the hon. Member for Oxford University (Mr. J. G. Talbot) that he ought to vote for the second reading of the Bill, and endeavour to amend it in Committee. If the hon. Member would bring forward a Bill on the lines of his Resolution he should vote for it and try to amend it in Committee afterwards. The result of no discussion in Parliament this Session was looked for with greater anxiety than the discussion and decision of that night. The people would look to see whether the House had listened to their earnest cry to stop this temptation on the only day in the week when they had most money to spend and most leisure to spend it—a temptation which brought numerous evils in its train, and which those people felt so acutely. He concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. J. C. Stevenson.*)

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton), in rising to move—

"That this House is of opinion that it would be more conducive to the interests of temperance and to the principle of local self-government that the question of Sunday Closing should be relegated to the decision of the inhabitants of the localities in which the public-houses are situated,"

said, that his Amendment was not designed in a hostile spirit to the cause of temperance. On the contrary, although he was not a member of any Band of Hope, he was a practical teetotaller; and he could assure his hon. Friend that he sympathized greatly with him and wished him success in the cause which he and others in the House had made their speciality. He considered, however, that his hon. Friend and those who were acting with him were making a great tactical mistake in the course which they were taking at the present time. He thought it was a pity that this Bill should have been brought forward at a time when real success was close at hand. Zeal was sometimes somewhat compromising, and it was so here. It would be a matter of great regret, when they were near the goal which they sought to attain, were they to fail owing to a tactical error. What was the principle at the bottom of the crusade hon. Gentlemen had undertaken against intemperance? As far as he understood it was this—that the whole question of the regulation of the liquor traffic was essentially a local one, and that the inhabitants of the locality were the persons to decide whether any spirituous liquor was to be sold within their locality, and, if so, under what conditions. For a long time this principle was successfully contested in the House by those who feared that if it were adopted it would greatly diminish and eventually destroy the liquor traffic; but of late years it had advanced greatly. In 1880, 1881, and 1883, the hon. Member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) passed Resolutions in favour of the principle of Local Option. In 1885, Lord Salisbury declared in a speech at Newport that he considered this question of Sunday closing or opening of public-houses was a local one, and that he was in favour of the locality deciding. In this present Session, the Government, acting on this view of Lord Salisbury, introduced the Local Government Bill, creating local elective councils. There were two clauses in the Bill dealing with the liquor traffic. By the first clause any locality being a county, town, or borough, was enabled to suppress public-houses at their will, but that

was coupled with a scale of compensation in case they did so that rendered the permission perfectly nugatory. Both sides of the House thought that that was a mistake, because it laid down the principle, in defiance of the existing decisions of the Courts of Law, that a publican had a freehold in his property. By the concurrent agreement of both sides of the House this clause was withdrawn. The second clause allowed the locality to deal with the Sunday Closing Question; but the one clause was not dependent on the other, except in this way—that in the first a huge bribe was given to the publican. The Government did not wish to offend the publicans, and the publicans were not satisfied without a *quid pro quo*. There was, however, a difficulty in the way. The Government had not a majority of their own supporters in the House. There were some Liberal Unionist supporters of the Government, who happened to be very strong temperance advocates, and they did not know exactly what to do. They wanted some excuse to be allowed to show their subserviency to the Government at the expense of their temperance principles. Therefore it was agreed that if those Liberal Unionist temperance advocates would vote for the withdrawal of the clause in the Local Government Bill an opportunity would be given to parade their temperance views by giving an absolutely barren vote on the Bill of his hon. Friend. The great negotiator on this subject was his hon. Friend the Member for Barrow-in-Furness (Mr. Caine), who voted against what he had formerly advocated because he had bargained away his vote, and who brought his hon. Friend behind him and others into the Lobby with him. Where was the hon. Member for Barrow now? [An hon. MEMBER: In India.] No doubt, then, his hon. Friend was persuading the 250,000,000 people of that country that the great chief whom he followed so subserviently was right in describing them as nothing but black men. When the Liberals voted against the withdrawal of the clause they meant that all regulations in regard to the liquor traffic ought to be local questions. Now, however, it was proposed that they should declare that this particular question was an Imperial one. He was not a very great believer in consistency in Parliament; but still he liked to be consistent, at least, during the Session. His hon. Friend the Member for South Shields had urged that this question had been Imperially decided before. As to the Forbes Mackenzie Act, it was passed because a majority of the Scotch people were in favour of it. Under that Act no public-house, but only hotels, could be opened on Sunday *bonâ fide* for travellers; but his hon. Friend did not go quite so far, for he had put in his Bill a note which stated that matters should remain as they were with regard to *bonâ fide* travellers and lodgers. Then they had passed the Welsh Act, and also the Cornwall Bill, which was rejected by the House of Lords. At that time, however, there were no local councils. Would the Welsh Act have been passed if there had been a majority of Welsh Members opposed to it? It was passed for Wales because there was in that country a consensus of opinion in favour of its being passed. The present Bill was for England; and he very much doubted whether a majority of the English Members were in favour of it. ["Hear, hear!"] There were Scotch and Welsh Members who would vote for it; but would it be fair and legitimate to pass this Bill, which was a local Bill for England, against the wish of a majority of the English Members, by the votes of Scotch and Welsh Members, who had absolutely nothing to do with the matter? The hon. Member for South Shields said there was a majority in this country in favour of his proposal, and he endeavoured to prove that by telling them the number of Petitions which had been signed. He (Mr. Labouchere) had presented many Petitions, from many quarters, and upon many matters, at the request of his constituents and others, but for his part he was no believer in Petitions, for he knew very well how they were got up, for or against a measure. He should require a great deal more satisfactory evidence than Petitions, even if signed by a million of the wives, daughters, and husbands of England, to believe that there was a majority of the people in favour of the Bill. His hon. Friend had told them that a resolution had been signed by 1,020,000 householders, but there were about 6,000,000 householders in England. Therefore, if those figures

were to be taken as a test, they proved rather the contrary to what his hon. Friend said. It was said that the Petitioners were circularized. By whom were they circularized? By people who knew the localities, and the people they were circularizing, and who knew what the answers would be.

MR. J. C. STEVENSON, interposing, remarked that whole localities were taken.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he entirely agreed with his hon. Friend that certain localities were in favour of Sunday closing; but the gentlemen who got up the Petitions chose their localities in which they thought they could get a majority. Supposing there were a majority of the English Members in favour of it he should bow to their decision, but he should have great hesitation in forming one of the majority. They had just passed a Bill giving large local powers to the County Councils. Hon. Members on that side of the House, in supporting it, recognized the fact that this Sunday Closing Question was a matter which regarded the Local Councils rather than that House. It was not their business, immediately after having created those County Councils, to trench upon what they had asserted to be their attributes; their desire was that their powers should be greater than they were. In voting for the proposal of his hon. Friends, they would be making a direct attack upon the principle of local self-government. He should vote against the Bill, as a teetotaller, himself. [*Laughter.*] Yes; he was a teetotaller. He was one of the strongest advocates, and also a practical advocate, of teetotalism; but as a teetotaler he should vote against the Bill upon the ground of expediency. If we gave to the locality the right to decide upon Sunday closing, we should have no ground to refuse to give them a right to decide on closing on Mondays, Tuesdays, and other days of the week. This was our old friend the thin end of the wedge. Let them get it, and inevitably they must get in a short time the whole Local Option for which his hon. Friend and himself had been struggling for years. He was strongly in favour of all these local rights being reserved to the Local Councils. If one town wished public-houses opened they ought not to be dictated to by others that did not. He wished to leave the matter entirely to the locality. If they really wanted a Bill to prevent persons from going into public-houses on Sunday, it ought not to include the present provision which guaranteed to the *bonâ fide* traveller—one of the most thorough humbugs that ever lived—the right to go three miles off and to spend hours and hours drinking in a public-house. He was in Wales the other day. Five miles from Swansea there was a place called the Mumbles, with a very considerable population, a tramway connecting the two places. On Sunday the cars formed a kind of fair, for half Swansea went out to get drunk at the Mumbles, and half the Mumbles came in to get drunk at Swansea. Again, the hon. Member had laid special stress upon the vast amount of sobriety which would ensue if public-houses were closed on Sundays alone. The hon. Member did not, he supposed, speak from a Sabbatarian point of view, imagining it worse to get drunk on Sunday than on any other day in the week. His position was that wages were paid on Saturday, and that Sunday being a holiday offered more temptations for drinking. But in that case, why not go further, and close public-houses on Saturday also, because there was more drinking and more drunkenness on Saturdays than on Sundays? Therefore, he was going further than his hon. Friend, and, if really his hon. Friend wished to cope with this question, he would leave with the localities the right, not only to close public-houses on Sundays, but on Saturday nights and on other days if they so pleased. His hon. Friend made most extraordinary exemptions from the Bill. The Bill was supposed to be for all England, but a small, trifling village was excepted from its operation—London; and the great towns were also to be excepted if it were thought desirable. What, then, remained of the plan for Sunday closing all over England? Why, it was Local Option. Why did his hon. Friend leave out London? Because the Londoners did not want Sunday closing. He (Mr. Labouchere) did not know why Londoners were to be consulted more than the people anywhere else. Why should not the villagers in the country be allowed to contract themselves out of the Bill in the same way if they did not want Sunday closing? His hon. Friend had knocked the bottom out of his Bill by

saying that he was leaving out London and the large towns——

MR. J. C. STEVENSON explained that what he had proposed was that London should be excluded, and that the House might enact that in the large towns there should be partial, and in the rest of England complete Sunday closing.

MR. LABOUCHERE asked, whether the system of leaving it to the locality was not an infinitely better one than the proposal of his hon. Friend? Then, again, by his Bill the exception was to be very much greater than the rule, if London was to be exempted and the large towns partially exempted. For his part, he believed that the drinking that took place in England was a positive national disgrace, and that the House and the Government shared that disgrace, because, by the existing system of revenue, the State profited by it and practically encouraged it. The only way of dealing with the matter was to stand hard and fast by the old plan of campaign—the principle of Local Option; and it was because he was in favour of that principle in all such restrictions — whether it was Sunday opening or whether it was week-day opening — that he proposed to move the Amendment standing in his name. Water-drinkers were very innocent people — innocent as doves. He wished them to have a little of the wisdom of the serpent. He did profess to be either a dove or a serpent himself. He was a practical man, and he desired legislation on this matter; he wanted restrictions in the matter of public drinking; he wanted the House to put down, if it possibly could, the facilities which were given all over the country for the people to get drink, and he believed they would do that best by what he had already called the old plan of campaign—Local Option. He would urge the House, and the distinguished advocates of the temperance cause themselves, to vote for his Amendment, and then, before long, they would obtain the very legislation for which they had been agitating. But if they stood or fell upon a Bill for the general closing of public-houses on Sunday they would put back the cause of Local Option to the dim and distant future. He begged to move the Amendment which stood in his name.

MR. DILLWYN (Swansea, Town) seconded the Amendment.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That," to the end of the Question, in order to add the words 'this House is of opinion that it would be more conducive to the interests of temperance and to the principle of local self-government that the question of Sunday Closing should be relegated to the decision of the inhabitants of the localities in which the public-houses are situated."—(*Mr. Labouchere,*)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. J. G. TALBOT (Oxford University) said that the hon. Gentleman who had last spoken (Mr. Labouchere), though not adopting a tone of great seriousness, showed that he was practically in accord with the principle advocated by the hon. Member for South Shields (Mr. J. C. Stevenson). He thought that the House could hardly be expected to pass the second reading of a Bill, the promoter of which had declared his intention of accepting, in Committee, Amendments which would entirely change the character of the Bill. The hon. Member was ready to except from the Bill the whole of the Metropolis, but surely that was not the way in which a grave matter of that sort ought to be presented to the House. London was certainly a very important part of the Kingdom, and if the Bill professed to be a Sunday Closing Bill for the whole Kingdom, and if it was at the same time proposed to except London, then they were called upon to vote for a very different measure to that before the House. He was ready to support a Bill such as was brought in by the hon. Baronet the Member for Durham (Sir Joseph Pease) on several occasions in former Parliaments, which was a Bill, he might say, in passing, eminently of a non-Party character. It had been introduced by the hon. Baronet, and was backed by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, then Lord Castlereagh. He referred to the Bill of 1884. If the hon. Member for South Shields had accepted that Bill at the time, and if the Bill had become law, this question would have been settled. He (Mr. J. G. Talbot) considered that the proposal before the House was not a statesmanlike way of dealing with the

question, nor was it according to the practice of Parliament. A Committee of the House of Lords reported on the subject in 1879, and from that Report he would read a few words. It said—

"In England the houses are open (on Sundays) from 12.30 until 2.30, and from 6 to 10; in the Metropolis only from 1 to 3, and from 6 to 11 at night. The Committee are of opinion that the claim of persons employed in the sale of drink to be relieved from Sunday labour is entitled to great weight. Women and young persons are now prohibited by law from working in factories more than 56 hours in the week, while in public-houses in the country they can be kept at work for 108 hours, and in London for 123½ hours. The Committee, believing that public opinion in England is not yet ripe for total closing on Sundays, although it seems to be advancing in that direction"—

the qualification was worthy of notice—

"cannot go so far as to recommend its adoption. They are, however, of opinion that the restrictions already enforced, which have proved efficacious, might be carried still further with advantage, and with the general concurrence of the populations affected. They would recommend, therefore, that licensed houses in the Metropolitan district should be open from 1 to 3 for consumption off the premises only, and from 7 to 11 for consumption on the premises; and in other places from 12.30 to 2·30 for consumption off the premises only, and from 7 to 10 at night for consumption on the premises in populous places, and from 7 to 9 p.m. in other places."

It would be observed that these recommendations fell short of what the hon. Baronet the Member for Durham proposed in his Bill, but he was ready to go beyond the recommendations of the Lords' Committee, and to support the Bill of the hon. Baronet if he would bring it in again. There was a class of persons who ought not to be lost sight of beyond the householders, a great majority of whom, the hon. Member said, were in favour of his Bill. The hon. Gentleman forgot that there was a very large floating population in London and other places whose opinion could not be got at in a census of the kind that had been relied on, and it was very hard that they should have no place of refreshment on Sunday open to them. So serious would be the effect of such a Bill that he did not believe that anybody could carry it out. They could not forget what Lord Cross had said when Home Secretary—that he would not be responsible for the peace of London if such a Bill became law. This was not a Party matter, but a practical matter that should be dealt with on principles of common sense. It was, of course, very desirable to lessen the temptations to drunkenness on a day when there was more leisure, and therefore greater opportunities, for getting drunk. Without dwelling upon the religious question, they all wished, as far as possible, to unite in preserving the sacred character of the day; and there was, he believed, practical unanmity in the House that they must try to do not what they desired, but what was practicable. The hon. Gentleman who proposed the Bill had taken the wind out of his sails by admitting the very restrictions which he sought to establish. If the hon. Gentleman would withdraw the Motion for the second reading and allow his Resolution to stand in its place, that would be the wisest thing that could be done. But, whatever the result of the discussion to-night, he ventured to predict that the consequence would be, in a very short time, that the House would pass some such Bill as was sketched out in the Resolution, which, if the Forms of the House permitted, he would submit as an Amendment.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) said, that though the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) had said that teetotallers were not doves, he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) hoped he took a practical view of the position in which the House was placed to-night. He was not responsible for the Bill of the hon. Member for South Shields, though it was one that went in the direction of the policy he had supported for so many years. He always looked on the second reading of a Bill very much as on a Resolution; you did not go into details; you simply declared the principle. It was the skeleton of a measure, and you clothed it afterwards in Committee with flesh and blood. The principle of this measure was that the trade in drink should be brought into conformity with other trades, and should not be carried on on one day in seven, the Sunday. He would like to guard himself against being supposed to support it on Sabbatarian grounds. He believed that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath, and, if anything, physically, materially, intellectually, or socially benefited mankind, it ought to be carried on upon the Sunday quite as much as upon

any other day, perhaps more so. He felt as indignant as anyone when he saw the people of this country shut out from Museums and Parks on Sunday while all those public-houses were open to tempt them in. He knew that many Gentlemen on the other side of the House thought that the consumption of drink on Sunday was a kind of religious ceremony. He saw the noble Lord the Member for Brixton (the Marquess of Carmarthen), and he would quote a remark that noble Lord made the other day at one of those licensed victuallers' functions which he was very fond of attending—indeed, he (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) believed the noble Lord was a distinguished distiller himself. Well, that noble Lord said the other day—

"Some people talk about the alliance between beer and Bible. Why not? It is a very good thing. I myself read the one and drink the other."

He did not hold that view at all. He did the one and not the other. He believed that it was the very greatest curse to the people to have this drinking carried on upon Sunday or week-day, and he did not think they ought to be called "gloomy fanatics" for saying that Sir William Gull said that alcohol was the most destructive agent known to the faculty. Many Members would recollect when they had among them Baron Dowse. Baron Dowse was not a "gloomy fanatic," like himself, and yet he said that the measure of the degradation of any district was exactly in proportion to the amount of alcohol consumed in it. Every day, every hour, every half-hour you cut off from the consumption of alcohol among the people you conferred a great benefit upon the community. Therefore, whatever the motive for bringing in the Bill, whether Sabbatarian or not, he cordially supported it. The hon. Member who spoke last dealt rather with details. They had not heard much against the Bill yet; but, no doubt, they would have some good speeches by-and-by. He could see that the right hon. Member for Whitehaven (Mr. Cavendish Bentinck) was full of the subject, and he might almost answer the right hon. Gentleman's speech. They were friendly antagonists, and he knew very well that the right hon. Gentleman would talk about Scotland and the failure there. There was a speech made this year by the late Lord Advocate—he was not a "gloomy fanatic" either—and he told the House that the evidence in favour of closing in Scotland on Sunday was overwhelming; that it was all nonsense to talk about "shebeening," and that everyone of any consequence in Scotland was in favour of Sunday closing. There was not a Scotch Member on either side, if he voted for the repeal of the Forbes Mackenzie Act, would have the shadow of a shade of a ghost of a chance of being elected. Talk of failure in Ireland! They had a Select Committee of their own this year, and they reported dead in favour of the Sunday Closing Act, and that it should be extended to the five towns, called "Cities of Refuge," where it was not now in force. Then, there was poor little Wales, which was always trotted out. But there were plenty of his Welsh friends who would be able to tell the whole truth about it. They would be told about Cardiff and the clubs. But the police for two years had put down the clubs, and now the Welsh Sunday Closing Act was working admirably well. Was there any earthly reason why Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, enjoying the blessing of being sober, they should not extend the same blessing to England? The House would only be consistent in passing that Bill. Thay passed one Act this year to prevent the sale of a single drop of drink on the Dogger Bank; and, surely, if drink was useful anywhere, it would be useful among all those dangers and hardships. The Prime Minister, to a deputation presenting the claims of the Native races this very afternoon, had called the drink traffic with Native races "a miserable traffic," for, he said, "a vast amount of human happiness and misery are involved." He also said that if they succeeded in stopping the traffic "a moral conquest of the greatest value would be obtained." All that he asked was that they should have that moral conquest here. Why should not we, natives of Great Britain, be protected as well as anybody else? Who was against the Bill? Why, the most powerful band of monopolists the world have ever seen—the trade! The noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill) said the other day that—

"The indiscriminate multiplication of these establishments, and the abnormally excessive number in our large towns of establishments for the sale of liquor, are rapidly ruining both the health and the morals of a large part of our urban population. This is the direct parent of more than one-half the crime and two-thirds the poverty, the misery, the disease, and the vice which tarnishes and disgraces our English civilization."

He hoped the noble Lord would show his faith by his work, by voting for that Bill. The noble Lord referred to what was said by the Bishop of Peterborough—that he would rather see England free than sober—and said that he did not think the Bishop would say that again if he would only go and take a walk with him in the dark in the London streets. He supposed they should soon see the noble pair walking about the streets together. The opposition to that Bill came from the licensed victuallers, and the most extraordinary part of the opposition was that they said that the Sunday closing of public-houses would cause more drink to be consumed. Well, if more was sold it must be bought somewhere, and who made it but the licensed victuallers—the brewers themselves? If the publicans went against the Bill on that account, all he could say was that they were the most philanthropic band of men the world had ever seen. The House of Commons, after all, was an Assembly of men possessed of common sense, and he did not think a single man on either side was taken in by that argument. When "the trade" went against Bills like that under discussion it was because such Bills would greatly damage their business. They would decide to-night, when they went to a Division, who was on the Lord's side and who was on the landlords—who was for the publican and who was for the public. There was a Society which called itself the "Liberty and Property Defence League"—he called it the "Liquor and Lucre League"—and the President of that Society, the Earl of Wemyss, sent the following telegram to the "Scottish Wine, Spirit, and Beer Trade Defence Association":—

"Express my regret at absence. This battle of British liberty is being fought in the British public House. Urge permanent, united action of all interests to defeat united forces of Lawson, Harcourt, and Biggar."

These were the sort of people who were opposing the Bill. He would say one word, in all friendliness, to the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere). He thought that, with the best of motives, and after a life spent, as he had no doubt, in advocating Local Option, he had, by his Amendment, somewhat confused the issue. He did not blame him; but, really, when they did get a chance of a fair and square vote in that House on anything in the world it was hard to have the issue confused. He would tell the House why he did not vote for the Amendment. In the first place, because he thought it was not well, when they got a chance, to throw it away on the bare possibility of getting something else. He would remind the House of the story of the Scotch Member who said to a fellow-countryman who had just been elected—"Be ae taking a' you can get, and be ae complaining that you canna get mair." Local Option was only a means to an end. He advocated it because he believed it would strike a decisive blow at the liquor traffic. If anybody would propose a Maine Law for the whole country, he would do all he could to carry it. That was a Maine Law for Sunday. He believed the hon. Member who brought that Bill in did not exaggerate one bit when he said that there was no debate and no Division which had taken place throughout that long Session which would be watched with so much interest by the people of this country as the one in which they were now engaged. Hon. Members would not have forgotten the speech of the late Colonel Duncan in seconding the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The words of that gallant Member were—

"Would it not be well in all our legislation if we could do something, just something, to make the homes of the people a little brighter?"

He was sure the House could do nothing better to follow the advice of that good man whom they had lost than pass that Bill. They would thus do something to make the conditions of life more hopeful, happier, and brighter to the great masses of the people. In doing so, they would do their duty to themselves, their constituents, and the country.

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK (Whitehaven): The hon. Baronet has been good enough to allude to me as a consistent opponent of him on this ques-

tion, and the remark is perfectly true. I have been always opposed to Sunday closing, because I have endeavoured to show myself a supporter of true liberty and of the true principles of temperance. But I wish to bring the House back to the consideration of the real question before it, and I would ask you to forget, for the moment, the dissertation of the hon. Baronet. The Bill is purely and simply a Sunday Closing Bill, and a large part of it has already disappeared. We are told that one-fifth of the population is to be withdrawn from it—namely, those of the Metropolis—and we are also told that the great towns will be treated in a manner somewhat approximate to that. There remains, therefore, only the small localities to be dealt with; and I happen to be the Representative of one of those small localities in this House. That is the very point to which we have to address ourselves—are these small localities to be subjected to this arbitrary measure? I am glad to see the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt) in his place, because, some years ago, when he was Home Secretary, we had a series of Divisions on this matter during the fragmentary Bills which were introduced in this House, and the right hon. Gentleman laid down this principle. He said, speaking in 1882—

"The House, in two Parliaments, has practically concluded that these are local questions, to be dealt with according to the sentiments of the community affected by them. That principle having, therefore, been wisely and firmly established, the only question we have to ask is—is there an overwhelming sentiment in this particular community in favour of the measure?"—(3 *Hansard*, [273] 1656.)

But the hon. Member, in his Bill, proposes a drastic measure for all localities. But is there an overwhelming sentiment in favour of this Bill? I deny that proposition entirely. I say there is no evidence whatever before the House or the country of anything like it. Let us consider who are the supporters of the Bill. First, there is the teetotal party, and I say they have no right to be heard on this question at all. Their action, if I may be allowed so to express it, is hardly moral—because they are opposed to the sale of drink on any day of the week. And why should they attack Sunday? I am afraid it is because they think it is a weak point, and because they are likely to be backed up by the Sabbatarian party, and, therefore, the better able to drive a hole in the enemy's ranks. Therefore, I say their action is not exactly moral. Then we will strike them out; and who is the next party? They are the religious party, a party strongly in favour of Sabbatarian observances; and then there is the third category of opponents—those who have never been properly instructed upon this subject, who take no trouble to ascertain the facts, but take for granted all that was told them as to the supposed advantages of Sunday closing. I have taken the greatest trouble myself to ascertain from the police whether they think excessive drinking is prevalent in the country, and they have always replied in the negative, and I have never yet consulted any police authority, but I have obtained information that if the public-houses were closed on Sunday drunkenness would be greatly increased. These facts are confirmed by statistics which have been placed before the House in a Return which Her Majesty's Government were good enough to give me. I find by this Return that on a *bonâ fide* Sunday in the whole of England the proportion of persons arrested for drunkenness, compared with the week-day, was only as three to five. But, if you come to the Metropolitan area, I find that on week-days the average number of arrests is 51, and on Sundays only 25. I contend that if you eliminate from those supporting the Bill the persons I have named, you will find that the number of those who object to the Sunday opening of public-houses upon legitimate grounds is very few indeed. There cannot, therefore, be said that there is in any part of the country an overwhelming sentiment in favour of the doctrine enunciated by the right hon. Member for Derby in 1883. I am not going into the question of Petitions. I do not believe very much in them, but in my own constituency, with over 20,000 persons, there has been only one Petition presented in favour of this measure, signed by only 60 persons. Therefore this Bill, if it passes at all, ought not to be in a form to affect them. The only other point I wish to submit is this—that if the measure be passed it will not tend to the public advantage or to an improvement in the temperate habits of the people. I think experience shows all who live in London that there

is no drunkenness on Sundays. I am in the habit of walking a great deal on Sundays, and I really cannot recollect the time when I saw a drunken man. According to the statistics each week-day the average convictions are 33, and on Sundays they average only 15, and this shows clearly that this legislation is quite an unnecessary interference. But when we come to Wales, where there is absolutely Sunday closing, the statistics shown by this Return are absolutely contradictory of what was said by the hon. Baronet; for, although we find that Wales has been in possession of this inestimable blessing of Sunday closing, there is no decrease in drunkenness there at all. If you look through the Return—which it is quite clear escaped the observation of the hon. Baronet—for he does not like to look at things which are distasteful to him—you will find that there is no difference whatever between Wales and England. When you go to Glamorganshire you find an awful result. In the Glamorganshire district, including Cardiff and Swansea, notwithstanding Sunday closing, the number of persons arrested for drunkenness on Sunday is exactly equal to those on week days. I think I heard somebody say something about Scotland, Well, there the number of arrests for drunkenness on Sunday is greater than in England. I really want to know why we want the Bill at all. We are told by the hon. Member that he wishes to confer a great benefit on the population. But what was the cause of drunkenness in those places where Sunday closing was established? It was that large quantities of liquor are taken home on Saturday night. A man cannot get a glass of whisky, brandy, or beer, and therefore he takes home a large quantity with him on Saturday night. I am told that in Wales it is the habit of Welshmen to take home on Saturday evening what they call a John Roberts—taking an enormous quantity of liquor, which they consume on Sunday. It is to prevent such a custom in England that I wish, not only to agree with these Resolutions, but to reject the Bill altogether. Now, there is another point which was alluded to by the hon. Member—the question of justice between two classes. Is every public-house, and every house of entertainment, and every hotel to be shut up, and every club in London to remain open? After all, what is a club, except an hotel? It is simply a private hotel. Those who know the history of clubs are well aware that the first clubs that were established in London were nothing but hotels, which but a limited number of persons were allowed to enter. Well, are you going to say that the poor man, who cannot afford to pay such a subscription, is not to have a house of entertainment? The hon. Baronet said I was full of the subject. Well, Sir, I am fuller of the subject than he thinks. There is a private hotel near the Reform Club—of which I believe the hon. Baronet is a member—and a friend of mine, who is a member of that club, sent me a note to-day, telling me that in that club there had been consumed during last year intoxicating liquors to the amount of £4,000; and he said there was in that club a stock of intoxicating liquors—of which the hon. Baronet is a joint proprietor—of the value of £10,000. Is he full of the subject? I think the hon. Baronet does not like to approach that part of the subject, but only the part which relates to his own convenience. Why cannot he allow the poor man to go even one mile, a mile and a-half, or two miles, without this hard-and-fast line of three or four miles? I do not call that liberty of the subject. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle (Mr. John Morley)—I wonder how he is going to vote on this Bill. The right hon. Gentleman has always gone up and down the country talking in favour of liberty and against coercion. Is he going to give the poor man the liberty of taking a glass of beer or spirits on the Sunday, or is he going to coerce him and say he should do nothing of the sort? I am in favour of true liberty as against coercion. My proposition is that it is an interference with the liberty of the subject to pass the second reading of this Bill. I think it has been shown that there is a gradual increase of sobriety, not only in the upper but in the lower classes, and I say we should not try to drive the people from the straightforward and honest path which they are going by interfences which are, I think, unworthy of our nation. I shall vote in favour of the Amendment of the hon. Member opposite—not because I approve of it at all, but because it strikes at a

Bill which I believe to be uncalled-for and unsound; and if the Amendment becomes the substantive Question, then I shall record my vote against it.

MR. ATKINSON (Boston) thought that they, as the guardians of the public purse, ought to recognize the good service done by the teetotallers in keeping down the rates, both for prisons and poor-houses, by setting the example they did. Judges and magistrates told them that a great part of the expense of the taxation was caused by the abuse of that which the teetotallers were constantly preaching against. The hon. Member for the University of Oxford (Mr. J. G. Talbot) said he objected to the Bill as it was now presented to the House. Although the hon. Member who introduced the measure expressed his willingness to except London, and probably other large towns, from its operation, he, as one of the Members whose names were at the back of the Bill, would not agree to such an exception being made. That was a matter which he believed they would have the privilege of discussing in Committee. It was not, therefore, open to argue that the Bill now before the House excepted London and the large towns; they must deal with the print of the Bill as it stood. As to whether the people of London and the other towns would submit to it, he believed they would find, if the Bill became law, that it would be greatly to their advantage, and they would have the same movement among their large towns as they had had in Ireland. His information with regard to Wales was diametrically opposed to that of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Whitehaven. He was informed by ministers of religion, magistrates, and others in Wales that the Sunday Closing Act passed for that country had been a success. He had been associated with this movement for 22 years, and he might remark, in face of the new-born zeal for temperance on the Opposition side of the House, that the first Bill on the subject was brought forward by a Conservative Member at a time when the Liberals were in Office. They ought, however, to lift this great question from Party influences altogether. He believed no measure had ever been placed before Parliament which would bring more good to the people than this Bill. He earnestly hoped that the House would agree to the second reading, and he promised that when the Bill reached the Committee stage he would do his utmost to obstruct any attempt to emasculate it.

MR. BOWEN ROWLANDS (Cardiganshire) said, he must contest the statement of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Whitehaven (Mr. Cavendish Bentinck) that there was not a majority of the people of England in favour of this Bill. Special reference had been made to the working of the Sunday Closing Act in Wales, and it had been stated that the measure had been a failure, and that the majority of the Welsh people would desire to have it repealed. Such was not the fact. The Act had not had fair play in certain parts of Glamorganshire, which were near the English counties, where public-houses were opened on Sundays; but in the rest of the Principality the Act had undoubtedly been a success, as was shown by the testimony of those best able to form an opinion. Only recently the Corporation of Cardiff and the School Board had petitioned in favour of the measure; and this was only one among a multitude of similar instances. No doubt the number of arrests for drunkenness had only slightly diminished; but that was not a sure test. The police were now more vigilant and active in regard to drunkenness, and this, in some degree, accounted for the number of arrests. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Whitehaven had quoted statistics to show that the number of arrests in England on Sundays was less than on any other day of the week; but that was rather an argument in favour of Sunday closing; for, if the partial closing on Sundays which now existed reduced drunkenness, was it not reasonable to infer that total closing would reduce it much more? That the feeling of the country was strongly in favour of Sunday closing was conclusively shown by the floods of Petitions which were poured in in favour of it from Corporate Bodies of all kinds. He supported the measure on the general principle that it was more calculated than legislation in any other direction to promote the material and moral welfare of the people. He did not think that anyone seriously contended that clubs were at all in a position analogous

to that of public-houses; but if the drinking in clubs produced Petitions to Parliament praying for legislation of this character, and evoked other adverse demonstrations of public opinion, then he would vote that clubs should be subjected to the same legislation as public-houses.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's) said, that, notwithstanding the fact that the subject was one that had for a long time excited a large amount of public interest, and was in itself one of very great importance, the speeches of that night had been of commendable brevity, and yet he did not think the subject had in any way suffered on that account. He agreed with the hon. Member for Boston (Mr. Atkinson) when he said that this question ought not to be treated as a Party question. He should be sorry if it came to be supposed that a matter affecting so largely the social condition of the people was one which belonged peculiarly to one side of the House or to the other. He would give the best evidence of his hope that the question would not be treated as a Party one by saying, at the outset, that the Government hoped that hon. Gentlemen would not be moved by any Party consideration in the vote they gave, but would vote according to their convictions of the goodness or the badness of the measure before the House. He also agreed with the hon. Member when he said that the country was under a deep debt of gratitude to the Temperance Party for the good work they had done. Hon. Members who had been in communication with him on this subject would acknowledge that he had often recognized the claim that the Temperance Party had upon the public, and it must be an immense satisfaction to them to know that the labours which they had gone through for so many years had resulted, and were continuing to result, so satisfactorily to the cause which they had advocated. He did not propose to discuss whether any legislation, or no legislation, was desirable upon this particular point, nor what had been the effect of Sunday closing where it had been tried. He did not desire to gainsay the contention that Sunday drinking was attended with some amount of evil. Drinking to excess, whether on Sunday or week-day, was a great evil, and he drew very little distinction between the two. We all desired that people should be temperate both on the Sunday and on the week-day; and whether Sunday drinking or week-day drinking resulted in the greater evil he did not propose to inquire. There was a great deal in the argument which was often used that by closing public-houses on the Sunday you might not do much to diminish drinking on the Sunday, and you might possibly do some harm, and you might do a considerable amount of harm, by driving the drinking from the public-houses to the homes of the people. We all desired, as the late Colonel Duncan said, to see the homes of the people brighter; they would not be brighter if, by drastic legislation, we drove drinking into them, but the reverse. He would not argue whether legislation was desirable or undesirable. So far as the Government were concerned they were out of court on this question, because they made certain proposals affecting it in their Local Government Bill. The question, therefore, seemed to him to be reduced to this—whether such legislation should be of an Imperial rather than of a local character; and, if Imperial, whether the Bill before the House was the measure by which the proper object should be attempted. For his own part, he was convinced that legislation for the proposed object should not be undertaken by that House on the lines of this Bill; and he thought the hon. Member who introduced the Bill perceived the weakness of his position by offering to exclude London from it, and modifying it largely with regard to the large towns. As had been remarked, it would be unwise to deal with the Bill on the assumption that these Amendments would be made in Committee, which Amendments the hon. Member behind him had said he would vigorously oppose. They must take the Bill as it stood; and what did it propose to do? It proposed, without consulting the desires and wishes of the people, by an arbitrary method, to close public-houses entirely on Sunday throughout the country. He ventured to say that, under such circumstances, no one could contemplate the passing of such a Bill without a considerable amount of alarm. The hon. Member himself viewed it with considerable alarm,

because he frankly stated that he would exempt London. The immediate closing of all the public-houses on Sunday in London would probably be attended with greater evils than those which the Bill proposed to remove; and if they attempted to carry out such a proposal in the large towns of the country without consulting the people and acting in accordance with their wishes and desires, they might very possibly have an entirely different result from that which they wished to have. He did not think that the House should attempt to legislate upon a question of this kind for the whole of the country. In bringing forward the Local Government Bill the Government expressed their opinion that the matter ought to be dealt with by the newly constituted authorities. The County Councils, would be able to take the matter in hand in the manner best suited to the inhabitants and most in accordance with their wishes. That being his view, it might be said that he would be prepared to support the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton; but he was equally unable to support that proposal, because he was distinctly opposed to a direct popular veto. If the question of Sunday closing came to be relegated to the County Councils, he hoped it would be considered in connection with the whole system of licensing. The right hon. Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt) desired that the County Councils should have the power of closing public-houses apart from the question of licensing; but he was glad the House hesitated, with the Government, to commit such a power to them, seeing that the questions to be considered were already sufficiently complicated without having added to them at the first election that of Sunday closing. The Government were desirous that this matter should be dealt with from no Party point of view, or in a Party spirit; and he would again express the hope that hon. Members would vote according to their convictions, whether they were —first, in favour of further legislation on this subject; and, secondly, whether the legislation indicated by this Bill was the legislation of which they approved?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Derby): I do not rise for the purpose of protracting the debate, as the subject before the House has been often and fully discussed, and what the House desires is that the opinion of hon. Members should be pronounced upon the Bill which my hon. Friend has brought forward, and upon which the issue is a somewhat complicated one. My hon. Friend has brought forward his Bill under rather remarkable circumstances. The Government—and we are very glad of it—made a proposal with respect to Sunday closing in their Local Government Bill; and, so far as we upon these Benches were concerned, we accepted their proposal with respect to Sunday closing, which was not complicated at all by the question of compensation, and we would gladly have seen it pass into law. The Government, however, thought it right to withdraw that proposal, and I am not going into any recriminations upon the subject. I hope that I shall follow the precept rather than the practice of the hon. Member for Boston (Mr. Atkinson) on this subject, and, with reference to what he has said, I can only hope that in the Division we are soon going to take what he has stated with reference to the Party to which he belongs will be made conspicuous. If that is so, I shall accept our defeat in that honourable rivalry with the greatest possible equanimity and pleasure, and I hope it will appear that the majority of the Conservatives will have voted in this Division for the Bill of my hon. Friend the Member for South Shields (Mr. J. C. Stevenson). That will be the test, I think, and not the assertion of the hon. Member for Boston. The hon. Member for South Shields was adjured to bring forward his Bill on the rejection of the clause in the Local Government Bill, and he was specially pressed to do so by those Gentlemen who really secured the rejection of Local Option as to Sunday closing in connection with the Local Government Bill—I refer to hon. Gentlemen who sit on these Benches. There was the hon. Member for Barrow (Mr. Caine), who is all for Imperial Sunday closing. He said—"Leave out the clause, and we will effect the principle by carrying the Bill of the hon. Member for South Shields—in this way we will carry out Imperial Sunday closing." I am sorry the hon. Member is not here to-night to see the triumph of his diplomacy. And there is another right hon. Friend of mine, who is not here, who was very in-

strumental also in defeating the proposal made in the Local Government Bill, and that is the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham (Mr. J. Chamberlain). But I remember in that discussion that I said—"When the Member for South Shields brings in his Bill, how will you vote?" My right hon. Friend said—"I shall vote for the Bill." Well, that makes me all the more deplore his absence to-night. But, then, there is my noble Friend the Member for Rossendale (the Marquess of Hartington). He did not express an opinion either way. He is a very influential Member of this House, and I am very sorry to-night that he is not to give us the benefit of his knowledge and of his views on this very important subject—I imagine he is not to do so, as I do not see him here. These were the Gentlemen who defeated the proposal of the Government with reference to Local Option in the Local Government Bill, and they must take a large share of the responsibility for the defeating of that proposal. The excuse then given to us was—"Oh, you will see what we think of Sunday closing when we come to deal with the Bill of the hon. Member for South Shields." Well, we shall see what they think of Sunday closing. I hope, as there is going to be a vast majority of Conservatives, according to the hon. Member for Boston, voting for this Bill, and as there will be—I will not say a majority—but a unanimity of Liberal Unionists who will support it, we shall have a unanimous vote in favour of this Bill for Sunday closing. Now, however, we are in a rather awkward position on account of the Amendment of my hon. Friend the Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) and how is that going to be dealt with? Well, my right hon. Friend the Member for Whitehaven (Mr. Cavendish Bentinck)—who, I am bound to say, is a stout and staunch supporter of the anti-temperance view—as I am aware, has been constantly saying in this House, and saying quite fairly—"I am going to vote for that Amendment, although I disapprove of it, because it will defeat the Bill." That is really why I am going to vote against the Amendment in the first instance—because it defeats the Bill. It is not because I disapprove of the Amendment, for if the hon. Member for Boston should prove a false prophet, and the Bill should be defeated, then I should vote for the Amendment, because I have taken for many years a view of the subject which that Amendment would carry out. I have voted for every proposal on this subject which has come forward as a practical proposal. I have voted for Sunday closing in the form of Sunday closing, and I have voted for Local Option, and I shall vote for the Bill of the hon. Member for South Shields, the more so because when practical proposals are before the House on this subject I believe that everyone who really wishes to forward the matter should vote for these proposals. I confess I do not admire the policy of Gentlemen like my hon. Friend the Member for the University of Oxford (Mr. J. G. Talbot). I believe that hon. Member to be a sincere temperance reformer. I have heard him speak often on many proposals in this House, but I do not think I ever heard him support a practical proposal made in this House. He has always had——

MR. J. G. TALBOT: I supported the Bill of the hon. Baronet the Member for Durham (Sir Joseph Pease).

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: The hon. Member for Durham! That I do not remember. I have taken part in many Bills on this subject promoted by many Members, and I have always admired the ingenuity with which the hon. Member for the University of Oxford has laboured to give some reason for not voting for them. I know he has a special admiration for the Reports which come from the House of Lords. I also have a great respect for the House of Lords, but I must say that I think this is above all a question which the House of Commons ought to deal with as representing the people. I decline altogether to be bound by a Report of the House of Lords on a question of this sort. Well, now, the right hon. Gentleman opposite, the Member for Whitehaven, has challenged me, and said I have always advocated the principle of Local Option in this House. So I have, and I do not disagree with it on this occasion, and if this were a Bill or Motion for Local Option I should vote for it unquestionably, but I am not going to vote for an Amendment in favour of Local Option, in order to defeat this particular measure. Those would be tactics I do not understand—

those would be tactics which are too often adopted in dealing with this matter. When we have a proposal by the Government for Local Option, then comes forward the hon. Member for Barrow (Mr. Caine), to defeat it by a Motion for Imperial Sunday closing, and when we have a Motion for Imperial Sunday closing then he comes forward with a proposal to defeat that by a Motion in favour of Local Option, and by the aid of this kind of see-saw and hocus-pocus, the enemies of Sunday closing obtain what they want. The country will understand how, in the early part of the Session, Local Option was defeated by a pretended preference f r Imperial Sunday closing, and how, at the end of the Session, Imperial Sunday closing has been put on one side by certain Members on account of their great love for Local Option. Well, in that manner it is perfectly easy for people to combine in order to defeat both measures, and in point of fact to defeat the principle of Sunday closing altogether. Now, I can understand the position taken by the right hon. Gentleman who had charge of the Local Government Bill. He said—"I am in favour of Local Option in the County Councils." We were not adverse to that and we showed him that we were not, for being in favour of the proposal, we voted for it, but there are Members who shared the views of the right hon. Gentleman opposite, who are prepared to take an opposite course to that. I am going to vote for this Bill as a declaration in favour of Sunday closing. That is the sense which I attach to this Vote, and I believe every man who votes against this Bill will naturally be understood as voting against Sunday closing. Taunts have been levelled against the hon. Member for South Shields, and it has been said—"You are inconsistent, because you are going to exclude London." Is it inconsistent with Sunday closing to exclude London? Why, the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was founded on that very principle. It excluded Dublin and Belfast, and although it is true that as a matter of prudence and policy those large towns were excluded, the result of the experience of that measure has shown that these powers may be extended and that now you can remove the exemptions. No stronger argument could be given in favour of Sunday closing than the argument that experience has shown that it is possible to extend the measure in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Whitehaven says that we are an immoral Party, because we only propose to close public-houses on Sunday, while some of us would be very glad to close them on other days as well. That is a most extraordinary objection. Why, if we cannot get seven days in the week, we are glad to get one day. There is one argument in the speech of the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Ritchie) to which I must demur. He says if you close public-houses you will drive people to drink in their own homes—private drinking it is called, secret drinking.

MR. RITCHIE: I did not make that at all a strong point. I said those who argued the other way said that.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I do not wish to make a point of it against the right hon. Gentleman, but I hear this argument constantly used by the publicans. They refer to private drinking as if it were the greatest crime that could be committed. Well, I imagine that most of us in this House are guilty of a crime of this kind. The right hon. Gentleman himself, if he drinks at all, does not drink in a public-house, and so he must be driven by force of circumstances to drink in his own home, and surely that is not so great an evil. I do not imagine that the home of the right hon. Gentleman is any the worse for the private drinking that takes place there. I notice this argument, which is constantly in the mouth of publicans, in order, if possible, to explode it and show its sheer absurdity. Private drinking is the practice of people in all positions of life, who drink at all, and, therefore, an objection of that kind seems to me to be totally unfounded. Then there is the extraordinary argument of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) which I should like to notice. He said—"Do you think that the English people will ever tolerate, in a matter of this kind in which they are interested—that they will ever allow themselves to be coerced by the votes of Irish and Scotch Members? This is a matter that affects them only, and are they to be coerced by the Irish and Scotch Members against their own opinions and

wishes?" That remark was loudly cheered on the other side of the House; but do hon. Gentlemen opposite never by English votes make other people adopt opinions which they would never accept of their own motion? Are you going to apply the argument which was cheered in the mouth of the hon. Member for Northampton, that it was utterly unfair that Irish and Scotch votes should have weight on the question of English Sunday closing and other matters? Now I understand, to a certain degree, the position the Government have taken up. They say—"We proposed Local Option in the County Councils." Well, I wish they had gone a little farther. I venture to say, and I think I may expect with some confidence, that, excellent as the Local Government Bill was in many respects, it was not perfect, and that right hon. Gentlemen will next Session have to introduce an amending Bill. That is an observation I venture to make as the result of my Parliamentary experience. Now I want to know what is the position of Her Majesty's Government with reference to this question of Sunday closing? When they bring in another Bill to amend the Local Government Act, will they bring forward a proposal to hand over the question of Sunday closing to the County Councils? That is a question we have a right to ask them. The right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Ritchie) said he did not wish to embarrass the electors at the commencement of the County Councils with a question of this kind, when they were occupied with such great and interesting and exciting topics already. Well, I have not myself observed that there is such great excitement in the topics which are now occupying the attention of the electors at these elections, and the right hon. Gentleman might well have given the Councils some topic which would have had the effect of causing excitement and interest. However, that argument of the right hon. Gentleman will have been removed next Session, as the election will then have taken place. I venture to say that he would find no danger or inconvenience in giving the County Councils, if he thinks it desirable, the power to deal with this matter; and, therefore, I think that upon a question of this kind we ought to have had some clear declaration from the Government with regard to what they intend to do themselves if they reject this Bill and the Amendment, although I was glad to hear the declaration of the President of the Local Government Board. There is one Member of the Government whose absence I very much regret. During the 20 years that I have been in this House I have never known a Home Secretary absent from his place when these licensing debates have been brought forward. I think it is a most remarkable circumstance, and I confess I regret it very much. Well, Sir, as I have said, I did not rise for the purpose of protracting this debate. I wished to say exactly what my position in the matter was. I have always myself on this subject advocated Local Option, and I have always said that that is the safest way to commence and to proceed in this matter. If this were a Resolution or a Bill for Local Option, I should support it as I supported the proposal of the Government at the commencement of the Session, but as the proposal before the House is that of my hon. Friend the Member for South Shields—a Bill for the closing of public-houses on Sundays—I shall certainly vote for it. I shall vote in the first instance against the Amendment, because the Motion which will be put to us will practically be "whether the words 'that this Bill be now read a second time' stand part of the Question." I shall vote in favour of those words standing part of the Question, but if a majority of this House should decline to read the Bill a second time, and then the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton be put as a substantive Resolution, I should vote in favour of that Amendment. This is a clear Parliamentary method, and I think will satisfactorily test the opinion of the House on one of the most important questions which has ever come under its consideration.

MR. GATHORNE-HARDY (Sussex, East Grinstead) said, he thought that those who had watched his conduct during the considerable number of years he had sat in the House would do him the justice to believe that he did not interpose in this debate for the purpose of delaying a Division, and that he would not take part in the discussion if he did not think he had a right to be heard, and if he had not something he wished to put before the House and

his constituents before he gave a vote on this question. He saw before him the hon. Member for Cockermouth (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), and the hon. Baronet would, no doubt, remember that the first speech he (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy) made in this House, now some years ago, was in connection with a Motion for Local Option which the hon. Baronet, himself brought forward. He desired to point out to the House, and to those who might take an interest in anything he did, the reason why, if he again had to vote on the Motion of the hon. Baronet, he should give the same vote he did 10 years ago, and why it was his intention on the present occasion to support the Bill of the hon. Member for South Shields. He should like to say just a word as to the speech of the right hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. The right hon. Gentleman had begun by twitting the hon. Member for Boston (Mr. Atkinson), who had declared that he did not wish to introduce a Party element into the debate, and having departed from his precept in his practice. Well, he (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy) ventured to say that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby had himself followed the hon. Member's example rather than his precept. He had been certainly surprised, after he had heard the right hon. Gentleman deprecate the introduction of Party politics into the discussion, to hear him sneer at the Member for Barrow (Mr. Caine), the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham (Mr. J. Chamberlain), the noble Lord the Member for Rossendale (the Marquess of Hartington), and the right hon. Gentleman who had just spoken from the Front Ministerial Bench. If hon. Gentlemen on both sides of the House did not agree with him in this matter, probably he (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy) was mistaken, and he would withdraw everything he had said on the subject, but all he could say was that the right hon. Gentleman's speech was eminently calculated to introduce a Party element into this discussion. Now, with regard to the question before the House, he especially deprecated the Motion of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere). He had very much disliked the proposal the Government put forward in the Local Government Bill. He did not like the system of partial closing, a system of bringing in a succession of Bills for different places, and he had always said to his constituents that if such measures were brought forward he should vote against them, as he should vote against the principle of Local Option and the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton. He should vote against that Amendment because he believed it to be a mischievous thing, when we had, as at present, artificial boundaries that we should have public-houses open on one side and closed on the other. If the thing was right, it was right once for all and everywhere, and should be adopted because the people wished it—and he was going to vote for this Bill because he was persuaded that the vast majority of the people desired to have Sunday closing. When he first sat in the House it was for a Southern constituency, and he was not so convinced upon all these points as he had since become, because he was now satisfied that certainly in the North of England the feeling on the question of Sunday closing was extremely strong. He was satisfied also that in the South of England there was a vast body of people against Sunday drinking. He should be asked, if he were opposed to Local Option, and did not think it right that the people should decide on this drink question for themselves, how was it he was going to support Sunday closing? That was a fair question, and his reason was this, that he did not believe in the right of the majority to coerce the minority on a question as to which all people had a perfect right to choose. The Sunday opening of public-houses was an exception to the general law; it was an exception to general law which certainly was not made in the interests of the public. This was not a publicans' question, and he declined to give a vote upon it as if it were a publicans' question. Although we had our museums and places of amusement closed on Sunday, although there was a law affecting all parts of the country which prevented trading and working on the Sunday, an exception was made in favour of the opening of public-houses on the Sunday, not in the interests of the publicans, but because it was originally believed that the people of the country desired the public-houses to be opened on Sunday. From the best evidence which came to him he was satisfied that the people had no such

desire. Upon the ground that the people had a right to remove an exemption which was supposed to have been made in their favour, but which, in reality, they considered unfavourable to them, it was his intention to give his vote for the Bill. If he were to act in regard to this subject upon any mere narrow Party view, undoubtedly he would not take up the position he occupied on the present occasion. Unfortunately, he usually found himself on the drink question between two fires: he found himself to some degree opposed by the publicans and the liquor interest generally, because he declined to vote with them on the question of Sunday closing, and he found himself opposed by the Temperance Party because he did not think it justifiable to go the length the hon. Baronet the Member for Cockermouth would go. After all, every one must answer for his vote, not to his constituents but to his conscience; and he for one would give his vote for the second reading of this Bill because he believed that Bill to be just and right. If hon. Members would bear with him for a few moments more he would like to say that in one of his earliest election contests the question was put to his opponent—"Are you in favour of Sunday closing?" He had something to do with the putting of the question—he had the question put on his behalf. His opponent replied—

"In answer to the gentleman putting that question let me ask him to look on my right and he will see the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Society, and to look on my left and he will see the Chairman of the Licensing Association. That is my answer, and I shall give no other."

That would not be his (Mr. Gathorne-Hardy's) answer. He had never, and he hoped he never should, gain a vote by concealing his opinions. His desire was that his vote should be guided by his conscience, and to night he should give a hearty vote for the second reading of the Bill of the hon. Member for South Shields (Mr. J. C. Stevenson).

Mr. A. CORBETT (Glasgow, Tradeston) said, he rose for the purpose of adding a few words to what had been said as to the results of Sunday closing they had experienced in Scotland. Comparing the three years before they had in Scotland Sunday closing, with the three years after they had Sunday closing, he found that the number of cases of Sunday drunkenness was reduced from 11,471 to 4,297. In Glasgow there were 1,218 cases of Sunday drunkenness in the year preceding the passing of the Sunday Closing Act, but the number was 464 in the year succeeding the passing of the Act. The experience in the largest Scotch city was very well summed up by the Chief Constable, who, in his report for the year after the Act was passed, said—

"The new Act has produced a degree of quiet and order in our streets on week mornings, and in particular on the Sabbath day, which must be apparent to all the citizens."

It was because he (Mr. A. Corbett) and his brother Scotch Members had seen in Scotland results so beneficial that they proposed to vote for the Bill.

Mr. BARTLEY (Islington, N.): Mr. Speaker, I beg to ask you whether in the event of the first Division being against the second reading, and the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton becoming the substantive Motion, it will be possible to move to amend the Amendment by inserting the words "County Councils" for "inhabitants."

Mr. SPEAKER: In the event of the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton becoming the substantive question, it will, of course, be competent for any hon. Member to move to amend it.

Major RASCH (Essex, S.E.) said, he would not have risen but that he did not like to give a silent vote on such a question as this. He should certainly vote against the Bill of the hon. Member for South Shields and support the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere). To discuss the Bill was futile and waste of time, as the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) had informed them the Licensing Clauses were incorporated in the Local Government Bill, but owing to circumstances over which the right hon. Gentleman had no control they were dropped. There was no doubt whatever that the Local Authorities would ultimately have the control of licenses, and, therefore, he failed to see what the House of Commons had to do with the matter. Neither

he nor his constituents were addicted to drinking on Sunday, and, therefore, the Bill did not concern them.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 160; Noes 167: Majority 7.

AYES.

Abraham, W. (Glam.)
Acland, A. H. D.
Acland, C. T. D.
Allison, R. A.
Anderson, C. H.
Anstruther, H. T.
Asher, A.
Atherley-Jones, L.
Barbour, W. B.
Baring, Viscount
Barran, J.
Beaumont, W. B.
Biggar, J. G.
Bolitho, T. B.
Bolton, J. C.
Bolton, T. D.
Bright, Jacob
Bright, W. L.
Brown, A. H.
Brunner, J. T.
Buchanan, T. R.
Burt, T.
Caldwell, J.
Cameron, C.
Cameron, J. M.
Campbell-Bannerman, right hon. H.
Cavendish, Lord E.
Chamberlain, R.
Channing, F. A.
Childers, rt. hon. H. C. E.
Cobb, H. P.
Coghill, D. H.
Coleridge, hon. B.
Collings, J.
Conybeare, C. A. V.
Corbett, A. C.
Corry, Sir J. P.
Cossham, H.
Courtney, L. H.
Cozens-Hardy, H. H.
Craig, J.
Craven, J.
Crawford, D.
Currie, Sir D.
Dillwyn, L. L.
Duff, R. W.
Ebrington, Viscount
Ellis, J.
Esslemont, P.
Evans, F. H.
Ewart, Sir W.
Farquharson, Dr. R.
Ferguson, R. C. Munro-
Finlay, R. B.
Firth, J. F. B.
Flower, C.
Foljambe, C. G. S.
Forster, Sir C.
Foster, Sir W. B.
Fowler, rt. hon. H. H.
Fry, T.
Gaskell, C. G. Milnes-
Gathorne-Hardy, hon. A. E.
Gladstone, H. J.
Gourley, E. T.
Grotrian, F. B.
Gurdon, R. T.
Haldane, R. B.
Hanbury-Tracy, hon F. S. A.
Harcourt, rt. hn. Sir W. G. V. V.
Hastings, G. W.
Hayne, C. Seale-
Hobhouse, H.
Holden, I.
Houldsworth, Sir W. H.
Howard, J.
Hoyle, I.
Illingworth, A.
Jacoby, J. A.
James, hon. W. H.
Joicey, J.
Kay-Shuttleworth, rt. hon. Sir U. J.
Kenny, C. S.
Kenrick, W.
Lawson, Sir W.
Lawson, H. L. W.
Leake, R.
Lefevre, right hon. G. J. S.
Lockwood, F.
Mac Innes, M.
Mackintosh, C. F.
Maclean, F. W.
M'Arthur, W. A.
M'Donald, Dr. R.
M'Lagan, P.
M'Laren, W. S. B.
Mappin, Sir F. T.
Mildmay, F. B.
Molloy, B. C.
Morgan, O. V.
Morgan, W. P.
Morley, right hon. J.
Morley, A.
Morrison, W.
Mundella, right hon. A. J.
Neville, R.
Nolan, J.
O'Connor, A.
Oldroyd, M.
O'Neill, hon. R. T.
Parker, C. S.
Paulton, J. M.
Pease, H. F.
Philipps, J. W.
Pickersgill, E. H.
Picton, J. A.
Playfair, rt. hon. Sir L
Portman, hon. E. B.
Price, T. P.
Provand, A. D.
Reed, Sir E. J.
Reid, R. T.
Rendel, S.
Richardson, T.
Roberts, J.
Roe, T.
Roscoe, Sir H. E.
Rothschild, Baron F. J. de
Rowlands, W. B.
Rowntree, J.
Russell, Sir C.
Russell, T. W.
Samuelson, G. B.
Schwann, C. E.
Sinclair, J.
Sinclair, W. P.
Smith, S.
Stanhope, hon. P. J.
Stepney-Cowell, Sir A. K.
Stevenson, F. S.
Stewart, H.
Stewart, M. J.
Stokes, G. G.
Stuart, J.
Sullivan, D.
Summers, W.
Swinburne, Sir J.
Sykes, C.
Thomas, A.
Trevelyan, right hon. Sir G. O.
Vernon, hon. G. R.
Waddy, S. D.
Warmington, C. M.
Watt, H.
Whitley, E.
Will, J. S.
Winterbotham, A. B.
Woodall, W.
Woodhead, J.
Wright, C.

TELLERS.

Atkinson, H. J.
Stevenson, J. C.

NOES.

Addison, J. E. W.
Agg-Gardner, J. T.
Ainslie, W. G.
Allsopp, hon. G.
Ambrose, W.
Anstruther, Colonel R. H. L.
Ashmead-Bartlett, E.
Banes, Major G. E.
Baring, T. C.
Barry, A. H. S.
Bartley, G. C. T.
Barttelot, Sir W. B.
Bass, H.
Bates, Sir E.
Baumann, A. A.
Beach, W. W. B.
Beadel, W. J.
Bentinck, rt. hn. G. C.
Bentinck, Lord H. C.
Bentinck, W. G. C.
Beresford, Lord C. W. De la Poer
Bethell, Commander G. R.
Bigwood, J.
Blundell, Col. H. B. H.
Bonsor, H. C. O.
Boord, T. W.
Borthwick, Sir A.
Brodrick, hon. W. St. J. F.
Brookfield, A. M.
Bruce, G.
Burghley, Lord
Campbell, Sir A.
Carmarthen, Marq. of
Charrington, S.
Clarke, Sir E. G.
Cochrane-Baillie, hon. C. W. A. N.
Compton, F.
Cooke, C. W. R.
Cotton, Capt. E. T. D.
Cranborne, Viscount
Crilly, D.
Crossman, Gen. Sir W.
Curzon, hon. G. N.
Darling, C. J.
Davenport, H. T.
De Lisle, E. J. L. M. P.
De Worms, Baron H.
Dimsdale, Baron R.
Dorington, Sir J. E.
Douglas, A. Akers-
Duncombe, A.
Dyke, right hon. Sir W. H.
Egerton, hon. A. de T.
Elliot, Sir G.
Ellis, Sir J. W.
Elton, C. I.
Evershed, S.
Eyre, Colonel H.
Fergusson, right hon. Sir J.
Field, Admiral E.
Finch, G. H.
Finucane, J.
Fisher, W. H.
Fitz-Wygram, Gen. Sir F. W.
Fletcher, Sir H.
Flynn, J. C.
Folkestone, right hon. Viscount
Fraser, General C. C.
Fulton, J. F.
Gedge, S.
Giles, A.
Goldsworthy, Major-General W. T.
Gorst, Sir J. E.
Goschen, rt. hon. G. J.
Granby, Marquess of
Gray, C. W.
Grimston, Viscount
Hall, C.
Halsey, T. F.
Hamilton, right hon. Lord G. F.
Herbert, hon. S.

Hervey, Lord F.
Hill, right hon. Lord A. W.
Hill, A. S.
Hoare, E. B.
Hubbard, hon. E.
Hughes, Colonel E.
Hunt, F. S.
Hunter, Sir W. G.
Isaacs, L. H.
Isaacson, F. W.
Jackson, W. L.
Jarvis, A. W.
Jeffreys, A. F.
Jennings, L. J.
Kennaway, Sir J. H.
Kerans, F. H.
King, H. S.
Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T.
Knowles, L.
Lambert, C.
Lawrance, J. C.
Lawrence, Sir J. J. T.
Lechmere, Sir E. A. H.
Legh, T. W.
Lewisham, right hon. Viscount
Llewellyn, E. H.
Long, W. H.
Lowther, rt. hon. J.
Lowther, J. W.
Maclean, J. M.
Makins, Colonel W. T.
Malcolm, Col. J. W.
Maple, J. B.
Maxwell, Sir H. E.
Mills, hon. C. W.
Milvain, T.
More, R. J.
Moss, R.
Mount, W. G.
Muntz, P. A.
Murdoch, C. T.
Noble, W.
Norris, E. S.
O'Brien, P.
O'Brien, P. J.
O'Connor, J.
Parker, hon. F.
Polly, Sir L.
Penton, Captain F. T.
Plowden, Sir W. C.
Plunkett, hon. J. W.
Powell, F. S.
Power, R.
Raikes, rt. hon. H. C.
Reed, H. B.
Ridley, Sir M. W.
Ritchie, rt. hon. C. T
Robertson, Sir W. T.
Rollit, Sir A. K.
Russell, Sir G.
Salt, T.
Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M.
Selwin-Ibbetson, rt. hon. Sir H. J.
Selwyn, Captain C. W.
Seton-Karr, H.
Sidebotham, J. W.
Smith, A.
Spencer, J. E.
Stephens, H. C.
Talbot, J. G.
Tapling, T. K.
Taylor, F.
Temple, Sir R.
Theobald, J.
Tollemache, H. J.
Townsend, F.
Walrond, Col. H. W.
Wardle, H.
Webster, Sir R. E.
Wharton, J. L.
Whitmore, C. A.
Wilson, Sir S.
Wodehouse, E. R.
Wood, N.
Wortley, C. B. Stuart-
Wright, H. S.

TELLERS.

Bradlaugh, C.
Labouchere, H.

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."

MR. J. G. TALBOT: I beg to move—

MR. LABOUCHERE: I claim to move that the Question be now put.

MR. J. G. TALBOT: I beg to move the Amendment which stands in my name.

MR. LABOUCHERE: I moved, Sir, that the Question be now put.

MR. SPEAKER: There is some little time left.

MR. J. G. TALBOT: I beg to move to leave out all the words after "That," in order to insert—

"This House, whilst approving the principle of Imperial legislation with regard to the closing of public-houses on Sunday, and willing to assent to a further limitation of the hours than exists at present, cannot give its approval to a measure which enacts the closing of such houses during the entire day."

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Gentleman proposes to leave out the whole of the words and to substitute an entirely different Resolution. I am afraid I cannot put the hon. Gentleman's Amendment.

Question put,

The House *divided*:—Ayes 186; Noes 128: Majority 58.

AYES.

Abraham, W. (Glam.)
Acland, A. H. D.
Acland, C. T. D.
Allison, R. A.
Anderson, C. H.
Anstruther, Colonel R. H. L.
Asher, A.
Atherley-Jones, L.
Atkinson, H. J.
Banes, Major G. E.
Barbour, W. B.
Baring, Viscount
Barran, J.
Bartley, G. C. T.
Bentinck, W. G. C.
Biggar, J. G.
Blundell, Col. H. B. H.
Bolitho, T. B.
Bolton, J. C.
Bolton, T. D.
Bright, Jacob
Bright, W. L.
Brown, A. H.
Brunner, J. T.
Buchanan, T. R.
Burt, T.
Buxton, S. C.
Caldwell, J.
Cameron, C.
Cameron, J. M.
Campbell-Bannerman, right hon. H.
Causton, R. K.
Chamberlain, R.
Channing, F. A.
Childers, right hon. H. C. E.
Cobb, H. P.
Cochrane-Baillie, hon. C. W. A. N.
Coghill, D. H.
Coleridge, hon. B.
Collings, J.
Conybeare, C. A. V.
Cooke, C. W. R.
Cossham, H.
Courtney, L. H.
Cozens-Hardy, H. H.
Craig, J.
Cranborne, Viscount
Craven, J.
Crawford, D.
Cremer, W. R.
Crilly, D.
Crossman, Gen. Sir W.
Currie, Sir D.
Curzon, hon. G. N.
Dillwyn, L. L.
Duff, R. W.
Ellis, J.
Esslemont, P.
Evans, F. H.
Ewart, Sir W.
Farquharson, Dr. R.
Ferguson, R. C. Munro-
Finlay, R. B.
Finucane, J.
Firth, J. F. B.
Flower, C.
Flynn, J. C.
Foljambe, C. G. S.
Forster, Sir C.
Foster, Sir W. B.
Fowler, rt. hon. H. H.
Fry, T.
Gaskell, C. G. Milnes-
Gladstone, H. J.
Gourley, E. T.
Gray, C. W.
Gurdon, R. T.
Haldane, R. B.
Hanbury-Tracy, hon. F. S. A.
Harcourt, rt. hon. Sir W. G. V. V.
Hastings, G. W.
Hayne, C. Seale-
Hobhouse, H.
Holden, I.
Howell, G.
Hoyle, I.
Illingworth, A.
Isaacson, F. W.
Jacoby, J. A.
James, hon. W. H.
Jennings, L. J.
Joicey, J.
Kay-Shuttleworth, rt. hon. Sir U. J.
Kenny, C. S.
Kenrick, W.
Kimber, H.
Lawrance, J. C.
Lawson, Sir W.
Lawson, H. L. W.
Leake, R.
Lefevre, rt. hn. G. J. S.
Lockwood, F.
Lowther, J. W.

Lubbock, Sir J.
MacInnes, M.
Mackintosh, C. F.
Maclean, F. W.
M'Arthur, W. A.
M'Donald, Dr. R.
M'Ewan, W.
M'Lagan, P.
M'Laren, W. S. B.
Mappin, Sir F. T.
Maxwell, Sir H. E.
Mildmay, F. B.
Molloy B. C.
Morgan, O. V.
Morgan, W. P.
Morley, rt. hon. J.
Morley, A.
Mundella, rt. hon. A. J.
Neville, R.
Noble, W.
Nolan, J.
O'Brien, P.
O'Brien, P. J.
Oldroyd, M.
O'Neill, hon. R. T.
Paulton, J. M.
Pease, H. F.
Philipps, J. W.
Pickersgill, E. H.
Picton, J. A.
Playfair, right hon. Sir L.
Plowden, Sir W. C.
Portman, hon. E. B.
Price, T. P.
Provand, A. D.
Rasch, Major F. C.
Reed, Sir E. J.
Reid, R. T.
Rendel, S.
Richardson, T.
Roberts, J.
Roe, T.
Rollit, Sir A. K.
Roscoe, Sir H. E.
Rothschild, Baron F. J. de
Rowlands, J.
Rowlands, W. B.
Rowntree, J.
Russell, Sir C.
Russell, T. W.
Samuelson, G.B.
Schwann, C. E.
Sidebotham, J. W.
Sinclair, J.
Sinclair, W. P.
Smith, S.
Spencer, hon. C. R.
Stanhope, hon. P. J.
Stepney - Cowell, Sir A. K.
Stevenson, F. S.
Stevenson, J. C.
Stewart, H.
Stewart, M. J.
Stuart, J.
Sullivan, D.
Summers, W.
Swinburne, Sir J.
Tapling, T. K.
Taylor, F.
Thomas, A.
Thomas, D. A.
Trevelyan, right hon. Sir G. O.
Vernon, hon. G. R.
Waddy, S. D.
Wallace, R.
Warmington, C. M.
Watt, H.
Whitmore, C. A.
Will, J. S.
Winterbotham, A. B.
Woodall, W.
Woodhead, J.
Wright, C.

TELLERS.

Bradlaugh, C.
Labouchere, H.

NOES.

Addison, J. E. W.
Agg-Gardner, J. T.
Ainslie, W. G.
Allsopp, hon. G.
Ambrose, W.
Baring, T. C.
Barry, A. H. S.
Barttelot, Sir W. B.
Bass, H.
Bates, Sir E.
Baumann, A. A.
Beach, W. W. B.
Beadel, W. J.
Beckett, W.
Bentinck, rt. hn. G. C.
Bentinck, Lord H. C.
Beresford, Lord C. W. De la Poer
Bethell, Commander G. R.
Bigwood, J.
Bonsor, H. C. O.
Boord, T. W.
Borthwick, Sir A.
Brookfield, A. M.
Bruce, G.
Burghley, Lord
Campbell, Sir A.
Carmarthen, Marq. of
Charrington, S.
Clarke, Sir E. G.
Compton, F.
Cotton, Captain E. T. D.
Darling, C. J.
De Lisle, E. J. L. M. P.
Dimsdale, Baron R.
Dixon-Hartland, F. D.
Dorington, Sir J. E.
Douglas, A. Akers-
Duncombe, A.
Egerton, hon. A. de T.
Elliot, Sir G.
Ellis, Sir J. W.
Evershed, S.
Eyre, Colonel H.
Fergusson, right hon. Sir J.
Field, Admiral E.
Finch, G. H.
Fitz-Wygram, Gen. Sir F. W.
Fletcher, Sir H.
Folkestone, right hon. Viscount
Forwood, A. B.
Fraser, General C. C.
Fulton, J. F.
Giles, A.
Goldsworthy, Major-General W. T.
Granby, Marquess of
Grimston, Viscount
Hall, C.
Halsey, T. F.
Hamilton, right hon. Lord G. F.
Herbert, hon. S.
Hervey, Lord F.
Hill, right hon. Lord A. W.
Hill, A. S.
Hoare E. B.
Houldsworth, Sir W. H.
Howard, J.
Hubbard, hon. E.
Hughes, Colonel E.
Hunt, F. S.
Hunter, Sir W. G.
Isaacs, L. H.
Jackson, W. L.
Jarvis, A. W.
Jeffreys, A. F.
Kennaway, Sir J. H.
Kerans, F. H.
King, H. S.
Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T.
Knowles, L.
Lambert, C.
Lawrence, Sir J. J. T.
Lechmere, Sir E. A. H.
Legh, T. W.
Lewisham, right hon. Viscount
Llewellyn, E. H.
Long, W. H.
Maclean, J. M.
Malcolm, Col. J. W.
Maple, J. B.
Morrison, W.
Moss, R.
Mount, W. G.
Muntz, P. A.
Murdoch, C. T.
Norris, E. S.
Paget, Sir R. H.
Parker, hon. F.
Parker, C. S.
Pelly, Sir L.
Penton, Captain F. T.
Plunkett, hon. J. W.
Powell, F. S.
Raikes, rt. hon. H. C.
Reed, H. B.
Robertson, Sir W. T.
Russell, Sir G.
Salt, T.
Sandys, Lt.-Col. T. M.
Selwyn, Capt. C. W.
Seton-Karr, H.
Smith, A.
Spencer, J. E.
Stephens, H. C.
Stokes, G. G.
Temple, Sir R.
Theobald, J.
Tollemache, H. J.
Townsend, F.
Walrond, Col. W. H.
Wardle, H.
Webster, Sir R. E.
Wharton, J. L.
Whitley, E.
Wilson, Sir S.
Wood, N.
Wortley, C. B. Stuart-
Wright, H. S.

TELLERS.

Gedge, S.
Talbot, J. G.

Main Question, as amended, put.

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that it would be more conducive to the interests of temperance and to the principle of local self-government that the question of Sunday Closing should be relegated to the decision of the inhabitants of the localities in which the public-houses are situated.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL

[*Lords*].—[BILL 318.]

(*The Lord Advocate.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for second reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Order be deferred till Monday next."

MR. R. W. DUFF (Banffshire): asked, whether the Government really

intended to proceed with the Bill this Session?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, he was not in a position to answer the Question, but if the hon. Gentleman would put the Question to-morrow he would endeavour to answer it.

MR. R. W. DUFF: Will the Government give an answer at the meeting of the House to-morrow?

MR. JACKSON: I will endeavour to do so.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Second Reading *deferred* till *Monday* next.

SCOTCH CROFTERS' EMIGRATION.
SELECT COMMITTEE. [ADJOURNED DEBATE.]

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate on appointment of Select Committee [22nd November] read and *discharged.*

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

SUFFRAGANS' NOMINATION BILL [*Lords*].—[BILL 363.]
(*Mr. Tomlinson.*)
COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Order be deferred till Tuesday next."

MR. ILLINGWORTH (Bradford, W.) asked, if it really was worth while to keep the Bill on the Paper? It was quite impossible at this period of the Session to discuss adequately a Bill of this kind, especially when so many other Bills affecting the Opposition had been treated very summarily.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight) said, the Bill only contained one clause and might very easily be discussed in half an hour—say during one of the stages of the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DILLWYN (Swansea, Towns) reminded the hon. and learned Gentleman that the First Lord of the Treasury had expressly stated that no contentious Business would be taken.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Committee *deferred* till *Tuesday* next.

WALTHAM ABBEY GUNPOWDER FACTORY (*re-committed*) BILL.—[BILL 273.]
(*Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Secretary Stanhope.*)
COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Order be deferred till Monday next."

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, there was very strong opposition to the Bill, therefore it surely would be well, in view of the period of the Session, that the Order should be discharged.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, WAR DEPARTMENT (Mr. BRODRICK) (Surrey, Guildford) said, he could not accept the proposition of the hon. Gentleman. The Bill had been before a Select Committee composed of Members from all Parties. The Committee, with the exception of one Member, were unanimous in their approval of the Bill, and the dissenting Member only objected to one clause. He would not go into the details of the Bill, but merely add that the whole object of the Bill was to provide for the public safety. He sincerely hoped the hon. Gentleman would re-consider his determination to oppose the Bill, because he was persuaded that after half-an-hour's discussion the House would be prepared to pass the Bill.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) said, that precisely the same argument might be urged with reference to half-a-dozen Bills. Surely the public safety might be secured without doing injustice to private individuals.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Committee *deferred* till *Monday* next.

It being One of the clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 15th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 15 to 20; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 11 to 13; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND

CHARITABLE SERVICES, Vote 4; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Vote 14; CLASS II. — SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 2, 10; CLASS III. —LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 2, 7; CLASS IV. —EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 3.

Resolutions [December 14] *reported.*

PUBLIC BILLS — *Ordered* — *First Reading* — Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) * [400].

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Sand Grouse Protection [391], and *passed.*

QUESTIONS.

—o—

EGYPT—SUAKIN—MR. A. B. WYLDE.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, in consequence of a telegram from Sir Evelyn Baring, the Foreign Office has intimated to Mr. A. B. Wylde that he will not be permitted to land at Suakin; whether Mr. Wylde is not a British subject and a merchant at Suakin, who has been for the past 14 years associated with the Eastern Soudan and Abyssinia; whether he will state the reason of this action of the Foreign Office; and, whether, in view of the fact that Mr. Wylde purposed leaving for Suakin early next week as Foreign Correspondent for a British News Agency, and with the view of opening up, on behalf of a number of gentleman with whom he is associated, negotiations with the tribes in the neighbourhood of Suakin, he will give immediate directions that no obstacles are to be placed in the way of Mr. Wylde's visit to Suakin?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): In answer to the Question of the hon. Member, I have to say that Mr. Wylde, who is what he is described in the second paragraph of the Question, has been warned that, in present circumstances, Sir Francis Grenfell considers that his presence at Suakin would be inopportune; and that, Suakin being in a state of siege, the commanding officer has absolute discretion as to permitting or forbidding the landing of any individual. He was, therefore, dissuaded from starting. It is clear that while Suakin is actually besieged the military authorities, who are responsible for the defence, must be free to judge as to what channels of communication and negotiation shall be employed or permitted. When hon. Members desire to have answers to Questions of importance, and at very short Notice, it would be a great convenience to Members of the Government if they would let them know the night before. I only received Notice of this Question from the Notice Paper this morning.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES: I only received information of it last night. Would the right hon. Gentleman state what is the reason of this action of the Foreign Office?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: The reason appears in the Question of the hon. Member.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne): May I ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider if the Government thought it expedient to enter into negotiations with the Arabs, whether it would not be well to have Mr. Wylde on the spot, who is intimately acquainted with Arabic and the Arabs, and has been resident at Suakin for some years?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I can give the right hon. Gentleman no further answer at present. If he will give Notice of it for Monday, it will be considered by the Government.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Derby): The right hon. Gentleman has said that the military authorities are responsible in these matters. A Question has been asked on two successive days to which no answer has as yet been given. Who is responsible, politically, at Suakin for the relations of the Egyptian Government and the English Government there? The First Lord of the Treasury when asked, said he was not aware. Now I ask the right hon. Gentleman who is the person responsible for the political relations at Suakin?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: If the right hon. Gentleman had asked me the Question yesterday I could have given him the information he desires; but, no doubt, hon. Members are aware that the House met early, and I had no opportunity of communicating with the First Lord of the Treasury before he entered the House. The Egyptian Government is represented by Colonel Smith, Governor General of the Red Sea Littoral. There is also Her Majesty's Consul at Suakin, who represents the Government of this country, and who is a direct subordinate of Sir Evelyn Baring. That officer is at present on leave; but the

duties are discharged by the senior naval officer at Suakin. In a political sense, therefore, there is an officer representing the Egyptian Government, and one representing Her Majesty's Government.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES: Will the right hon. Gentleman cause inquiries to be made as to the causes that operated with Sir Evelyn Baring in preventing Mr. Wylde from landing.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I have already stated that it is not Sir Evelyn Baring, but the authorities at Suakin, who might prevent him from landing in the circumstances mentioned.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I have not received quite the answer I wished to my Question. I want to know who is the individual to whom Her Majesty's Government here would communicate their instructions with reference to any political or diplomatic action at Suakin in reference to the troops of the Mahdi? The right hon. Gentleman has said that there is a person who represents the Egyptian Government; but I conclude that it is not through him that the instructions of the Cabinet here would be given. He also said that there was a Consul at Suakin under Sir Evelyn Baring, but that he is absent at present. Am I to understand that it is the naval officer through whom the instructions of the English Government in these matters are given?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: No, Sir; not at all. It is manifest that the responsible officer is Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt, Sir Evelyn Baring, who communicates with the officer immediately responsible to him. He has another channel of communication, and that is the Egyptian Government, with whom, I am glad to say, he is on the most friendly and cordial terms. The Egyptian Government communicate with Lieutenant Colonel Holled Smith, Governor General of the Red Sea Littoral, and, of course, with the military commander. Then, of course, on purely military matters, there is a channel of communication—namely, through the War Office to the British officer in command.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth): I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman a Question which, if it is not convenient to answer, I will give him Notice of. Mr. Wylde is, I understand, a newspaper correspondent. Are all newspaper correspondents to be prohibited from landing?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I think the hon. Baronet had better give Notice of the Question.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: I will repeat the Question on Monday.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I wish to ask whether the Egyptian Government propose to hold any other port of the Red Sea Littoral besides the town of Suakin? I should also like to know whether General Grenfell is directly under the War Office?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: No, Sir; he is not. The hon. Gentleman must be aware that the Egyptian Government hold many other ports besides Suakin on the Red Sea Littoral. Again, I must say I think it would be better if Notice were given of these Questions.

AFRICA (EQUATORIAL) — REPORTED CAPTURE OF EMIN PASHA AND MR. STANLEY.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (Paddington, S.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether, in the event of Her Majesty's Government having reason to suppose that the statements respecting the captivity of Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley may be well founded, they will consider the desirability of attempting to enter into negotiations with Osman Digna and the Arab tribes, with the object of procuring the release of the European captives at Khartoum, before commencing hostilities with the force besieging Suakin?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) (who replied) said: I can assure the noble Lord that Her Majesty's Government share to the full his deep anxiety, and that of the public, with regard to the news which has been received. The information in the hands of Her Majesty's Government is still of so uncertain a character that it would be impossible to suspend the relief of Suakin during the many weeks, or it might be months, which might elapse before the fate of Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley could be ascertained. We have no actual proofs of their captivity beyond the fact that a letter, or a copy of a letter, which was once in Mr. Stanley's possession, is, apparently, in the possession of an officer of the Khalifa.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it would be out of the question to keep all the troops in close and hot quarters at Suakin, with the certainty of much loss of life from sickness, while the facts were being verified, and equally out of the question to bring them away at the present moment. And, more than this, would it be possible to ask for an armistice from an enemy who is actually attacking us, on the strength of information which, even if true, would not relieve us from the necessity of defending Suakin, and repelling the enemy who is investing it? At the same time, I can assure the noble Lord that Her Majesty's Government will use their utmost endeavours to ascertain the truth of the news; and, if it turns out to be true, to discover whether there is any hope of successfully negotiating for the release of these gallant men.

MR. STAVELEY HILL (Staffordshire, Kingswinford): Has Her Majesty's Government been in communication with reference to this subject with the two Governments of the two countries of which Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley are citizens?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: Of course, the German Government has been informed of the news which Her Majesty's Government have received.

MR. STAVELEY HILL: And the American Government?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: No; I think not.

MR. JOHN MORLEY: The answer of the right hon. Gentleman to the noble Lord opposite is a very serious communication, and we are unwilling to interrupt the discussion of the Business which is set down for to-day, and if it was possible to avoid it we would gladly do so. On Monday I understand there will be an opportunity, on the Consular Estimates, of discussing this question. Would the right hon. Gentleman consent to direct that military operations should be at least suspended—that is to say, if active military operations are contemplated—until after the House has had some opportunity of expressing an opinion? This opportunity will legitimately arise on Monday, when the Consular Estimates are under discussion.

MR. GOSCHEN: Her Majesty's Government quite appreciate the desire of the right hon. Gentleman that this matter should not be foreclosed till Monday—until after an opportunity has been afforded the House of expressing an opinion upon it. But I put it to the right hon. Gentleman whether we can with safety give such instructions to the officers in command? They may receive news of reinforcements arriving, which would make operations more difficult a few days hence than they are now. To tie the hands of the military officers at such a moment as this appears to me to be out of the question. On the other hand, the right hon. Gentleman need not fear that instructions will be given to hurry the operations in any way. The House may be perfectly satisfied that we shall take no such course as that; but we could not take upon ourselves the responsibility of suspending military operations. I have had no opportunity of consulting the Prime Minister on that particular point; but I am sure I express the views of the Government in the statement I have made.

MR. JOHN MORLEY: Although I have heard what the right hon. Gentleman has said, I think, on the whole, I may take it as expressing the views and the opinions of the Government that they, at all events, will do the best they can to prevent action being taken which would prevent negotiations proceeding if that was thought desirable next week.

MR. GOSCHEN: No, Sir; I cannot tie the hands of the military authorities; and I could not, I am sorry to say, go one inch further than the statement I have made.

OUTDOOR OFFICERS (CUSTOMS).

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether, in view of the brief space prior to the next Session, he would give an assurance that no further extension of the orders issued with regard to the outdoor officers (Customs) would take place until next Session?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) replied in the affirmative.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL.

MR. R. W. DUFF (Banffshire) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he could state to the House what course the Government proposed to adopt with regard to the Universities (Scotland) Bill?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The House is aware with what great regret the Government would see this Bill abandoned; but the situation in this—that Scottish opinion in this House is very much divided on the subject, and it would be difficult, probably impossible, to pass the Bill, and for such Amendments as might be introduced in the Bill to be considered by the Lords in time for its becoming an Act this Session. At the same time, I understand that many hon. Members from Scotland are anxious not to be brought back to London if the Scottish Estimates are passed to-day. If there is a general view and understanding that the Scottish Estimates will be passed to-day, then the Government think it would not be right to put the Universities (Scotland) Bill down again in order to bring hon. Members back from Scotland, who, after all, might not be able to see the Bill passed. With that understanding we may finally dispose of the rest of the Scottish Estimates to-day.

MR. R. W. DUFF: There is every reason to hope that the Scottish Estimates will be passed to-day; but I am not in a position to say positively. I think, under all the circumstances, we might expect to get a more definite answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether this Bill is to be dropped or not.

MR. GOSCHEN: I should wish to get a more definite answer from hon. Gentlemen opposite as to whether the Scottish Estimates will be passed to-day. If they should not be passed to-day, and if Scottish Members have to come back to consider the Scottish Estimates on Tuesday or Wednesday, then I do not see why we should not make an effort to pass the Bill. That is the situation. I trust, however, hon. Members will see that it is better they should make up their minds to pass the Scottish Estimates to-day, in which case I can positively state that the Universities (Scotland) Bill will not be taken.

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN (Stirling, &c.): The arrangement proposed is substantially that which my right hon. Friend desires, and it will suit the convenience not only of the Scottish Members, but the House generally. I think the Government may have the less hesitation in giving up all idea of proceeding with the Bill, because those hon. Members who wish the Bill brought forward only desire it for the purpose of having a discussion, and not in the hope of passing it this Session.

MR. GOSCHEN: If the Bill should have to be dropped this Session, hon. Members will have a full assurance that it is the intention of the Government to introduce it and proceed with it at the earliest opportunity next Session.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.): I wish to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, before introducing the Bill next Session, the Government will take some means of ascertaining whether a smaller Commission than that proposed in the Bill could not be adopted; and, also, whether the Commission will consist not of representatives of Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities alone, but of the other Scottish Universities?

MR. GOSCHEN: I am not in a position to give any pledges on the subject.

MR. ANDERSON (Elgin and Nairn) asked, if the House would sit beyond 6 o'clock?

MR. GOSCHEN: If necessary; but I hope it will not be necessary.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

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SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(1.) £26,277, to complete the sum for the Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings, Scotland.

MR. ANDERSON (Elgin and Nairn) said, that several months ago he gave Notice of the Motion which stood on the Paper in his name for the reduction of this Vote. He had been constrained to take that course owing to the way in which Scotch Business was conducted, and not with any personal reference either to the late or the present Lord Advocate. He proposed now to make a few observations to the Committee in order to point out the inconvenience which arose owing to the position occupied in the House of Commons by the Lord Advocate. The Lord Advocate was purely the Scotch legal officer of the House. When the Secretary for Scot-

land was appointed the administrative business of Scotland was placed in the hands of that officer, and the Lord Advocate was simply left in charge of the legal business, occupying a similar position to Scotland to that which was occupied in regard to England by the Attorney General and the Solicitor General. But, nevertheless, the Lord Advocate, although only the Law Officer, had thrust upon him virtually the whole of the administrative business of Scotland in the House of Commons, so that the right hon. and learned Gentleman was placed in this difficulty. He was expected to be familiar with every matter connected with the administration of Scotland upon which the Scotch Members naturally asked questions and wanted information, whereas he knew nothing whatever about the matters he brought before the House, and was simply able to read to the House the answers which had been supplied to him from the Secretary of State's Office. Personally he had no more to do with the administrative business of Scotland than the Attorney or Solicitor General had to do with that of England. His department was entirely separate; he occupied a separate office, and there was no connection between the two. He thought the right hon. and learned Gentleman ought himself to be the first to complain of being put in such a position, because he had to ask the Secretary for Scotland for information on every matter that might be mentioned in the House. He could not give a better illustration of this fact than to point to what occurred in the course of debate on Friday and Saturday last in regard to Scotch Business. Questions were asked as to the intentions of the Government with reference to Scotch Business, and it was naturally expected that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would give an answer. But the right hon. and learned Gentleman remained silent with regard to the questions addressed to him. It was not the fault of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate that he was unable to give a reply; it was the fault of the position in which he was placed. The only person who could give the information was the Secretary for Scotland, and he did not possess a seat in that House.

THE CHAIRMAN said, it was obvious that the hon. and learned Gentleman must assign some reason to show that the observations he was making were relevant to the Vote now before the Committee. So far the hon. and learned Gentleman had been complaining that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate did not take a particular course which, by the present arrangements of the Office, he was unable to take.

MR. ANDERSON said, he wished to show that for all the purposes of the present Vote, the Lord Advocate was simply and solely the legal Officer of the Government, and therefore his impression was that it would be regular to consider the question of his salary. He maintained that, to a great extent, the presence of the Lord Advocate in the House of Commons was unnecessary. The legal work of Scotland was performed in Scotland, and if they were to have there both the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General simply as law officers, they would practically have nothing to do. He presumed that the salary of the Lord Advocate was paid to him under the old condition of things, when the right hon. and learned Gentleman had undoubtedly a great deal of Parliamentary work to do. Before the creation of the Office of Secretary for Scotland he had almost the entire management of Scotch Business in that House, and the salary was paid in reference to that work. He confessed it seemed to him that what they were now doing was paying the Lord Advocate a very high salary for work which was taken out of his hands and done by somebody else, to whom a salary was paid also. The salary paid to the right hon. and learned Gentleman, if he were to be regarded simply as a legal officer, was certainly too high for the work he had to perform in that House. There were one or two matters in reference to the course taken by the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate in that House as to legal matters, of which the Scotch Members had a right to complain—especially in regard to questions of law respecting the legal rights of the public. The right hon. and learned Lord Advocate had assumed the position that it was no part of his duty to give information to the House upon questions relating to the legal rights of the public in Scotland. That was certainly the attitude of the late Lord Advocate, and he wished to know whether the right hon. and learned

Gentleman opposite proposed to take up the same position, seeing that there were various questions now agitating the public mind, such as the foreshore rights, and important fishery rights. He should be glad if the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would tell the Committee whether his Predecessor was instructed by the Secretary for Scotland as to the nature of replies he should give to questions upon legal topics. If such a course had been adopted he could not help thinking that a more improper course could not have been pursued.

MR. PROVAND (Glasgow, Blackfriars, &c.) said, he was of opinion that there was not sufficient work in that House for one Law Officer, much less for two. All that the Lord Advocate had to do was to read out certain replies to questions, which, he presumed, were made up for him at Dover House. What he should like to have an explanation about was, how the Scotch Law Officers succeeded in occupying their time? What was the nature of their employment? There might be some work for the Lord Advocate in Scotland, but he could not see how there could probably be any for him in London. Certainly there was not a sufficient amount of work for both the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General, and perhaps the best solution of the difficulty would be to make an arrangement as to which should remain in London and which stay in Edinburgh. So far as Scotch Legislation was concerned, certainly during the three years he had been in the House, the Scotch Members had received no assistance whatever from the Lord Advocate or from the Solicitor General in the promotion of Bills, except in the case of measures brought in by the Government themselves; they had opposed, as far as they could, all other Business. Every Bill put down by a private Member, with one solitary exception, had been opposed by Her Majesty's Government. During the present year there had been 25 Scotch Bills brought in, 20 by private Members and five by the Government. Not one of them had been passed into law, with one exception.

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that the hon. Member was not discussing any question relative to the Vote for the Office of Lord Advocate.

MR. PROVAND said, he would reserve his remarks for another occasion.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he could not agree with the hon and learned Member for Elgin and Nairn (Mr. Anderson) with the strictures which he had passed upon the Office of Lord Advocate. His opinion was that the Lord Advocate held an entirely different position in Scotland to that which was held in England by the Attorney General, and that he very much filled the position of Minister of Justice for Scotland. He did not think that the right hon. and learned Gentleman should be a mere prosecutor, but it was desirable that he should have regard to the interests of justice on both sides. He therefore could not follow the references which had been made, but, on the contrary, he thought it was the duty of the Secretary for Scotland to consult the Lord Advocate on all questions relating to the administration of justice. And he was far from thinking that the Lord Advocate was overpaid for the important function he was called upon to discharge. Of course, if they took away both legal and administrative duties the Vote ought to be reduced, and in that case only should he be prepared to vote for a reduction. He thought there ought to be a representative of the administrative business of Scotland in that House. One Law Officer was amply sufficient, and he ought to receive a salary, but there ought to be another and a separate officer to discharge duties connected with the administrative Department. In the interests of the Lord Advocate and of the high position he held, it was degrading, he thought, that the right hon. and learned Gentleman should be employed as the mere mouthpiece of the Secretary for Scotland. It was an injustice not only to the Lord Advocate, but to Scotland and to the Scotch members, who were fairly entitled to have a Representative in the House of Commons. In that view he should feel inclined to support a Motion for the reduction of the Vote.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he did not rise for the purpose of prolonging the discussion, but to make an appeal to his hon. Friends around him in regard to the use of the time at their disposal that day. There were two

classes of Estimates for consideration—one of them included Votes such as that now before the Committee—Votes which were not of an urgent character, and could be equally well discussed three or four months hence when the Government promised to bring on the Estimates again. But there were other questions of a larger character—such as State aid in regard to the emigration of the crofters, and also the urgent question, especially in connection with the introduction of the Universities Bill next year, of Training Colleges. He would, therefore, appeal to hon. Members on that side of the House not to occupy time by discussing questions which could be satisfactorily disposed of in the spring.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, he trusted that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would give the Committee an assurance that during the Recess he would not allow the question of the pollution of the water of Loch Long to escape his attention.

MR. WATT (Glasgow, Camlachie) said, he would also ask the Government during the Recess to consider the relation of the salaries of the Scotch Law Officers in comparison with those of the Law Officers of England. He found that the Attorney General for England received a salary of £12,000 a-year, and the Solicitor General a salary of £8,500, while in the year 1886-7 the Lord Advocate only received £3,500, and the Solicitor General for Scotland £1,173, or about one-half of the salary received by the Solicitor General for Ireland. His own opinion was that the Law Officers of the Crown should be paid entirely by salary, and that they should not have private practice. The present arrangement was not only unfair to the Bar, but disadvantageous to the public. In the absence of the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, perhaps some other Member of the Government might be able to give an assurance on the subject.

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) said, he wished to set his face against the supposition that Members on that side of the House had entered into a bargain to dispose of the Scotch Estimates in the course of the present Sitting, on the understanding that no further steps would be taken in regard to the University Bill. With regard to the position of the Lord Advocate, he took a very strong view of the matter without any reference whatever to any mere personal or Party object. His opinions had reference altogether to the position of the Lord Advocate. He thought that in discussing that question they ought to take into consideration that the Lord Advocate was the head of the criminal administration in Scotland. His position was very different from that of the Attorney General in England. The Attorney General in England was not charged with the administrative duties which the Lord Advocate had to discharge in connection with Scotland. It was therefore most important, if the criminal jurisprudence of Scotland was to be attended to properly, that the Lord Advocate should be on the spot where the business was carried on. He therefore strongly protested, in the interests of the Scotch people, against both the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General being in London at the same time, and altogether away from Scotland, the whole criminal jurisprudence of the country being left to manage itself. He wished it to be understood that those remarks applied no more to hon. Gentlemen opposite than to hon. Gentlemen on that side of the House. Both were equally to blame in the matter. What was the object of the training which the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General for Scotland underwent? It was known perfectly well that they were trained for the Bench, and the first vacancy that occurred in the Court of Session, the Lord Advocate would cease to be a Member of that House, and would find his way upon the Bench. He protested against the principle that a political partizan, whether he sat on one side of the House or the other, should necessarily get to the top of the criminal administration of Scotland or of any other country. He therefore looked upon the bringing up of the Lord Advocate from Scotland to London and taking him away from the higher duties of the Office as prejudicial, not only to the interests of Scotland, but to those of the House of Commons itself. Formerly the whole of the business of Scotland, which now devolved on the Secretary for Scotland, was done by the Lord Advocate. The bringing up of the Solicitor General to the House of Com-

mons was only a modern invention. Was it because there was more work to do? Nothing of the kind. There was in reality less to do, and he found all the world over that whenever there was less work to do more people were employed to do it. It was of great disadvantage to Scotland that the Lord Advocate should be in London, because, as a matter of fact, he exercised a certain amount of influence on the legislation of the country, and it was impossible to obtain any alteration of the law except through the Lord Advocate. What was the result? He had a private practice which depended, to a large extent, on the manner in which his influence was exercised on the Writers to the Signet in Scotland, and those Writers to the Signet were the agents of the landed proprietors. In this way it would be found that the whole training and tendency of the Office of Lord Advocate was, in the first place, in the direction of securing the monopoly of the Writers to the Signet. The Bar in Scotland was not made open for everyone, but it was a kind of preserve for the Writers to the Signet, simply on account of their influence with the Lord Advocate, and it was impossible to get any reform except through the Lord Advocate. Again, what happened if they desired to effect any alteration of the law? Probably the Secretary for Scotland, who was a political man, would look at the matter from a political point of view, and would be quite impartial, having no preference whatever for the landed proprietors, but any Act of Parliament passed through that House must be introduced by the Lord Advocate; and whether the person occupying that Office was a Liberal or a Conservative—for he would appeal to hon. Members around him whether it was possible to get a better measure because the Lord Advocate belonged to the Liberal Party—the interests of Scotland were not properly looked after. The whole system, whatever Government was in power, was bad. The entire training of the Lord Advocate was in the direction of holding on to the doctrine of vested right, and the old principle of the landed proprietors' right in the soil, and unless they got rid of his influence it would not be possible to bring about many much-needed reforms. Then, again, there was the Solicitor General for Scotland. He thought it most unfair that both of the Scotch Law Officers should be in the House of Commons while there was so much very important business to do in Scotland itself. The people of Scotland complained bitterly of the present system of centralization, and said that they should at least have the legal administration of the country carried on in Scotland. There was an unanimous feeling that the Administrative Department should be centred in Scotland. It might be contended that it was necessary to have some representation of the Administration in the House of Commons; but if the administrative could not be separated from the legal duties, then let both be carried on in Scotland. No country could ever prosper from which they drew the energy and life of the nation, and centred it somewhere else. The existing system deprived Scotland of political activity, and of that progress which she would otherwise make. Take the case of Italy. What did they find there? It was simply because Italy now possessed political activity that it was making such rapid progress. What was required in Scotland was that they should have men there who would manage the affairs of Scotland, and not have to come up to London to spend the whole of their time here, and be led into habits which were totally at variance with the feelings of the people. [*Laughter.*] Of course, he meant in this way—that the Lord Advocate could not become so thoroughly acquainted with the views of the Scotch people, which would be more easily ascertained locally than in any other way. The Lord Advocate's Department had a great deal to do; but if he was brought from Scotland, where the work was to be done, there must naturally be a considerable amount of correspondence, and clerks were necessary to conduct it. He saw there was an item in the Votes of this nature, in which the salary of the officer in London was put down at £100, and his expenses at £180. If the Lord Advocate were in Scotland he would do his own work, and the expenses of a clerk here would not be required. He regretted to find that it was the policy of the Government to centre all the administration in London, when it was essential for the interests of Scotland that it should be carried on in that country.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN (Glasgow, Bridgeton) said, he thought it would be inconvenient to raise the question of the administrative relations of the Lord Advocate's Department with Scotland upon the present Vote. No one was more anxious than himself to extinguish legal jobs, but he owned that he failed to perceive anything of that kind in the present case. It was perfectly clear that there must be a Scotch Legal Adviser in the House of Commons, and as it was necessary that he should sit in the House continuously great inroads must be made upon his private business. It was only right that, from a financial point of view, the fees and salaries should have some relation to the private practice surrendered. He did not wish to inquire too closely into what an able Lord Advocate could earn; but, in his opinion, a salary of something over £3,000 a-year and fees for non-contentious business, which amounted to a few hundreds, did not amount to a sum which would justify them in saying that such Lord Advocates as they had had of late years had been overpaid. On these grounds, and because he wished to establish a principle which would carry them a long way in an economical direction when dealing with Scotch and Irish Votes in the future, he should vote for the Lord Advocate's salary.

MR. FRASER-MACKINTOSH (Inverness-shire) said, he wished to draw attention to the position of the Procurators Fiscal in Scotland. There was a complaint that when the conduct of one of these officers was called in question, the Lord Advocate applied to the person incriminated in order to obtain the information that was necessary to enable him to answer any question upon the subject. Of course, as their own credit was involved, it was only natural, in supplying the right hon. and learned Gentleman with information, that these gentlemen endeavoured to screen themselves as much as possible. In a recent case, where a boy was found dead in the Island of Harris, and there were certain suspicious circumstances connected with another person who had been last in the company of the deceased, the Procurator Fiscal himself never went to make an inquiry until public attention was called to the matter by Questions in that House. He thought that when complaints were made of the conduct of a Procurator Fiscal, the Lord Advocate should employ his Sheriff Court Advocate Depute, as unconnected with the Procurator Fiscal, and as having no interest in the case. Any report made under such circumstances would give satisfaction, which those now made certainly did not.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, the hon. Member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hunter) had accepted the bait thrown out to the Scotch Members by the Government—namely, that if they would pass the Scotch Estimates that day they would hear no more of the University Bill this Session. As his hon. Friend was strongly opposed to the University Bill, he accepted the proposal of the Government at once and deprecated obstruction. He (Sir George Campbell) hoped they would lose no time in discussing the Estimates, but he should certainly not be influenced by the prospect of getting rid of the University Bill.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute) said, he thought he would best meet the wishes of the Committee if he were to abstain from entering into a discussion upon the general subjects which had been raised in the course of the debate. Of course, it would be impossible to discuss, adequately, the question of the general administration of Scotch Business which had been raised by the hon. Member for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow (Mr. Caldwell) without entering into a subject which had been already debated, and which would assume proportions quite incommensurate with the time at the disposal of the Committee. He would, therefore, only deal with the other important points which had been raised by hon. Members in the course of the debate. He thought it right to say that there appeared to be some misconception as to the position of the Lord Advocate. He was not purely a legal officer, and his functions had not been invaded or encroached upon by the Act of 1885. Nor should he dwell upon the suggestion of the hon. Member for the St. Rollox Division that his hon. and learned Friend the Solicitor General and himself were not engaged in their proper functions in the House of Commons. He desired to say, once for all, that the administration of criminal justice was

attended to, and everything which was of importance came before the Lord Advocate either in Edinburgh or London. The transfer of functions which took place under the Act of 1885 was a transfer from the Home Office to the Office of Secretary for Scotland, and not one from the Office of the Lord Advocate; and he would give no countenance to the idea that he was less responsible, or less assiduously engaged in the administration of criminal justice in Scotland, because he had the honour of a seat in that House. It was not the fact that the introduction of the Solicitor General for Scotland into the House of Commons was novel. One Solicitor General had a seat in the House as far back as 1865. With regard to the case of the man Matheson, which had been repeatedly referred to, following the invariable rule relating to communications between the Home Secretary and the Law Officers of the Crown, he would not state to the House what had taken place between Lord Lothian and the late Lord Advocate on that case. He had been asked to say whether he intended to refuse to give legal opinions to the House. His reply was that he would not be niggardly or parsimonious in stating, when proper occasion arose, the law as he understood it to exist; and that would apply not only to his conduct in the House, but also to the communications which might be made to him by hon. Gentlemen in the Lobby. At the same time it was no part of his duty to answer such inquiries on specific legal questions which had arisen between parties in Scotland, and which really fell within the cognizance of the Courts of Law. The hon. Member for Inverness-shire (Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh) had called attention to the position of the Procurators Fiscal in Scotland, and the communication made to them from time to time. Of course, certain facts were properly within the cognizance of the Procurator Fiscal, but he (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) should always hold himself perfectly free to avail himself of other means of inquiry in the event of the Procurator Fiscal being himself the person implicated. He did not know that it was necessary to enter into any of the smaller topics that had been raised, but the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) had referred to one matter of interest—namely, the pollution of the water of Loch Long. The subject would not escape his attention, and he would see that it was carefully inquired into.

MR. ANDERSON said, he had carefully abstained from moving the Amendment of which he had given Notice, and had contented himself with calling attention to what occurred to him might be a difficulty in consequence of the position of the Lord Advocate. He had no desire to prolong the discussion, and he would not, therefore, take a Division upon the Vote. He had not stated that the salary of the right hon. and learned Gentleman was too high, but his observations pointed to the fact that as many of the duties formerly performed by the Lord Advocate were now attached to the new Office of Secretary for Scotland, it might be regarded by some hon. Members as too high.

MR. PHILIPPS (Lanark, Mid) said, he had placed upon the Paper a Motion in reference to the burgess fee of two guineas charged in the Burgh of Hamilton in the case of persons who were anxious to obtain representation on the Town Council. He had asked the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate the other day whether the exaction of a fee of that kind was or was not legal, and the right hon. and learned Gentleman evinced an unwillingness to answer the Question. It seemed to him (Mr. Philipps) a very doubtful matter whether the fee was a legal one or not, but he did not complain of the refusal of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to give an answer. He would, however, further ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman whether he would give a pledge to introduce a short Bill next Session to clear up the matter? The law was in a very doubtful state, and it certainly did appear to be a great hardship upon working men who desired to obtain representation on the Town Council, that the law should be left in a state of uncertainty. It was not to be expected that a working man would go to the expense of litigation in order to have the question settled. It would not be very difficult, he thought, to pass a short Bill through next Session. Certainly no objection would be taken to such a measure on that side of the House, and he hoped the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would agree with him that working men should not

be discouraged from standing as candidates for seats on the Governing Body. A good many of the working men in his own constituency took a great interest in local affairs, and wanted to be directly represented on the Town Council. Only one or two days had been devoted this year to Scotch legislation, and as it was impossible for any private Member to have a chance of getting a Bill through, he hoped the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would undertake to introduce a Bill. If such a measure came from the Government Bench it would probably not be opposed, and working men would be greatly encouraged in their efforts to obtain a share of the representation on the Governing Bodies of the country.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he quite understood the object the hon. Member had in view, and he thought it was most undesirable that there should be any pecuniary obstruction to the entrance of working men into the Town Council; and if it should appear, in the first place, that the Act 39 and 40 *Vict.* c. 12, still left this fee legally exigible from householders who were constituted burgesses by that Act, and, in the second place, that the fee of two guineas really formed a practical barrier in the way of the constituency being represented by working men if it chose them, the subject would deserve attention. He should not have thought that so small a fee would have been considered objectionable. He could not, however, undertake to clear up legal questions which the parties concerned would not take the trouble to raise in the ordinary way before the Court.

Vote *agreed to.*

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £33,357 (including a Supplementary sum of £1,850), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, and other Legal Charges."

MR. FRASER-MACKINTOSH (Inverness-shire), in moving the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £500, said, he had to complain that the Solicitor to the Woods and Forests Department in Scotland, a paid official of the Crown, had also acted as the private agent of the parties who had received Crown grants of the salmon fisheries in Loch Morar without the public knowing anything about the matter. The question had been discussed at some length on a former occasion, and, therefore, he would not go into it again. The Crown official was paid upwards of £1,000, and was, at the same time, a member of a firm which was endeavouring to prevent the public from using this sheet of water which they had been using from time immemorial. The proprietors, having obtained a grant of the fishing rights from the Crown, had taken proceedings in Edinburgh to prevent the use of the water by the public. A greater act of aggression had not been committed in modern times. The four persons who were proprietors had succeeded in shutting up a sheet of water 12 miles long, and stopping free traffic across it. The point he wished to urge was that, as this gentleman had taken upon himself to act against the public, he was not entitled to receive a salary from the public. There was another item in the Supplementary Vote of which he should like to have an explanation—namely, the sum of £200 for unexpected costs in a process or proceedings in which the Crown was interested. Those who were acquainted with the history of the principal Vote would remember that some 30 years ago there was a Solicitor to the Woods and Forests who was in the habit of attacking people right and left, in order to run up bills for legal proceedings. In one year the bill of this gentleman amounted to £4,000, and the proceedings were taken in some instances without any authority whatever. The Government could get a very good solicitor for £1,000 a-year who would confine himself to his own particular duties. Under the circumstances he would move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £500.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That Item E be reduced by £500, part of the charges of the Law Agent in Scotland for the Woods and Forests."—(*Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh.*)

MR. DONALD CRAWFORD (Lanark, N.E.) said, the case which had already been discussed partially raised an important point which he earnestly desired to impress upon the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate and the Govern-

ment. The allegation was that the Crown was the owner of certain salmon fishery rights of very small value, but which carried with them, along with the ownership, the right of depriving persons of the use of the loch as a means of transit. The loch was almost completely land-locked, and, therefore, it was extremely valuable to the inhabitants as a means of transit from one side of the loch to the other in boats. In consequence of the Crown having sold the salmon fishery rights for a very small sum, the new proprietors had deprived the public of this valuable and useful privilege.

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that a general attack upon the administration of the Woods and Forests Department was quite irrelevant to the present Vote. It would, however, be perfectly in Order to raise the question whether the Solicitor to the Woods and Forests should do the business; but the Vote had nothing to do with the administration of the Office.

MR. DONALD CRAWFORD said, the solicitor, as had been pointed out by his hon. Friend (Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh), had acted both on the part of the Crown and on the part of the purchasers.

THE CHAIRMAN said, it was perfectly legitimate to arraign the Official acts of the Solicitor to the Woods and Forests, but he understood that the hon. and learned Gentleman was entering into the question of the policy pursued by the Department. That would be relevant on the Vote for the Woods and Forests, but not on the present Vote.

MR. BUCHANAN (Edinburgh, W.) said, he wished to have an assurance from the Government that they would fulfil their promise of a few weeks ago that there would be an investigation, by Committee or otherwise, into the transactions regarding Woods and Forests in Scotland, and the transactions of the agents there as to salmon fishing. He also wished to call attention to the Supplementary Estimate which dealt with the transactions of the Solicitor to the Office of Woods and Forests. If hon. Members would look at it they would find that it was of an unusual character, because the sum asked in the Supplementary Estimate—£1,850—was more than the sum asked in the original Estimate, £1,720. They were told that it was to provide for two unforeseen and special cases that had occurred, and the one in which the largest expenditure had been incurred was connected with certain salmon fishery rights in the North of Scotland. It was a case in which the Office of Woods and Forests had been involved, and in which this gentleman had been acting for them. Seeing that the sum amounted to nearly £2,000, he thought there ought to be some explanation of the matter. He also wished to ask the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate a question with regard to a Bill which dealt with the officers of the Court of Session, which was withdrawn on the 26th of November, along with a number of other Bills. He wished to have some assurance that that Bill would be reintroduced next Session. He would further ask for a promise that the right hon. and learned Gentleman would reintroduce next Session, in time to secure its passing, the Presumption of Life Limitation (Scotland) Amendment Bill, which was a measure to which many people attached considerable importance.

MR. J. W. BARCLAY (Forfarshire) said, he wished to call attention to the anomalous position of the Crown agent in Scotland. While he served the Crown, he also served private proprietors as well, and was, therefore, unable to give an impartial opinion. What was the precise opinion on which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests acted in selling the fishings at the price they did? He regarded the Solicitor to the Office of Woods and Forests as occupying a very extraordinary and indefensible position. While acting as agent to private persons who were desirous of purchasing particular rights, he was also legal adviser to the Commissioners, who were asked to dispose of them. There was great reason to suspect that the rights of the public had been sacrificed for those of the proprietors. He should like to know what was the precise opinion given by the Solicitor, and what opinion the Commissioners of Woods and Forests acted upon in selling the Crown rights in the fisheries of Loch Morar? Had they taken any independent advice? He supported the Motion for the reduction of the Vote; and if nothing could be done in the matter now, he hoped that on the next occasion when the Crown rights were to be disposed of the Government would take care that some in-

dependent lawyer in Edinburgh was appointed to act as Crown agent.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he thought the action of the Woods and Forests in these matters had been perfectly scandalous. There were various items in the Vote for the cost of litigation, and he maintained that all actions should be under the control of the Secretary for Scotland, and not under that of a distinct authority in London, who had no respect for the rights, interests, and feelings of the people of Scotland.

THE CHAIRMAN said, the hon. Gentleman was travelling into irregular matter.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he trusted that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Secretary for Scotland would in future have more regard for the customary rights of the people of the country.

MR. ESSLEMONT (Aberdeen, E.) said, he was desirous of saying a word or two upon the Sheriffs' Courts, but he was afraid that his remarks would not be in Order until the Amendment now before the Committee had been disposed of.

THE CHAIRMAN said, they would not be in Order at all.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute) said, he thought it would be better, in view of the presentation of Papers as to Loch Morar, not to discuss that question now. Hon. Gentlemen overrated the importance of the Solicitor in these transactions. This official did not take the initiative, nor was he consulted upon the question whether the grant should or should not be made. Mr. Beith exercised no influence in obtaining this right from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. He had simply carried out the action resolved upon by others. In regard to the question asked by the hon. and learned Member for West Edinburgh (Mr. Buchanan) as to the Supplementary Estimate, the largest part of the expenditure was required for the costs of an action in which the Crown had been unsuccessful. The nature of the case was this. The Crown had an estate in Caithness which was let to a sheep farmer as tenant. Some years ago the Crown gave the tenant permission to change and divert the course of a river, with the result that an injurious effect had been produced upon some land lying lower down. It was a most turbulent stream, and it would appear that some part of the operations had not been carefully managed, and had led to an invasion of the rights of other people. The case was a very complicated one, and the position of the Crown was that they could not free themselves from the engagement they had entered into with their tenant, nor retire from the litigation until their rights were ascertained. It had been a costly case, but the Crown felt that they had no option but to defend it. The rest of the Supplementary Estimate was principally made up of an item in which the Treasury had relieved the Sheriff of Inverness-shire from certain costs to which he had been rendered liable, owing to an error of judgment in the discharge of his official duties. Another item was for the cost of an arbitration in reference to some buildings at Peterhead, and the Crown, as the promoter of the undertaking, had necessarily to bear the expense. The Bill in reference to the officers of the Court of Session had been dropped merely for want of time, but it would probably be introduced again, or some measure somewhat similar, next Session. As regards the Sheriff Clerks' Deputes, that matter had been within the last few weeks under the consideration of the Government, who had felt it necessary to ascertain the views of others interested in the question besides the Sheriffs. It would probably be enough, at present, if he said that the subject had received, and was at present receiving, careful and, he hoped, impartial consideration. The Government would also try to re-introduce, next Session, the Presumption of Life Bill.

DR. CAMERON (Glasgow College) said, that according to the statement of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate the Solicitor to the Office of Woods and Forests, who received a salary of £1,000, did not advise the Commissioners in reference to the sale of the salmon fishing rights at Loch Morar. Under the circumstances he thought they should have some information as to what he was paid for. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said the solicitor was not consulted, and that all that he did was to do the conveyancing for the Commissioners while he was agent for the

proprietors, and acted generally in their interests. He must say that the explanation of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate was most unsatisfactory. He saw no charge for legal advice to the Office of Woods and Forests, and he should, therefore, be glad to learn who had advised them as to the title of the Crown, and whether any payment had been made for the advice? He presumed that advice was taken and that it was paid for, and if it was not included in the present Vote where was it to be found? Was it included in the Supplementary Vote of £1,850? He understood the right hon. and learned Gentleman to say that part of that Estimate was to defray the cost of some unsuccessful legal proceedings in which the Sheriff of Inverness had been engaged. He should like to know what particular proceedings the right hon. and learned Gentleman referred to?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he would remind the hon. Gentleman that the Woods and Forests Department had their expenses voted in a separate Vote, and the advice they acted upon was supplied by their own Department. The expenses included in the Vote under discussion were the expenses likely to be incurred in asserting the rights of the Crown where they required to be dealt with in Scotland, and no advice had been given in regard to the exercise of the Crown rights in Scotland, but in London. The action against the Sheriff of Inverness was one in which he was sued for damage for a report which he had sent to the newspapers in reference to some proceedings in Skye. The report would have been privileged if it had been sent to the Commissioners of Supply, but having been sent to the newspapers and published it was held not to be privileged, and the Sheriff incurred certain expenses in consequence of the course he had taken. The Treasury took the matter into consideration, and came to the conclusion that it was a case in which the Sheriff ought to be recouped the cost to which he had been put. It had been incurred, in the discharge of serious duties, owing to a pardonable mistake.

DR. CAMERON asked, what the amount was?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he thought it was £201.

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) said, he wished to point out that the fact that the management of the Woods and Forests was in England was an additional reason for having a Crown Solicitor independent of the proprietors. There should be some official in Scotland competent to advise the Commissioners with regard to questions of title, and they ought not to take the opinion of an agent of the landed proprietor.

MR. J. W. BARCLAY said, the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Trea- (Mr. Jackson) some time ago informed them that there was some doubt as to the title in the fishing in Loch Morar, and he (Mr. Barclay) wanted to know who had advised the Commissioners of Woods and Forests on that question of title? In the ordinary way it would be the Solicitor to the Treasury, but he submitted that an English Law Officer was scarcely the person most competent to give an opinion upon a question of Scotch law. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury had given as an excuse for the low price at which the fishery had been sold that the present proprietor claimed the fishings. Were the Committee to understand that the Solicitor to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had given an opinion as to the validity of that title, that solicitor being at the time the agent of the proprietor?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) said, he had not the least desire to put off the hon. Member for Forfarshire by asking him to wait until the Papers were laid, but he thought the hon. Member would see from the Papers bearing upon this question, which were very voluminous and extended over a long series of years, that the fishery had been sold at a low price, not on account of its doubtful title, though that was considered, but on account of its almost worthlessness. In one letter it was stated that the greatest number of salmon grilse which had ever been killed in the loch in a season was six; therefore, it was only natural that the price agreed on should be a comparatively low one. The transaction had certainly been more advantageous to the Office of Woods and Forests and to the Treasury than to the proprietor. [MR. J. W. BARCLAY dissented.] The hon. Gentleman opposite shook his head, but that was the result which he (Sir

Herbert Maxwell) had arrived at after a careful perusal of the Papers.

MR. J. W. BARCLAY: Do not the proprietors ask for the fishing five times the price paid for it?

THE CHAIRMAN said, that question had already been ruled out of Order.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 47; Noes 79: Majority 32.—(Div. List, No. 350.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR. ESSLEMONT said, that without any desire to unduly prolong the discussion he desired to raise a question on Item N, though he did not intend to go into it at any length. There was a large expenditure under that head in regard to Sheriffs' Courts and a subject of some interest arose in regard to those Courts. In the right hon. and learned Gentleman the present Lord Advocate they looked forward hopefully to a person who would take an active part in considering some of these questions which had been for a long time agitating the minds of the people of Scotland. Speaking from a commercial point of view, he (Mr. Esslemont) thought he was warranted in saying that considerable dissatisfaction existed owing to the dual Sheriffships in Scotland. They had there a person under the title of Sheriff who practically did no work, and they had another official under the title of Sheriff's Substitute who practically did all the work. In regard to the Substitute, so far as concerned the constituency in which he (Mr. Esslemont) was practically interested, they had been singularly fortunate in having extremely able and well qualified gentlemen in that Office; and this remark applied to the Sheriffs as well as to the Substitutes; but they saw no reason, from anything which existed in Sheriffs' Courts, why all the wisdom of the Judge might not be embodied in the Substitute to whom the cases were at first relegated. It was a matter which was not disputed that in many cases—he would not say in most cases—the Sheriff's Substitute was the more able Judge of the two. The right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would not pretend to say that there was any claim of superiority in the Sheriffs themselves. Now, the Scotch people contended that these Courts should be constituted on the most simple and effective principle; and if Sheriffs' Substitutes were underpaid men and were not the most qualified, and if there was anything in their appointment which made them in any sense inferior Judges, the defect ought to be looked into, but, at any rate, they saw no reason why they should be at the expense of these double Courts. The litigants were not led into very great expense. An appeal to the Sheriff was not a costly affair, but it really decided nothing. It was a case of shuttlecock and battledore. Some persons respected the Sheriff's opinion more than the Substitute's, and others respected the Substitute's opinion more than the Sheriff's. The thing led to the Court of Appeal all the same. Speaking commercially, he believed the commercial community of Scotland were dissatisfied and wanted this matter looked into. He did not wish to do more at the present moment than to speak from a commercial point of view, and to ask the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to give this matter his consideration. He would give the right hon and learned Gentleman notice that he would on the earliest opportunity next Session raise this question in some form in the House.

DR. CAMERON said, this was a very tempting question, and he had been very glad to hear what his hon. Friend had had to say on the subject. He would point out, however, that Sub-head N. did not include the salary of either Sheriff or Sheriff's Substitute. The only item concerning Sheriffs was under Sub-head D, and he would, therefore, ask the Chairman whether, under the circumstances, it was in Order to continue on this topic? But he wished to call the attention of the Committee to a novel and what appeared to him most dangerous departure, which had just been referred to in connection with the Supplementary Vote. They were told that a part of the £1,800 Supplementary Estimate which they were to be called upon to vote over and above the original Estimate was caused by costs amounting to over £1,100, arising out of two "special unforeseen cases," and they were told that one of these cases was the action against the Sheriff Principal of Inverness. Now, the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate had given an explanation—and he (Dr. Cameron) utterly dissented from that explanation—setting forth the facts of the case.

As a matter of fact, Sheriff Ivory had been engaged in an expedition, and had written a Report on that expedition to the then Lord Advocate. That was a confidential communication. It contained very grave accusations against certain individuals. It was Sheriff Ivory's duty, doubtless, to send that Report to the Lord Advocate, but before it could reach the Lord Advocate, and without the Lord Advocate's leave or sanction, and directly in the teeth of the wish of the Home Secretary, he published that confidential Report in *The Scotsman* newspaper. Sheriff Ivory knew that in doing so he was doing wrong, because he not only published the Report, but published with it the assertion that this Report had on such and such a day been laid before the Commissioners of Supply. That was false. He (Dr. Cameron) had at once asked the Lord Advocate at what date the Commissioners of Supply had sat, and he had ascertained that they had not sat on the date mentioned by Sheriff Ivory at all. They found, therefore, that the document had been published without the slightest right, on the part of Sheriff Ivory, in *The Scotsman* newspaper, and before it had reached the hands of the Lord Advocate. Well, the right hon. and learned Gentleman had said that if this document had been communicated to the newspapers as a Report of the Commissioners of Supply for Inverness-shire it would be privileged. But it had no business to be communicated to the Commissioners of Supply of Inverness-shire at all. It was a confidential Report addressed to the Lord Advocate, and it was for the Minister for Scotland to judge whether or not the document should be given to the public at all. At that time the Home Secretary was the Minister for Scotland, and he (Dr. Cameron) had asked him whether the document published was really what it purported to be, and whether, if it were so, he would give it to the House in the form of a Return, and the right hon. Gentleman had absolutely declined to do so. Now, if Sheriff Ivory had done his duty, this document would have served its purpose as a confidential Report, and would have done no harm to anyone. As it was, the slanderous assertions contained in it were published far and wide throughout the country, and the result was that an action was brought against Sheriff Ivory by a person interested in the matter—a common civil action. Privilege was pleaded, but the plea was one which would not hold water for a moment, and then Sheriff Ivory compromised the case for £25. Well, there was nothing in that—it was not a matter which concerned the Crown one iota. He believed the then Government refused to pay the money for Sheriff Ivory; at any rate, there were loud complaints in some Edinburgh newspapers because the Government had left Sheriff Ivory in the lurch, and had not paid his expenses. They were told in the Estimates that this item was "unforeseen," but those expenses had been incurred before the last Estimates were framed. Why were they not inserted in the last Estimates, and why were they now put in a lump sum as expenses "arising out of two special unforeseen cases?" "Unforeseen cases," forsooth!—why the thing was known all over Scotland 12 months ago and more. The Government should never have interfered in the matter at all. They had here interfered on behalf of a gentleman who happened to be a Judge, but whose action had been taken entirely upon his own responsibility as an individual, and in no official manner whatever, in dereliction of his ordinary duty by the publication of a private and confidential Report which his superiors had refused to present to the House. Sheriff Ivory threw up the sponge at an early stage, and yet the Government came and asked the Committee to vote £201 on his behalf. He (Dr. Cameron) could understand in a case where Sheriff Ivory had an action brought against him for deeds committed in the discharge of his official duties—he could understand the Government indemnifying him for any expenses to which he had been put, even where his action, acting in an official capacity, had been irregular. He did not know whether Sheriff Ivory had ever attempted to recover his costs from the other side, but if the Court had upheld him it would have been right for the Government to pay his expenses; but in this case the matter was totally different. He had been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty and had lost his case, having seen fit to slander people under cover of an untruth, with which the Government had no concern whatever. To come forward now and ask the House

to pay this £201 under such circumstances was a most invidious and impolitic thing. There was no one in Scotland who, by his high-handed proceedings, and by his disregard of the feelings of the people, had brought himself more into unpopularity than Sheriff Ivory. That, however, had nothing to do with the present question. What he (Dr. Cameron) wanted to know was, whether they were for the first time to come forward and gratuitously pay Sheriff Ivory's expenses in an action for slander, of which Sheriff Ivory had been guilty directly in the teeth of the desire of the then Home Secretary? He begged to move the reduction of the Vote by £200, which would be about the sum paid.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That Item E (Charges of the Law Agent in Scotland), be reduced by £200, part of the Expenses allowed to the Sheriff of Inverness-shire."—(*Dr. Cameron.*)

MR. CALDWELL said, he perfectly agreed with all that had been said by the hon. Member for the College Division of Glasgow on this matter. No doubt it was the duty of the Crown to defend an official whenever his official conduct was called in question, and to defend him for anything done in the exercise of his official duties. The ground of the action in the present case, however, was that Sheriff Ivory had acted outside his official duty. If Sheriff Ivory had only done his duty in this matter there would have been no occasion for the payment of any expenses. Sheriff Ivory could not substantiate his plea of privilege, and therefore there was no more call upon the Government to pay the expenses of his action than there would be to pay the expenses of any non-official person.

DR. McDONALD (Ross and Cromarty) said, he wished to know what grounds Sheriff Ivory gave for publishing his Report? Did he know he was wrong in publishing it, or was he unaware of that fact? If he did not know he was wrong, he possessed very little knowledge indeed of his duties, and was not fit for the position he occupied. For his own part, he (Dr. McDonald) was inclined to give this interpretation of the facts—that Sheriff Ivory was "possessed" for the time being. He had believed he had a Heaven-sent mission to go and put down what he called "the rebellion in Skye," and he thought he could do nothing at all to exceed his duties. Unfortunately, he was backed up by the Lord Advocate of the day.

MR. J. W. BARCLAY said, he thought that paying this amount out of the public funds was altogether an unprecedented proceeding. The expenses had been incurred through a gross dereliction of duty on the part of Sheriff Ivory in making public a strictly private document. Sheriff Ivory's object evidently was to glorify himself and the work he had done in the pacification of Skye. Well, the people of Scotland generally had a very different opinion of Sheriff Ivory's work. They considered that he had greatly exceeded his duty, and had created a great deal of ill-feeling in the West of Scotland; and it was too bad now for the Government to ask them to pay money to indemnify this man for his high-handed and illegal proceedings. Sheriff Ivory had gone out of his way to slander certain individuals, and to make public a private report which he had drawn up in his official capacity. By so doing he had shown himself unfit for the position he occupied.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, he thought the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down was mistaken in saying that this money was paid to cover a dereliction of duty. It would, perhaps, be well at the outset to admit that there might have been an error of judgment, and that there was probably an error of judgment on the part of Sheriff Ivory; but, so far as he (Mr. Jackson) was able to gather from the Papers, there was a singular agreement on the part of successive Lord Advocates who had been brought into contact with this gentleman, that, having most delicate and difficult duties to perform, he discharged them conscientiously and creditably. Most unquestionably, at the time he made the statements which led to the action, he was under the impression—and this had been affirmed by the Lord Advocate of the day, who had stated that he believed Sheriff Ivory was *bonâ fide* under the impression at the time—that he had the express sanction of the Lord Advocate to make the statement which led to the action. The Lord Advocate, he need scarcely remind the Committee,

was the right hon. and learned Member for Clackmannan (Mr. J. B. Balfour). The Treasury was appealed to in this matter, and the case was most carefully investigated by two very competent officers, whose judgment he was sure the Committee could rely upon. They came to the conclusion that Sheriff Ivory made his statement in the *bonâ fide* belief that the Lord Advocate had given his sanction to it. The statement led to an action, and in the opinion of the Treasury, when an action was brought against a public servant, that public servant was entitled to the protection of the State. Sheriff Ivory might have been, and probably was, guilty of an error of judgment in making the statement he did. The Treasury were prepared to admit that, but the hon. Member for Glasgow would recognize that it would be undesirable to relax the rule and take away from public servants the protection given to them in the discharge of their duty. If, in the course of the discharge of official duties, actions were brought against public servants—and in this case Sheriff Ivory *bonâ fide* believed that he was entitled to take the course he did—then, unquestionably, the servants of the State were entitled to protection. The Committee might think that the State dealt with its servants in some cases very liberally, but he assured hon. Members that in this case the Treasury had examined the Papers with the utmost care, and obtained the evidence of persons concerned, and came to the conclusion that a case had been made out for the payment of Sheriff Ivory's expenses.

Mr. R. T. REID (Dumfries, &c.) said, he thought that no one would be disposed to dispute that Sheriff Ivory desired to act conscientiously, but that he had discharged his duty well was not, at any rate, the opinion of the majority of the people of Scotland. This official had unquestionably been guilty of a great error of judgment. However, the present question was as to paying a sum of money to indemnify a person against damages inflicted upon him for the defamation of the character of a private individual. No doubt it was not desirable to have the rule relaxed under which Executive officers were indemnified in case of actions brought against them for whatever they might have done in an official capacity, but he did not think the Government should protect an official for what he did outside the discharge of his official duties, and certainly not for taking the unprecedented step of making public a private and confidential document. It had not been shown to the Committee how far the Lord Advocate had given his sanction to the publication of the Report. He (Mr. R. T. Reid) did not know that the Lord Advocate could give that sanction—at any rate, how was it that the Sheriff was led to believe that the Lord Advocate had given his sanction? One was, of course, sorry to see an action brought against a person at any time, but it might happen to anyone to be placed in Sheriff Ivory's position of being guilty of an error of judgment. When a man got outside his official functions he was no longer an official person, and was not entitled to have any of his expenses paid by the State.

Mr. CHILDERS (Edinburgh, S.) said, he was going to make a suggestion which, perhaps, would remove part of the difficulty. The question of Sheriff Ivory's conduct in this particular matter was an old story. It took place some years ago; but he was bound to say that until now, at the end of the year 1888, on the Supplementary Estimates, they had never had an idea that any payment was to be made to this gentleman to recoup him for the costs in the action which had been brought against him. On the face of it, therefore, and without the fullest and clearest explanation, the Vote ought to be refused. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) had, however, made a statement in perfect good faith that the Committee were bound to accept from him, and he (Mr. Childers) would suggest that the Vote should not be negatived, but should be withdrawn for a time, and that, in the meantime, Papers should be laid on the Table, showing what correspondence had taken place with regard to this action and pecuniary claim, and showing what Sheriff Ivory's position in the matter had been—what promises had been made to him, and what were the answers to those promises. The item under discussion could be inserted in the Estimates for next year, which were now being prepared, and then there would be a full opportunity for dis-

cussing this matter with the facts before the Committee. He threw this out as a suggestion, not at all of a hostile character, and he hoped the Government would accept it. It was a question now, as he said, some years old, and it would make very little difference whether the money was paid now or next year.

MR. JACKSON said, he was very much indebted to the right hon. Gentleman for making the suggestion, which would save time at this particular period. He would, however, make a modification in the proposal, which he thought the right hon. Gentleman would not disagree with. There would, no doubt, be some Supplementary Estimates to introduce when the House met again before the end of the financial year, and he thought it would be more regular to deal with this matter in the present financial year; and he, therefore, proposed that the Vote should be taken in the next Supplementary Estimates. He believed that if hon. Members were really in possession of the facts which had been brought before the Treasury, they would exonerate the Treasury from any charge of having dealt otherwise than fairly and equitably with Sheriff Ivory under the circumstances. However, he should have no reason to complain if the Committee should prefer that the item should be withdrawn and put into a further Supplementary Estimate, instead of being passed now.

MR. CHILDERS said, he accepted the suggestion as a very reasonable and fair one.

MR. BUCHANAN said, no doubt the Scotch Members would be ready to accept that proposal. He wished, however, to call attention to the fact that the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury was responsible for the Supplementary Estimates, and that this Estimate was drawn in such a way that it was only by accident that they had discovered the meaning of the item they were discussing. It was only through a question which he had addressed to the Government that they had found it out. He maintained that when payments of this kind were made, further particulars ought to be given on the face of the Estimate than were to be found in such statements as "two special and unforeseen cases."

MR. JACKSON said, the hon. and learned Gentleman would see that this Estimate was necessarily prepared in the Scotch Office, and that, except for some special reason, the Treasury always followed the Department which prepared the Estimate in the first instance. He only said this by way of explanation, because, of course, he accepted all the responsibility for the way in which the Estimates were prepared.

MR. CHILDERS: The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury will, of course, lay upon the Table Papers explanatory of this matter.

MR. JACKSON: Yes; I will.

DR. CAMERON: The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury will, perhaps, move to reduce the Vote himself. Might I ask if this money has been paid?

MR. JACKSON: Yes; it has.

DR. CAMERON said, he desired to point out that the Lord Advocate had denied that he had given Sheriff Ivory authority to publish the Report. However, even if the Lord Advocate had given that authority, it would not have made any difference in the legal aspect of the matter. The document would not have been privileged until it had been submitted to Parliament. He thought the Treasury should have looked into this matter, and taken account of the circumstances before they sanctioned the payment. He could not help thinking that if the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury paid a little more attention to the Scotch affairs which he had to administer he would save himself considerable trouble, and probably save the country some expense.

MR. CHILDERS said, that in point of form it would, perhaps, be as well to withdraw the Vote and propose it in a reduced form, otherwise it might be said that the reduction had been final, as the result of a hostile Motion.

DR. CAMERON: Of course, I withdraw the Amendment.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Original Question, as amended, proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £33,157 (including a Supplementary sum of £1,650), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, and other Legal Charges."

MR. CALDWELL said, he wished to call attention to the sum of £650 charged for the preparation of Bills in Parliament in connection with the Lord Advocate's Office. The Legal Secretary to the Lord Advocate received a salary of £500 a-year; but in addition to that he was to receive this £650 for the preparation of Bills in Parliament. He thought that was an excessive sum to pay, seeing that only one Bill had been passed for Scotland this Session—namely, the Bail Bill. He thought that no Scotch Bills should be brought forward unless the Government were prepared to go on with them; and it certainly was no use to pay a large sum of money for the preparation of Bills simply for the purpose of putting them away in pigeon-holes. He did not wish to reduce the Vote, but simply to call attention to the fact that they were paying £650 for the preparation of a Bill consisting of one page and a-half.

MR. MACDONALD CAMERON (Wick, &c.) said, he maintained that they must have a man of experience to draft their Bills and to attend to this Parliamentary work, whether there were only one, or two, or three Bills which passed during the year. If a man undertook work for the Government he expected to make an income as good, or nearly as good, as that which he might obtain in his profession. They must have an able man to prepare these Bills, and it was absurd to talk of reducing a man's pay because he did not do as much work as they would like him to do.

MR. CALDWELL said, that the Legal Secretary was already paid a salary of £500 a-year, and, besides that, was probably allowed to do some extra work. This £650 was altogether an extra charge.

Original Question put, as amended, and *agreed to.*

(3.) £15,627, to complete the sum for the Register House Department, Edinburgh.

MR. FRASER-MACKINTOSH (Inverness-shire) said, that he thought the Item for the Office of Registry of Deeds required some consideration. In 1881 a Departmental Inquiry took place, and a Report was submitted to the effect that the work of the Department was not of an important character, and might be performed by clerks of a superior order, and recommending that the inferior clerks should receive from £200 a-year upwards. The Treasury had issued a Minute giving effect to the recommendations of the Report of this Departmental Inquiry in nearly every instance. It was stated that the duties of the head officials were not of a very onerous character, and that they were to be sent to other offices when vacancies occurred. That was in 1881; but in 1885 the chief officer died, and instead of transferring his succeessor to some other office a person in the Department was promoted to the vacant post, and matters remained so up to the present time, except that the position of the junior officers was worse than before. Although the work did not require high officials to superintend it, it involved a large amount of clerical labour and regularity. Four thousand deeds were registered annually; and through the inattention of the Registrar no less than 40 volumes of the Register were incomplete. There was nepotism in this office, not that vacancies were given to the friends of higher officials, but vacancies were created for the friends of higher officials to be put into. He drew attention to this matter in no hostile spirit, but because he desired that close inquiry should be made into the circumstances.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, the hon. Member was perfectly justified in expressing the opinion that inquiry into this Department would be beneficial. An inquiry had taken place into the organization of the Sasines Office, but the other Department was not examined into at the time, as vacancies had to be filled up in the Sasines Office, and it was essential not to delay the Report. He would take care, however, that what the hon. Member had said about the Registry of Deeds should be looked into. When the Committee had dealt with the other matter the question of the Registry of Deeds Office would be considered.

Vote *agreed to.*

(4.) £2,831, to complete the sum for the Crofters' Commission.

(5.) £237, to complete the sum for Police, Counties and Burghs, Scotland.

DR. McDONALD (Ross and Cromarty) said, he wished to ask an explanation of

his constituency during the past 12 months. He wished to have some explanation from the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate as to the appointment of Chief Inspector Gordon, of Ross-shire. Chief Inspector Fraser, it would perhaps be remembered, had been appointed to Stirlingshire, or was about to be appointed five years ago, but when his appointment came up for ratification the Lord Advocate of the day refused to assent to it, because Chief Inspector Fraser had overstated his age by one year. Well, he should like to know whether Chief Inspector Gordon had not overstated his age by one year, and if it was not intended to treat him in the same way that Chief Inspector Fraser had been treated?

THE CHAIRMAN said, he did not think this subject could be discussed under the present Vote. The question the hon. Gentleman had asked the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate was one which would come under the Lord Advocate's Vote. This Vote had reference merely to the pay of Inspectors, and the contribution of certain charges connected with the county police. It was impossible, in connection with that contribution, to raise a question as to the administration of a particular Police Force.

DR. McDONALD asked, whether he could move to reduce the Vote by the salary of this Chief Inspector?

THE CHAIRMAN said, it was not competent for him to do that.

DR. McDONALD: Then I will not pursue the subject.

Vote *agreed to*.

(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £44,538, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expenses of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, and of the Prisons under their control, including the Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics and the Preparation of Judicial Statistics."

MR. J. C. BOLTON (Stirling) said, he should like to ask the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to be good enough to say whether he had now reconsidered the position of chaplains in Scotch prisons, as compared with the position of chaplains in English prisons? He believed that in answer to a question put by the hon. Member for Caithness some time last spring the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) had stated that this matter should have favourable consideration. If the hon. Gentleman had considered the position of Scotch chaplains, perhaps he would state to the Committee the result of his deliberations.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, he thought this point had been made a subject of debate on the English Prisons Vote quite recently, and it was in the recollection of the Committee that he then promised, in answer to an appeal made to him by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Edinburgh (Mr. Childers), that between that time and the next Estimates he would consider whether, in connection with the English Prisons Vote, some alteration should be made. He must remark, however, that from his position as Secretary to the Treasury it would suit him much better to reduce the Vote for English chaplains than to raise the Vote for Scotch chaplains. Therefore, he hoped that the hon. Member for Stirling would take it from him that the matter would be carefully considered. He did not, however, wish to be taken as holding out a hope that the salaries of Scotch chaplains would be raised. He thought he could invent a remedy much better than that.

DR. CAMERON (Glasgow, College) said, he rose before the hon. Gentleman who had an Amendment on the Paper because he had a larger reduction to move, and should probably be out of Order if he proposed it after the hon. Gentleman. This Vote was one which eminently deserved the attention of the House. Ten years ago there were some 50 or 60 prisons in Scotland, but now the number had been reduced to 15. There had been a change of machinery with the object of producing economy. The number of prisoners now estimated for was 2,500, as against 3,400 10 years ago, and yet the estimated cost had risen from £81,000 10 years ago to £107,000 that day. The increase of expense in this Department was something prodigious, and quite unaccountable. It was said that the reduction in the number of prisoners was owing to the adoption of a new system; but

that was altogether absurd, the influences which had been at work lessening crime having been education and the spreading of temperance. That was no reason, however, why it should cost more now to maintain 2,500 prisoners than it did formerly to maintain 3,300. What rendered this matter pressing and important was that the enormous increase of expense which had attended the administration of the Prisons Department in Scotland had been also attended with constantly increasing dissatisfaction. In 1878-9 the total cost per prisoner, excluding cost of new buildings, was £21 per head, but it had now risen to £30; and, whereas the cost of management in Edinburgh in 1876 was only £1,300, it was now £1,700. Other expenses had risen in like manner, and the amount proposed to be spent on new buildings was something appalling. Since 1879 up to last year £250,000 had been expended, and there was still £125,000 to be spent. Everything seemed to have run up in the same ratio. Superannuation allowances, which in 1873 were £1,300, were now £2,500. They had got two Inspectors at £700 a-year each, besides travelling expenses—two Inspectors to inspect 15 prisons containing a little over 2,500 prisoners. What would they say of a Factory Inspector who received £700 a-year as salary and £300 as travelling expenses, and whose duties were to inspect factories employing about 1,250 people? It might be said that there was no Government money expended in connection with factories, but take matters in which Government money was spent—take, for instance, school inspection. What would they say of a School Inspector being appointed at a salary of £700 a-year with travelling expenses, bringing up his total receipts to £1,000, who only inspected a school population of 1,250 congregated in 7½ schools? Take the inspection of the police. The Government charge in connection with police was very large—about £150,000, and there were some 40,000 men scattered all over the country to be inspected, and yet a single Inspector did the work of inspection. The principal feature connected with this matter was that, whilst they had this enormous increase of expenditure, they had universal discontent excited by the method the administration was carried on. Public Bodies, for instance, were discontented, and were protesting in every direction. A number of prisons had been closed. Take the case of the Cupar Prison. That was admitted to be one of the best managed prisons in Scotland. Forty years ago a large sum of money was spent in building the prison, but in 1887 the establishment was handed over to the Government. He supposed that now Cupar was expected to buy the place back again. There was great discontent prevailing amongst the higher class of prison officials. They declared that, under the new system, all the fat posts were given to military men. It was said that, out of 12 appointments in connection with Scotch prisons, eight were held by military men receiving over £5,000 in salaries. The warders were dissatisfied almost over the whole of Scotland. His hon. Friend the Member for Perth (Mr. C. S. Parker) intended to bring forward the case of the Perth warders. Their case was not peculiar, because similar complaints had proceeded from the new prison at Barlinnie, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. That prison contained no proper accommodation for the warders. The result was they were obliged to live 2½ miles from their work. They had to rise at half-past 4 in the morning in order to get to the prison before 6 o'clock, and once a week, or three times a fortnight, they were obliged to sleep a night in the prison. They had to be absent two days and one night from home without any provision being made for them to procure a warm meal during the time. They complained that their treatment during that time was infinitely worse than that of the prisoners themselves. Then there had been repeated remonstrances as to the change which had taken place in connection with discharged prisoners. Formerly their fares used to be paid from Barlinnie to Glasgow. Now the prisoners were simply discharged at Barlinnie. It had been necessary to make some economy, and it had been effected in the paltry item of cab fares. The men had to walk the country roads to the alarm of the inhabitants. In those parts, in consequence, the number of constables had had to be increased. On account of the closing of a number of prisons, the cost of transporting prisoners had been enormously increased. In 1878,

under the old system, the cost of conveying the prisoners from one place to another was £1,000, but now it was over £7,000. He had shown that the general public were dissatisfied and that they were incommoded by the petty economy which had been resorted to. He had shown that warders and higher officials were dissatisfied at the administration under the present system. He now came to the case of the prisoners themselves. Owing to the number of prisons shut up, prisoners were obliged to be taken—untried prisoners often were obliged to be taken—to prisons at a distance, and were, therefore, removed from easy access to their solicitors. In certain cases they were removed as far as 100 miles from the place of their abode. In the olden days prisoners were confined in some place near and had easy access to their law advisers. That was now no longer the case. So grave was this scandal that it had called forth strong protest, not from the prisoners, but from the Procurators of one or two towns and the Procurator Fiscals of Scotland. When they had public officials interfering on behalf of prisoners and declaring that an injustice was being done by the system, it showed that there must be something very materially wrong. The diminution in the number of prisons had also involved in many localities the expense of providing new police cells in which prisoners, on their sentence for trifling offences, were confined. It was said that in certain districts, where the authorities did not wish to go to the expense of providing accommodation, trifling offenders were allowed to go undealt with, because there was no proper means of punishing them. To keep men for seven or 14 days without proper supervision was a system of administration which could not be defended. He maintained that the remedy for this state of things was to make the Prison Department a Department of the Scotch Office. Here, again, the whole work could be done perfectly well by an Inspector under the Scotch Office, and an enormous amount of saving, besides a great amount of efficiency, might be effected. The matter was one of very great importance. Probably, if the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Lord Advocate would consent to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of this enormous increase, and of the great dissatisfaction which prevailed, that would meet the case; but if the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate did not do so, he (Dr. Cameron) would suggest the amalgamation of the Department with the Scotch Office. As compared with the period, not only prior to the Prisons Act of 1877, but for some years subsequently, the increase of expenditure had been enormous, besides which, as he had explained, there was universal dissatisfaction. Believing that a saving of at least £5,000 a-year might be effected by the amalgamation he proposed, he moved to reduce the Vote by £5,000. Of course, as he had said, if the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate would grant a Parliamentary inquiry, he would not press his Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum not exceeding £39,538 be granted for the said Service."—(*Dr. Cameron.*)

MR. C. S. PARKER (Perth) said, he was most anxious to save the time of the Committee, and for that reason, on the general question raised by his hon. Friend the Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron), he should say nothing, except that the administration of prisons by the Commissioners was not giving satisfaction in Scotland, and especially was not giving satisfaction within the Service itself. He wished to move a reduction of the salaries of the Commissioners on account of the way in which they had treated certain officers of Her Majesty's General Prison at Perth. He brought the charge first and chiefly against the Prison Commissioners, and that was why he desired a reduction of their salaries, unless he received satisfaction, but also, in a minor degree, against the Secretary for Scotland and his advisers, and, in a very considerable degree, against the officers of Her Majesty's Treasury. What happened was this: Sixteen of the prison officers had binding contracts, which he believed could be enforced in a Court of Law, as to what their salary and emoluments should be. The contract was that they should receive the same scale of salary as was given to similar officers in England, but with free quarters. The Treasury at first said that free quarters were not in the contracts. He said, "Let the

contracts be examined." But also the Treasury took up another line. He was speaking of the Treasury before the present Government came into power. The Treasury argued that, even supposing the contract was binding upon others, it was not binding upon them, because they had never sanctioned free quarters. His answer to that was that there was an authorized scale of salaries, carefully considered by the Treasury, and that in that scale of salaries free quarters were allowed in a prison. Whether the highest prison authority in Scotland had power or not to grant free quarters, or whether, as was suggested, it was at the discretion of the Treasury to say, "We shall not allow it," at all events the Treasury did not interfere when free quarters were given. These men enjoyed free quarters for some years, and discharged their duties to the full satisfaction of the Governor. Suddenly, upon the appointment of a new Commissioner, it was sprung upon them that they were to be deprived of free quarters, which were reckoned to be equal to one-twelfth of their remuneration. It was now nearly three years since he took up this matter as a breach of faith, and he had met with great courtesy at the Scotch Office and at the Treasury. He had had long conversations and correspondence, and of the 16 officers aggrieved 12 had received redress, but not until after 18 months' delay. He knew that the Scotch Department were in a difficult position, because they had to deal with the Treasury. He supposed they felt that since redress had been given in 12 out of the 16 cases, they ought not to press matters further. He would not press matters further if it was a question of anything but justice. This was a question of breach of faith and of injustice, and, as far as he was informed, he did not know any reason why a few officers should be deprived of the redress given to their 12 colleagues. Some of the officers who had not received redress were amongst the oldest in the Service. He believed it would be no longer argued that the contracts of the Prison Commissioners were *ultra vires;* but it would be said that these men had had promotion, and that promotion cancelled contracts. He believed, if they were to go into details, they would find that on each occasion of promotion a new contract was made, and that new contract ought to be fulfilled. The new Commissioner, upon his arrival, looked round to see where any economy could be effected. He might have been quite right in saying, "Here is a case where the warders have on the whole a higher scale of remuneration than the warders in any other part of the service, because they have these free quarters. Therefore let us make a saving here in the future." Where, he thought, the new Commissioner made a grave blunder was in not remembering that they must look at the rights of individuals serving under contracts. He had a further serious complaint to make against the Commissioners, and that was, that when these poor men protested —each man wrote out his own case—it was impossible for them even to get from their Governor any information as to whether their documents had really gone before the Secretary for Scotland. Throughout there had been great inclination to withhold information, at all events from the men directly concerned, although he (Mr. C. S. Parker) had received much courtesy. What he hoped Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to do in this matter was not to regard this matter as finally closed. It might be officially closed between the Scotch Department and the Treasury, but he could not accept this as final. If one received three-quarters of justice he ought to stand out for the other fourth. It could not be for the public interest to economise by breaking contracts. True economy consisted quite as much in spending where they ought to spend as in saving where they ought to save. He trusted he would be told on behalf of the Government, that although they would of course argue their view on this question further, they would not regard it as finally closed, but would give him the information which he asked, as to why the few remaining officers were left without redress, and allow him to put the facts again before them.

Mr. J. A. CAMPBELL (Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities) said, there was one question he desired to put to his hon. Friend the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson). The hon. Gentleman had told them that the case of the chaplains would receive the attention of the Treasury. He wished to ask if the case of the prison surgeons also would be considered. These officers had grie-

vances—their work was the same as that of those in similar positions in England and Ireland, but their remuneration was considerably less. He hoped that the medical officers would have their case considered by the Treasury before the next Estimates were framed.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR (Kincardine) said, he had to complain that the Vote for the convicts employed in connection with the harbour works at Peterhead did not appear under the head of charges incurred in the making of Peterhead Harbour. The public ought to know the vast amount of money that Harbour was costing.

MR. ASHER (Elgin, &c.) said, he would remind the Committee that this matter had been again and again under the consideration of Parliament, and that Parliament had solemnly decided that there should be a prison for convicts erected at Peterhead. That decision was arrived at very long ago, and the prison was well on towards completion. They were certainly not justified in going into the general question as to whether it was right that convicts should be employed during the period of their detention in the execution of public works. It had been conclusively established that the effect of the policy had been largely to diminish the number of men lapsing into crime after their discharge from convict prisons. The men became familiarized with work, and upon their release were able to take their place among the labourers of the country, and able to get employment much more easily than they otherwise would do. He confessed he was surprised his hon. and gallant friend should re-open this question, which had been considered again and again by successive Committees of the House.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he had studiously abstained from doing the very thing his hon. and learned Friend accused him of doing. He abstained from objecting to the construction of Peterhead Harbour. The House of Commons and the people of England would soon discover the vast expense of that harbour, and he had merely stated that the Vote for the convict prison at Peterhead ought to appear under the head of Peterhead Harbour.

MR. MARK STEWART (Kirkcudbright) said, he had a word to say with regard to the item of £3,250 for the ordinary repairs of buildings. He apprehended that under that head came the charge for the alterations of prisons. The experience he had gathered with regard to one of the largest prisons in the whole of Scotland was that enormous alterations were made without any regard to the promotion of economy or efficiency. No doubt efficiency was studied to a certain extent, but he maintained that alterations were made, buildings were taken down and others were put up, without the attainment of the real thing the Prison Commissioners had in view. Much more careful supervision ought to be given to this matter, so that in future no alterations in buildings should take place without the fullest consideration being given to the subject.

MR. J. SINCLAIR (Ayr Burghs) said, he desired to direct attention to one particular case which came under this Vote. It was very useful in matters of this kind to have discussions regarding mismanagement and waste upon a large scale in connection with administration, but sometimes it was quite as useful to discuss a particular case in which they could see both mismanagement and waste. He thought he found both in one of the allowances granted under this Vote—namely, the allowance of £50 in lieu of a house to the Governor of the Ayr Prison. The Governor was appointed some five years ago, and a very special and peculiar arrangement seemed to have been made with him. It was to the effect that he should not be required to live in the Governor's house within the walls, but that instead of doing so he should be allowed £50 for house rent outside. That was an arrangement which he (Mr. J. Sinclair) thought could not be defended. It was not made on account of any peculiar or special qualifications on the Governor's part, but for reasons into which he (Mr. J. Sinclair) preferred not to enter. This was the only case in the whole of Scotland of such an allowance to a Governor. The case was quite unique, and the feeling entertained by a great many people acquainted with the facts of the case was that if the place was not good enough for the man, the man was too good for the place. No allegation could be made that the house was not a good

one. It stood upon an esplanade adjoining the sea beach, and there could be obtained from it a view of the Firth of Clyde and the beautiful mountains of Arran. With this house all previous Governors had been perfectly content; they had all resided there, and no complaint had been made by them. Now, what had happened? Within the last year very expensive alterations and repairs had been made on the house. He would like to know if it was at the instance of the Governor, because if so, it was to be presumed that he said to the Prison Commissioners, "Repair the house, and I shall come and live in it." In that case it would be interesting to note his subsequent conduct. If, on the other hand, the alterations and repairs were made at the instance of the Commissioners of their own accord, the Committee would see the Commissioners were spending a large sum of money upon the repair of the house when they knew that under their agreement with the Governor he had not occupied the house, was not occupying it now, and never intended to occupy it as long as he was in that office. Surely that was a waste of money—he would not hesitate to call it both wanton and needless. The alterations and repairs had been made at a cost very closely approaching £600. The house had been made very much better than it was before, if not up to the luxurious taste of the Governor. Why, then, did not the Governor reside in it, as all his predecessors had done? He still resided without the walls, and had no intention of entering the place. He (Mr. J. Sinclair) had two questions to put upon this point—namely, were the Prison Commissioners justified in spending this large sum of money in alterations and repairs when they were aware that, under the arrangement or bargain made, the Governor would not reside within the walls of the prison at all, or, on the other hand, having repaired and altered the building, and made it comfortable, if not luxurious, were they justified in continuing the allowance of £50 to the Governor? This matter did not affect the Prison Commissioners or the Governor alone, because what was the consequence of the Governor residing outside the prison? Some of the warders, who, otherwise, would reside outside entirely, had to take their turn week by week, residing within the walls, because the Governor did not do so. They got no extra pay for that—he supposed it was considered part of their duty, but he did not think they should be expected to do this. They might reasonably say, if the Governor does not reside within the walls, why should we do so; are we to have additional labour thrown upon us simply because the Governor declines to sleep in the Governor's house within the prison? He trusted the hon. and learned Lord Advocate would say why these repairs were made when there was no intention on the part of the Governor to occupy the house at all, and why public money should be wasted to the extent even of £50, as long as the Governor of Ayr Prison lived or continued to occupy his present office.

DR. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W.) said, he was glad the hon. Member for Perth (Mr. C. S. Parker) had brought the question of the treatment of the Perth warders before the Committee. His observation and study of the case enabled him to say that absolutely every word his hon. Friend had stated was perfectly correct. The grievances which his hon. Friend had stated, and which he had been pressing on the attention of the Government for several years past, were real grievances, though they might appear small and unimportant. He considered that the economies made in this case by the Prison Commissioners were all of a mean, pettifogging, and paltry character, and that while they had secured a minimum of benefit, they had produced a maximum of worry and discomfort to the warders of Perth. They had brought about the impression that there had been a breach of faith and a breach of the contract under which the men entered the service. The warders had every right to consideration at the hands of the Government. They were performing difficult duties, involving great labour, if not danger, and he thought their position ought to be made as secure as possible. He trusted, therefore, that the Government would take his hon. Friend's appeal into careful consideration, and might be able to see their way to remove the grievances of these deserving and hard-working men. There was a little point he desired to raise with regard to the Barlinnie Prison. He understood that that establishment

contained 700 people, and that the duties of the Governor were of a very continuous and very harassing nature. The poor man was obliged to be on duty every day of the week, including Sunday, and had no opportunity whatever for rest and relaxation. In connection with the prison system of Scotland there was a seething mass of discomfort which affected every one, from Governors, chaplains, doctors, and warders, and even to the prisoners themselves. The best remedy, in his opinion, would be to adopt the practical suggestion of his hon. Friend the Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron), and let the whole question be inquired into by a Parliamentary Committee.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute) said, that they must bear in mind in considering the present prison system of Scotland that it had only been in force since the passing of the Act of 1878, and that the policy of that Act, having been deliberately adopted, must, in the mean time, be followed to its consequences. He thought that a close investigation would satisfy hon. Gentlemen that those consequences were beneficial both as regarded the better efficiency and the discipline of the establishments, and even as regarded economy. He impressed on the Committee that to take any steps such as the appointment of a Committee now would be really to throw out of gear a system which had barely been adopted to the full. The whole scheme of the Act of 1878 involved the suppression of the smaller local prisons and the concentration of prisoners in a comparatively small number of large prisons. That was the necessarily essential feature of the scheme. The hon. Gentleman the Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron) had said that even worse than expense was discontent. The hon. Gentleman could not be amazed that there was discontent in the various places where prisons were suppressed as an essential condition of the new system, because prisons in a number of small towns involved a certain amount of employment, the withdrawal of which necessarily gave rise to discontent. Nay, more, the withdrawal of administration from the Local Authorities was not a measure altogether popular with those who enjoyed the exercise of administrative power, and it therefore created a certain amount of dissatisfaction and discontent. As to the question of expense, he must point out to the hon. Member the central fact in the administration of the new system. The prison at Barlinnie, of which much had been said, was built with 800 cells, and had only approached completion during the present year. That was the centre of the new system, and without that being in full play one could not appreciate or appraise the financial results of the change. It was, therefore, altogether premature to take the figures in this transition stage as a fair criterion of the result as it would be when once the complete substitution of the one system for the other had taken place. Perhaps he ought incidentally to mention that the Barlinnie Prison in some parts was not actually completed. As he had mentioned the Barlinnie Prison, he might be allowed to say that the hon. Gentleman the Member for the College Division was not in possession of the latest information as to the system of releasing prisoners. Prisoners were now released, not at Barlinnie, but at Glasgow. He thought it was very desirable the Prison Commissioners should take means of informing the public, not through the interference of a Committee of the House of Commons, but through the publication of figures, of the real results of the system. It was very expedient that that should be done, but the Committee ought to carefully keep in mind that when a sweeping, general charge of increased expenditure was made, it was necessary to ascertain what were the elements in the expenditure. If any hon. Member would go over the figures in this case he would find that a number of burdens had been imposed upon this Service which were entirely new since the earlier period, the statistics of which the hon. Gentleman quoted as a standard of economy. Many hon. Gentlemen were aware that by a decision of the Courts of England the cost of the conveyance of prisoners from the bar of a Court to the prisons now fell upon the Prisons Vote. That was quite a new thing, and accounted for about £2,000 a-year. Then in these Estimates, again, the bringing of remanded prisoners had been transferred from the Criminal Vote to the Prisons Vote. Accordingly, there they had on the two items an increased charge on

this Vote of £3,000, which accounted to a large extent for the increase in which the hon. Gentleman was so much concerned. Furthermore, a new Treasury scheme had come into effect, and that action involved the annual expenditure of more than £1,000. He merely mentioned this for the purpose of showing that there was no ground for apprehension that there was any want of economy. There was another feature bearing in the same direction, which also illustrated what he had already said as to the prematureness of considering at present the financial results of the new system. As he had said, the full operation of Barlinnie was essential to the complete development of the new system, and when they found that since Barlinnie had been in existence the cost of maintenance, which was so large and prominent an item, had been going down, the Committee would see that that was a much safer criterion or indication to go upon than the aggregate amount of expenditure which involved the construction of new prisons. One or two specific grievances had been stated. The hon. Gentleman the Member for the Ayr Burghs (Mr. J. Sinclair) had said that there was now a Governor's house, but that it was not occupied, the Governor receiving an allowance of £50 for a residence outside. But there were negotiations as to the transfer of the Governor to another place, and the instance referred to was merely one where, owing to temporary arrangements, it was impossible to make the Governor comply with the rule, which would be enforced in the case of a new Governor. Accordingly he begged the hon. Member not to cite this as a typical instance of extravagance. [Mr. J. SINCLAIR: What about the repairs?] The House had been put in proper repair, and stood for the reception of anyone to whom the Commissioners were not pledged as to the provision of a residence elsewhere. His hon. Friend the Member for Kirkcudbright (Mr. Mark Stewart) had made observations respecting reconstruction of buildings, which should receive due consideration at the hands of the Prison Commissioners. The hon. Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron) had said that there was dissatisfaction on all sides, even amongst the prisoners themselves. The hon. Gentleman was himself responsible for legislation passed with a view of giving increased access by prisoners to their agents at the stage of examination before the magistrate. Here, again, was another instance of the increased expenditure which fell upon the new system. At Duke Street, in Glasgow, a considerable amount of expenditure had been incurred, owing to the necessity of providing improved facilities of access of prisoners to their agents. There was no indisposition on the part of the managing body to incur expense in facilitating due communication of prisoners with their agents. When the hon. Gentleman referred to the more general question of the increased distances prisoners had to go, he (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) could only fall back on the general observation with which he started—namely, that that was one of the necessities of the system deliberately adopted by Parliament in 1878, and which was only now coming into full effect. The questions raised by the hon. Member for Perth (Mr. C. S. Parker) and his hon. Friend the Member for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities (Mr. J. A. Campbell) would be dealt with by the Secretary to the Treasury.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Derby) said, that an important question surrounded the expenditure upon prisons under the new system. Some years ago he had experience both of the English and Scotch systems, and he begged the Scotch Department not to lay the flattering unction to their souls that the new system was any pretext whatever for increased expenditure. It had not been so in England, where the new system had been consistent with, and, indeed, had caused, very great economy. He could not charge his memory at that moment with the figure; but, if he remembered rightly, between £50,000 and £100,000 was saved in consequence of the greater concentration of prisoners. The new system was no excuse whatever for any increase of expenditure. On the contrary, it was very bad administration that was accompanied with any large increase of expenditure. That was, anyhow, his experience. He had a great deal of knowledge of the Scotch administration of prisons down to 1885, and he was sorry to say that the Scotch administration of prisons compared very unfavour-

ably with that of the English prisons, especially in regard to the matter of expenditure. At that time the building of the great prison at Edinburgh was going on, and he remembered perfectly well having to address strong remonstrances to the prison Department in Scotland upon the subject.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, that in complete conformity with what the right hon. Gentleman had just said, the charge for maintenance had decreased, and was going down since the new system had come fairly into operation.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR (Leeds, S.) said, he desired to draw the attention of the Lord Advocate to the difference in the prison statistics of Scotland as compared with those of England and Ireland. In England and Ireland the statistics were absolutely uniform; and, therefore, an hon. Member could easily compare them one with another. The prison statistics of Scotland, however, had no relation to those of England and Ireland; and it was impossible for one to study the statistics—especially statistics relating to education—to see whether education was reducing crime in Scotland. He hoped the Lord Advocate would consider whether it was not possible to bring the statistics of the three parts of the United Kingdom into uniformity.

DR. CAMERON said, he did not feel justified, after the reply made by the Lord Advocate, in asking to withdraw his Motion for a reduction of the Vote. As a matter of fact, the cost of maintaining 2,500 prisoners in Scotland was much greater than the cost of maintaining one-third more than that number 10 years ago. He could not be content with the Lord Advocate's statement; and, as a protest, he must ask the Committee to divide.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, that he might, perhaps, be allowed to say a word in answer to the remarks of the hon. Member for Perth (Mr. C. S. Parker). The question of the warders of Perth had been most carefully considered; and, as the hon. Member had pointed out, it had practically been reduced to a question of three warders. The position taken up by the Treasury was that the Treasury had assented to the proposal which had been made by the Secretary for Scotland. The hon. Member would hardly expect the Treasury to initiate additional charges. Although it might be true—he did not admit it, because it was not on the Papers, and therefore he had no means of verifying it—although it might be true that promises, either verbal or written, were made to the warders some time ago, the Treasury held that the position of these men to-day was better than it was at the time when the promises, if they were made, were made, even taking into account the payment for quarters, which the men were now called upon to make. It had always been held, he believed, that promotion counted in some way as a fresh contract to a man already in the Service. He impressed upon the hon. Member that it could not be shown that the men were to-day in a worse position than they would have been supposing the promises which were alleged to have been made had been carried out. He did not wish to say that the last word had been spoken on this question, because he was perfectly willing, if the hon. Member would come and see him, to endeavour to convince him that the Treasury were perfectly correct in the matter. If the hon. Gentleman was able to show that such was not the fact, the Treasury would gladly reconsider the matter. His hon. Friend the Member for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities (Mr. J. A. Campbell) asked him whether his answer to the hon. Member for Stirling (Mr. J. C. Bolton) had reference to the chaplains only, or also applied to the case of the surgeons? He (Mr. Jackson) did not want the Committee to suppose that he was contemplating any general increase of salaries. What he had promised was that the question should be carefully considered; and it was rather with a view of considering whether they were not paying the English prison surgeons more than they ought to pay. He might say that as regarded the surgeons, certainly at Barlinnie, something ought to be done. Indeed, he might go so far as to say, without making any promise, that the Treasury would not shut out of their consideration the case of the prison surgeons of Scotland.

MR. C. S. PARKER said, he gladly accepted the hon. Gentleman's offer to examine with him the case of the Perth warders. He would only add that the point he should endeavour to estab-

lish would be that on promotion a fresh bargain was made, and that that bargain had been broken. It was no answer to say that the men were in a better position now than they once were. Men naturally expected to rise in the Service. The case of the chief warder was a particularly hard one. Having been promoted for long and faithful service, no doubt he was in a better position than eleven years ago. But that was not the question. The question simply was—whether a fresh contract was not made on promotion, and some years later broken?

Question put,

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 68; Noes 103: Majority 35.—(Div. List, No. 351.)

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(7.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £188,322, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for Public Education in Scotland."

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute) said, he was prepared to have afforded the Committee somewhat ample information as to the circumstances and condition of Scottish Education; but the period at which this topic arose was so late that he thought he should best consult the convenience of the Committee if he brought his observations within the smallest compass. The Vote was for £568,322, which was an increase of £14,930, arising mainly upon day and evening schools, and, to a small extent, on Training Colleges and the grant under Section 67 of the Education Act in aid of local rates. As regarded attendance, the Estimate of the present year depended on the assumption of an increase of 2·5 per cent which might be expected to be reasonably accurate when it was remembered that last year there was a difference between the Estimate and the actual attendance of 500 only. The Estimate of the earnings of the children this year was 18*s.* 11*d.*, as against 18*s.* 6¾*d.* last year; and in that connection he would remind the Committee that the changes in the Code had, for the first time, been in operation for a whole year. Accordingly, it was possible that the Estimate upon which calculations were made was more or less problematical, although he had no doubt these would prove to be approximately accurate. As regarded night schools, the same calculation of increase was made with regard to attendance; and he hoped it would give satisfaction to the Committee to say that, although involving expenditure, the attendance in those schools had increased. There had been some vicissitudes of fortune on the part of the schools; but now there was an important increase of attendance, and he thought it would be considered that these schools constituted a very important arm, and that every encouragement should be given to them. At the same time, it must not escape attention that the present conditions under which night schools received State aid did not compel a corresponding local effort in the supply of funds; and it was matter for regret that in some cases very little effort indeed was made. That was a matter which might come to require consideration. Turning from that, the Committee would allow him to remind them that the main feature of the alterations in the Code was the dispensing with individual examination below the Third Standard; and the importance of that was shown by the fact that the children under that Standard represented about 50 per cent of the whole attendance. The next feature of the changes made was the development of class subjects, which was intended to raise the general intelligence of the classes and to widen the scope of the curriculum. He believed there was a general concurrence in that change, and in desiring that it should be continuous. The point he had first adverted to with reference to the lower Standards might be extended or not beyond its present limits; but he would now merely say that the degree in which it should be extended was necessarily one for watchful consideration on the part of the Department, who regarded with great interest the experiment now being made. It might interest the Committee to remember that this year, in the case of class subjects, elementary science was offered as an alternative to English; and that had special interest, looking to the fact that in elementary science the principles

of agriculture might be included, so that there was a wide and general bearing in this change in the direction of technical education of a highly practical kind. There were many subjects which deserved consideration if they had time to give it, but on the present occasion he should do no more than advert to one or two of them. The Committee would be aware probably that local difficulties had arisen in some parts of the country. The financial embarrassments of the School Boards in parts of the Highlands had brought things to a somewhat acute stage of difficulty in the administration of the Education Act; but with regard to that he hoped hon. Gentlemen would accept the assurance that the subject was receiving the closest and most anxious consideration at the hands of the Department, that they were in communication with the Boards concerned, and that they would take whatever means were open to them to afford some alleviation of the present difficulty and to help towards a solution of the crisis. The caution of the Education Department arose from the necessity of recognizing the bounds between the general Imperial contribution and local exertions; and he was sure the Committee would agree that it would be most injurious that anything should be done which would upset the ideas of local duty, and, on the other hand, prevent the attention of the Department being given towards some means of getting over what he trusted was but a temporary embarrassment. On the subject of secondary education the Committee would expect him to say a word on the new measures which had been adopted in relation to inspection. That was now the third year during which there had been inspection of the schools which imparted secondary education; and hon. Members must have been interested in observing the successful experiments which were made with regard to the inspection of schools of all kinds—State-aided and private. What had taken place with reference to the leaving certificate showed that there was a high appreciation of that kind of inspection, both as regarded the persons in charge of the school—the school managers—and as regarded the public generally. What was, perhaps, still more important was the action of those professional and business bodies which had consented to accept the leaving certificates as dispensing with the necessity for examination in the departments to which those certificates related. The stimulus which had thus been given to the schools, and the information acquired by the managers and teachers as to the general standards which were looked for, were of the very greatest importance; and there would be general satisfaction in hearing that the Department looked forward to this as a very important although a very modest feature in the scheme. When he said modest he meant especially with reference to expenditure, because it was satisfactory to know that only £300 was required from Parliament for those purposes. The progress of technical schools under the recent Act had not been rapid; and it was necessarily very much in the arbitrament of the Local Authorities, influenced by local opinion, to decide as to how far it was to go forward with greater rapidity. At present there was a certain amount of reserve on the part of School Boards to come within the provisions of the recent Act; and it was possible that the grant now obtained for some of the branches of technical education, through the Science and Art Department, might induce School Boards to remain where they were rather than enter into what they might consider more or less an experimental course. But, at the same time, there was evidence of interest in the subject, and the Department had acted towards advancing and giving free play to the views of districts progressing that way by arousing the attention of School Boards to the opportunity afforded; and he thought they had done all that was incumbent on them probably to stir up what must ultimately depend on local action and on local opinion. As the Committee would be aware, the Endowed Schools Commission had been extended for one year—to the end of 1889. Their work was very nearly complete, and the continuance of the Commission was in order that there might be a proper winding up of its executive work. During its six years' work 442 schemes had been prepared by the Commission; of these, 79 were remitted by the Education Department for alteration; 293 were approved; 275 became law; one, referring to a school near Kirkcaldy, was rejected by the

House of Commons on a legal point, and 17 awaited confirmation. These were the statistics as to the important work of that Commission, and the action of the Education Department had been nearly continuous during the progress of these schemes. He thought he had put before the Committee, although in the barest outline, the facts of the case; and if he had condensed his observations within narrow limits, it was rather by way of suggesting that on an occasion like the present there was a scale or perspective in the length to which hon. Members might speak, and not from any want of appreciation on his part of the importance of the subject.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR (Leeds, S.) said, that, unfortunately, the Scotch Education Department was practically separate now from the English Education Department, and he regretted that it should be so, because they thereby lost the advantage of seeing what good might be derived from the progress which was being made in Scotland. Some very important experiments were now going on in Scotland which deserved to be carefully watched in England, because the results promised to be very valuable. One of those was the collective examination, which promised well; and next, with regard to night schools, the enlarged subjects introduced into them had contributed to their success. Night schools were decreasing in England, because they were becoming unnecessary; but in Scotland they were increasing, because of the enlarged subjects which had been introduced. He did not think he would be disclosing any Government secret when he stated that lately the Treasury had consented that drawing in Scotland would be placed outside the ordinary 17*s.* 6*d.* limit, and that Scottish pupils would henceforth have the same advantages as English students. As regarded secondary education, he wished very much to show the appreciation, which he was sure all educationalists had for the experiment of the leaving examination in those schools. The sum expended on the leaving examination was a mere bagatelle; and not only did it do away with a number of evils in examinations, but a large number of Bodies, such as the Pharmaceutical Society, and similar societies, which required examinations on entrance, now accepted the leaving examination certificate; it therefore remained the only standard examination with them, and was, in consequence, of great advantage to the secondary schools of Scotland. He was told that in those schools where they had been successful with leaving certificates, the attendances had considerably increased. If there had been very little progress in technical schools, one reason of that was, that the endowed schools in Scotland, had, in many cases, become good technical schools, and the Boards had not felt the same interest, in places where there were few endowments, in having technical schools. He hoped the Scottish Education Department would keep in view that it was very important in manufacturing towns to train the hand and eye, and not to confine the instruction merely to writing, reading, and arithmetic. Those were now the subjects of experiment in Scotland, which, if their English friends would introduce here, would, he believed, give a stimulus to the English School Boards and lead to a good result.

MR. E. ROBERTSON (Dundee) said, his observations on this Vote would be confined to the grant to the Training Colleges. It seemed to him that the Government had, in this matter, practically challenged the opinion of the House, for this reason—the subject had been brought before the Committee of Supply two years ago by some hon. Members with whom he usually acted, and the Secretary for Scotland then promised that the matter should have his attention. That promise was left to a Departmental Committee, consisting of two officials and two Members of that House; but, with all respect to those Gentlemen, he did not think that Scotch Members could be held bound to accept this as a fulfilment of the promise of the Government, or be foreclosed by the opinions which those Gentlemen had expressed as to matters on which Scotch Members thought they ought to have an opinion of their own. His objection to the continuance of the grant were mainly two. He objected, in the first place, because the Training Colleges were denominational; and, secondly, because they supplied inferior culture, to the neglect of the Universities, which were well able to supply superior culture. He wished the Committee to notice that the public school system in Scot-

land was becoming more and more unsectarian. In 1872 the Church of Scotland had 1,311 schools; in 1887 it had only 85. In 1872 the Free Church had 523 schools, and in 1887 only 25; and it was curious to notice that the only denominations which had extended the denominational system in that period were the Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics. Further, it would be seen, from the number of columns in the Blue Book which were left blank, that the class for whom the grant was made did not appear to take any interest in the Training Colleges. He thought it time that the sectarian character of the Colleges should be done away with. The Departmental Committee to which he had referred had given some attention to this matter; but it seemed to him that in examining the question they had been imbued with the spirit of the Education Commission for England—a bias of a clerical character. For instance, in dealing with the suggestion that the Universities should undertake this work, the Committee asked what guarantee there would be for the religious and moral training of teachers; and, further on, when accepting the principle of University training, they said that religious instruction could be undertaken by the Professors of Divinity, showing that their minds hinged on this question of religious training of the young teachers. He did not know whether the Committee had considered that persons going to enter the ministry went to the Universities at an earlier age than teachers went to the Training Colleges, but he had never heard any fears expressed about their moral and religious training, or that it was incomplete. The time had come when the school system of Scotland should be relieved entirely from sectarian and clerical influence; and on that ground he was utterly unable to accept the conclusion to which the Committee had come. There was another point of great importance in connection with the Colleges. It was confessed in the Report of the Committee that the Training Colleges supplied inferior culture. He absolutely accepted the words of Professor Donaldson, of St. Andrew's University, when he said that the time had now come when the teaching profession should be put on the same footing as the other learned professions, and have a definite course of training constituted for it at the University; that in the case of Theology, Medicine, and Law, University Chairs existed and students had simply to attend the classes, and by passing the examinations they became members of those Bodies. He thought that the same plan ought to be adopted in the case of education. The Committee refused to give the Universities this State function, not merely because they thought the Universities were not to be trusted in the matter of morals and religion, but because the young teachers were not up to the University standard; and that meant that the Colleges were deliberately and consciously providing inferior machinery, and that they were turning out inferior work. If the University standard were too high, it would raise the standard of the teachers; and although that might reduce the number, it would likewise reduce the supply of inferior men, and a better class would soon come forward to make good the deficiency. He would call the attention of the Committee, and especially of hon. Members who did not represent Scotch constituencies, to the very serious expenditure which the Vote involved. The grant for the Training Colleges was £29,000, and for Science and Art about £1,700 a-year—in all about £32,000, for which sum there were turned out about 400 inferior sectarian schoolmasters annually. His point was that they were spending in the manufacture of this spurious article from £35 to £40 a-year upon each teacher. Hon. Members who had been graduates of Scotch Universities would know that the Bursaries, through the aid of which so many distinguished men had been trained, only averaged about £10 a-year; and yet they were paying for what were really Bursaries £40 a-year to these inferior teachers. That, he said, was monstrous. He suggested that the £32,000 should be applied in the form of Bursaries, and £200 given to each of the Scottish Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Dundee, on their undertaking to provide a scheme of professional training for teachers, and of the desire or ability of the Universities to undertake the work he had no doubt. It was said that women attended the Training Colleges; but he would point out that women were already being gradually admitted to the privi-

leges of the University system. In his own University they were perfectly willing to undertake their instruction, and an immense work had been done for them in the higher branches of education. Moreover, in the Scottish Universities Bill special provision was made for the training of women at Universities, and that, he thought, supplied a complete answer to the only substantial point in the Report of the Committee. For those reasons he could not consent to the further continuance of this grant; and he hoped an opportunity would be give to Scotch Members to show that on the Opposition side, at least, they were practically unanimous in condemning this inferior, this sectarian, this un-Scotch system of supplying schoolmasters under a denominational system.

MR. J. C. BOLTON (Stirling) said, he rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the Committee to a grievance affecting his constituents in Stirlingshire, and which was especially felt by the masters of board schools in that county. Those gentlemen thought they were able to show that this grievance was due to the unfitness of Her Majesty's Inspector—Mr. Waddell—for his office; which resulted in a serious lowering of the educational system of the county, and placed in peril their professional reputation. The case of the masters had been fully stated in a Memorial addressed to the Secretary for Scotland, and bore the signature of 53 head masters of the district inspected by Mr. Waddell, the great bulk of whom were in the county which he had the honour to represent. The Memorial did not include the names of the head masters of every school in the county; but he believed it did include, with very few exceptions, those of the schools of any note in the county. They said that the educational position of Stirlingshire had been seriously lowered since the appointment of the present Inspector, and that schools which formerly held a high position had lost it, while their circumstances, in the mean time, were unchanged; and they said that in the year 1882, before the present Inspector was appointed, Stirlingshire stood higher than the average pass throughout Scotland in every subject and in all combined, and this statement they showed to be correct by reference to the Blue Book for the year. But now they said that the county had fallen so far behind that, while the general pass of Scotland had improved, in Stirlingshire it was considerably lower, and that, instead of being higher, it was lower in every subject and in all combined. That, also, they substantiated by reference to the Blue Book for the year. It would be in the memory of some hon. Members that, on a former occasion, he had put a question to the Lord Advocate having special reference to the pass in specific subjects; and although the right hon. and learned Gentleman replied that the changes in respect of specific subjects had prevented accurate comparison, yet he did not state, as he (Mr. J. C. Bolton) thought he ought to have done, that the fall in specific subjects in Stirlingshire was an exception to the general rule throughout Scotland. Notwithstanding all the changes which had been made, the percentage in Scotland had only fallen by a fraction—that was to say, from 58,210 to 58,131 between 1882 and 1887, whereas in Stirlingshire the numbers had fallen from 3,503 in 1882 to 1,887 last year. Those gentlemen went on to say, in a statement attached to their Memorial, that the Inspector went beyond the Code, and that he put impossible questions in his examinations. In addition to the statement, a few sentences from which he had extracted, the Memorialists supported their case by individual statements made by 15 different head masters, having reference to questions put at the inspection of their schools which came under their special observation; and to a few of these he hoped the Committee would allow him to refer. Mr. Waddell, in the third stage of physical geography, put this question—

"How is the distance from the earth to the moon ascertained?"

Then, in the third stage of domestic economy, he asked—

"How much material would you require for a dress for yourself, and how would you cut it out?"

Mr. J. Fergusson, the Gentleman who gave this account, also brought the grave accusation against Mr. Waddell that he left the school without examining in geography and history of Standard VI.; but, nevertheless, that he reported unfavourably as to those subjects. Another

head master said that one of the questions of Her Majesty's Inspector at his school, in Standard VI., was this—

"Suppose you take a sail down the St. Lawrence, and having arrived at its mouth, steer your boat East, what places are you likely to see?"

The children, he said, named aptly enough the islands, &c., with which they were familiar; but to every one of these answers there came the reply—

"No, that is not what I want."

The head master said the answers were soon exhausted, and that, after a painful silence, the Inspector proceeded as follows—

"No, I suppose you do not know; I shall require to tell you. Why, you would see Greenland."

If the children could have seen Greenland, in the case supposed, they must have been blessed with an extraordinary power of vision, extending over the distance between latitude 50 degrees and latitude 60 degrees, or about 600 miles. In another case the Inspector was stated to have held up a ball of worsted and a square of red flannel, and asked the children the question—

"Do you see any difference between these two articles?"

The answer came at once that one was a ball of worsted and the other a piece of flannel.

"Think again,"

said the Inspector; and the child replied—

"The ball of worsted is round, and the piece of flannel is square."

To this the Inspector replied—

"No; I see you know nothing about it."

And so the examination ended. The last example he should give was this—the Inspector was examining in the infant department, and, pointing to the upper part of a window, asked what was the shape of it. The answer was—"A semi-circle;" to which the Inspector responded—"Why?" and, after a short silence, he informed the children that they had not been taught to think; and so ended that matter. Now, he did not desire to have it thought or inferred that he held Her Majesty's Inspector condemned on these *ex parte* statements; but he did hold that the representations of 53 gentlemen, constituting the great bulk of the head masters of the schools in Stirlingshire, ought to have received different treatment from that which had been accorded to them by the Department. The schoolmasters sought, and sought alone, that the matter should be investigated. That request, he was told, had been refused, the only notice taken of it being contained in a letter written by the Secretary to the Department, a copy of which he had in his hand. The Secretary wrote that he was directed by the Marquess of Lothian to state that he should adhere to the decision not to receive a deputation on the subject of the Memorial. He said—

"My Lords are at all times ready to investigate any specific evidence with respect to any alleged inequality of standard or imperfection of method; but after examining the statements now submitted in order to ascertain the weight which is to be attached to them, my Lords are unable to hold that these statements contain anything to warrant them in departing from their usual practice of requiring that the complaints must be supported by school managers, and must refer to a specific case."

Now, he (Mr. J. C. Bolton) would submit to the Committee whether specific evidence with respect to alleged irregularity of standard or imperfection had not been given in the quotations which he had read to the Committee? If it was not a specific charge to say that an Inspector had reported that he had examined a class which he had not examined, then specific charges were something very different from what he had ever understood them to be. He maintained that specific charges had been made, and that the truth of these charges ought to be tested. The other condition which my Lords declared had not been fulfilled — namely, that the support of the school managers had not been received—was certainly plausible; but it was not a substantial argument. He would have the Committee bear this in mind—that the school managers were elected in April, and that, consequently, none of them were concerned in the matters referred to in the Memorial; and there was no proof, as a matter of fact, that those gentlemen would not be supported by their superiors. The allegation was that they were not supported by their superiors in the shape of having the signatures of those superiors attached to the Memorial; but the fact of their signatures being appended to the Memorial would have appeared to indicate that they had personal knowledge of

the accusations made in the Memorial, whereas they could not have had such knowledge, and it was not customary for school managers to be present during the examination of the schools. Moreover, if they had been present he did not think the Department would place much confidence in the opinion of those managers as to whether the examinations were properly or improperly conducted. He had endeavoured in these few words to place before the Committee as clearly as possible—contracting rather than enlarging his observations—the facts of the case. He trusted he had placed the grievances of those gentlemen fairly before the Committee; and he would now appeal to the Government to put a stop to the agitation which had commenced, and which would go on until those grievances were either proved or disapproved, or until the Government gave an assurance that they would take steps to have those accusations thoroughly investigated, and to remedy the grievances if they were really found to exist. He would urge that not only in the interests of the constituency he represented, whose educational interests were undoubtedly suffering, but as a matter of justice to a set of men who were as honourable, he believed, as any set of men in the Kingdom. He begged to move the reduction of the Vote.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Item C, Salaries, be reduced by £100."—(*Mr. J. C. Bolton.*)

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN (Stirling, &c.) said, he did not intend to say much, but he wished to support, as strongly as he could, the appeal which his hon Friend (Mr. J. C. Bolton) had made to the Government. He (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) had not the slightest inclination or desire to prejudge the question. From all he had been able to ascertain amongst the community, the feeling with regard to this particular Inspector was that he was an exceedingly able and conscientious man, but in some respects failed to bring out the proper educational results which should come from his examinations. However that might be, those results were sufficiently startling to require some investigation and explanation. Here was a district which hitherto had held a very fair place among the districts of Scotland, so far as education was concerned. Suddenly, on the appointment of this Inspector, it dropped in a mysterious way in almost all its averages. In 1882, as he understood it, of the eight districts of which the Western Division of Scotland is composed, there was only one higher than Stirlingshire. In 1887, Stirlingshire suddenly became the lowest. On the subjects of reading and arithmetic, Scotland varied only to the extent of 3 per cent between 1881 and 1887, yet Stirlingshire had fallen 11 per cent in those specific subjects. He was aware that in this there had been some alteration of the Code which affected the figures; but any change in the Code or in the figures one would expect would be equal in its effect all over Scotland. Since the application of the present system of inspection there had been an unfortunate blight on the educational results in Stirlingshire. He was not able to go into the subject of the inspections, as he had not been present at any of them, and he did not know what the cause of this state of things might be; but he felt, with his hon. Friend, that he not only represented the feelings of the schoolmasters but of the District, when he said that this was really a condition of things which was quite exceptional, and required explanation. The Government took refuge in this position — they said that any complaint of this kind ought to be made through the managers of the school, and that they could not recognize direct applications or complaints by the schoolmasters. That, no doubt, was true in the case of an individual complaint from one schoolmaster; but here they had 53 head schoolmasters and the public feeling of the district all declaring that some investigation was required; and, under the circumstances, he should have thought the Government would have considered the case one which required looking into. He should have thought that it would not be an improper course if the Scotch Education Department had referred the complaint of the teachers to the School Boards concerned, and asked whether they concurred in it. He merely threw that out as a suggestion, as one way in which the difficulty might have been dealt with. However that might be, his object was to represent to the Lord Advocate and the Government

that there was serious perplexity and anxiety on this subject in Stirlingshire and the neighbourhood; and he trusted the right hon. and learned Gentleman, after what had been said, would not be content with saying that these were vague charges, or that this was an improper way to bring them forward, but would say that this was a state of things that should be inquired into, and that he would, by the appointment of another Inspector, or, by investigation through the Chief Inspector, give some attention to the general feeling in the district.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, that the Department, of course, found it necessary to discourage general sweeping accusations against an Inspector. It would be absolutely impossible to maintain a system of inspection if such accusations were allowed. On the other hand, there was no indisposition on the part of the Department to obtain information as to the anomalous results of an inspection. It might be that the standard of inspection was too high, or that it was being applied in a way more or less capable of amendment. That matter, however, the Committee would agree fell within the province of the Chief Inspector. It was for him to ascertain whether the system was working smoothly, and whether this was a case where that statement applied. Hon. Gentlemen might be satisfied that in that case the Government would draw the attention of the Chief Inspector to the matter without undue interference with the action of the Inspector, who might find a way of making matters work more smoothly. He trusted hon. Gentlemen opposite would accept that explanation.

MR. J. C. BOLTON said, if the right hon. and learned Gentleman would forgive him, he would like him to be a little more definite. If he understood the right hon. and learned Gentleman rightly, the Department would consider whether they would not use the Chief Inspector as the medium of ascertaining whether these allegations were well or ill founded?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, he did not propose to appoint the Chief Inspector to make an Inquiry into the case. What they would do—and that was fair and reasonable—was this. They would direct the attention of the Inspector to the fact that there were these apparently unsatisfactory results, and it would be for the Chief Inspector, in the proper course of his duty, to look into the matter.

DR. CAMERON (Glasgow, College) said, he thought that decision would hardly restore public confidence. He had no doubt that the Chief Inspector—Dr. Kerr—was a gentleman of great capacity and impartiality, and so forth; but, unfortunately, the idea had got abroad in the district affected that he was extremely favourably disposed towards this particular Inspector. The complaint had not come from the schoolmasters of the district alone; but the Falkirk School Board had passed a resolution on the subject—although it was true that a contrary vote had been given by a majority of one in the Stirling School Board. What the schoolmasters and their supporters wanted was that there should be a change in the inspection, and that the Chief Inspector of the district—Mr. Ogilvie—should go down and take the thing in hand, and see whether the district was really as bad as it was represented to be. Specific subjects had fallen lower in Stirlingshire than anywhere else under the present system. They were threatened with extinction, for the schoolmasters declared that they could not subject themselves to the snubs and heartburnings consequent upon the action of this School Inspector. From an administrative point of view, he (Dr. Cameron) would ask the Lord Advocate to consider whether, by means of a little shifting in the districts, transferring Inspectors from one place to another, friction could not be avoided?

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) said, he did not think that the proposed inquiry on the part of the Chief Inspector would be satisfactory. The schoolmasters would have no confidence in an inquiry the only effect of which would be to exonerate the Inspector. It seemed to him that the question was of such magnitude that it could only be satisfactorily settled by having an impartial inquiry. If the matter was patched up by the Chief Inspector, as proposed, and the Inspector complained of were removed to another district, it would only be regarded as a censure upon that Inspector; whereas, if they had an impartial inquiry, they would have a protection not only for the teachers but for the Inspectors themselves. If the result of the inquiry was to show that the complaints made

was groundless, the teachers would be careful in making complaints in future. Looking at the fact that great dissatisfaction would spring up if any other course were adopted, he thought that there should be a full and impartial inquiry into the matter.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR said, he considered that his right hon. Friend (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) had suggested the most prudent course to pursue. He (Sir Lyon Playfair) was of opinion that, in listening to remonstrances from collective teachers or from individual teachers in regard to the results of the examination of an Inspector, all the use of inspection would be lost. There had been a remarkable change in Stirlingshire, no doubt; but that might be explained by an ordinary system of inspection. Probably it would be well for the Department to transmit the Memorial to the School Managers, and ask whether there was ground for investigation; but they might just as well put an end to inspection altogether as to listen to the complaints of schoolmasters, however numerous they might be.

SIR DONALD CURRIE (Perthshire, W.) said, that a deputation of his constituency on the borders of Stirlingshire had waited upon him a few days ago to press upon him the consideration of this subject, and to induce him to bring it before Lord Lothian and the Government. He thought the Lord Advocate should undertake to press the matter upon Lord Lothian, and that speedily, because he was sure that this continued ill-feeling on the part of the teachers and parents would cause great injury to education in the district.

MR. J. W. BARCLAY (Forfarshire) said, there was considerable dissatisfaction in Scotland with regard to these Inspectors, and the question had been very prominently brought forward lately, owing to several appointments. He was afraid that some of the Sub-Inspectors were not fit to be appointed Inspectors; but he though there was a sufficient number of educated teachers in Scotland who would be willing to accept the post of Sub-Inspector, if they had the chance ultimately of becoming Chief Inspectors, for which work they would be perfectly qualified. The rule in England was that the Chief Inspectors should be appointed from the body of Sub-Inspectors, and he thought the same rule should be made applicable to Scotland. That would be a great stimulus to the Sub-Inspectors in the discharge of their duties. He hoped that in any future appointments of Sub-Inspectors due attention would be paid by the Department to this question.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he had been much alarmed by the statement of the hon. Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron) that the School Board of Stirling had not only omitted to support the Memorial of the schoolmasters, but had absolutely, by a majority, refused to do so. He (Sir George Campbell) thought it a most dangerous thing to allow the teachers to memorialize the Government in opposition to the view of their School Boards.

MR. J. C. BOLTON said, he had not heard the grounds on which the hon. Member for the College Division of Glasgow (Dr. Cameron) had made that statement. He had not heard that any School Board had decided against the Memorial by vote; quite the contrary. He was unable to accept the proposal of the Lord Advocate, as it seemed to him to be clogged with so many qualifications and conditions that it could not be satisfactory to the community that he represented. If the Lord Advocate would say that some means would be taken—he would not tie him to the particular means—to ascertain the correctness or incorrectness of the statement made by those gentlemen, he would accept that. He (Mr. J. C. Bolton) had not been satisfied to take up this case and bring it before the Committee without first ascertaining from gentlemen whom he knew had given great attention to the matter of education in Stirlingshire, whether or not, in their opinion, there were good grounds for the statements made by the schoolmasters. He could assure the Committee that the result of these inquiries convinced him that, although there might, in any individual case brought forward, be circumstances to exonerate the Inspector, yet, on the whole, the general opinion was in conformity with the view expressed by the schoolmasters. Unless the right hon. and learned Gentleman could go further, he (Mr. J. C. Bolton) must ask the Committee to express its opinion upon the matter.

DR. CAMERON said, he wished to explain that the Falkirk School Board had memorialized the Government in this matter; and a Motion expressing want of confidence in the present system of inspection, and asking for a Senior Inspector to be sent to inspect their schools, brought before the Stirling School Board, had been lost only by one vote.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, that the complaint of the Falkirk School Board had been dealt with by the Department, and the Board now expressed its complete satisfaction with the way in which the matter had been disposed of.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*: — Ayes 46; Noes 81: Majority 52.

AYES.

Anderson, C. H.
Asher, A.
Barbour, W. B.
Barclay, J. W.
Blane, A.
Buchanan, T. R.
Burt, T.
Caldwell, J.
Campbell-Bannerman, right hon. H.
Childers, right hon. H. C. E.
Cozens-Hardy, H. H.
Crawford, D.
Crilly, D.
Currie, Sir D.
Esslemont, P.
Farquharson, Dr. R.
Finucane, J.
Firth, J. F. B.
Foljambe, C. G. S.
Haldane, R. B.
Hunter, W. A.
Joicey, J.
Kilbride, D.
Leake, R.
Mackintosh, C. F.
M'Donald, Dr. R.
M'Ewan, W.
Morley, A.
Nolan, J.
O'Brien, P.
O'Connor, A.
Parnell, C. S.
Philipps, J. W.
Pinkerton, J.
Provand, A. D.
Roberts, J.
Sexton, T.
Sinclair, J.
Sullivan, D.
Summers, W.
Tanner, C. K.
Thomas, D. A.
Trevelyan, right hon. Sir G. O.
Wallace, R.
Will, J. S.
Woodhead, J.

TELLERS.

Bolton, J. C.
Cameron, C.

NOES.

Addison, J. E. W.
Ambrose, W.
Anstruther, Colonel R. H. L.
Baird, J. G. A.
Balfour, rt. hon. A. J.
Banes, Major G. E.
Barry, A. H. S.
Baumann, A. A.
Borthwick, Sir A.
Brodrick, hon. W. St. J. F.
Brookfield, A. M.
Bruce, G.
Burghley, Lord
Campbell, Sir A.
Campbell, Sir G.
Campbell, J. A.
Carmarthen, Marq. of
Charrington, S.
Clarke, Sir E. G.
Coghill, D. H.
Colomb, Sir J. C. R.
Cooke, C. W. R.
Cranborne, Viscount
Cross, W. H.
Dalrymple, Sir C.
Darling, M. T. S.
Davenport, H. T.
De Worms, Baron H.
Dyke, right hon. Sir W. H.
Egerton, hon. A. de T.
Elton, C. I.
Ferguson, R. C. Munro-
Fergusson, right hon. Sir J.
Finlay, R. B.
Fisher, W. H.
Fitzgerald, R. U. P.
Fletcher, Sir H.
Gathorne-Hardy, hon. A. E.
Gedge, S.
Goldsmid, Sir J.
Goldsworthy, Major General W. T.
Goschen, rt. hon. G. J.
Herbert, hon. S.
Hill, right hon. Lord A. W.
Hill, A. S.
Hunt, F. S.
Jackson, W. L.
Kelly, J. R.
Kenyon, hon. G. T.
Kerans, F. H.
Kimber, H.
King, H. S.
Knowles, L.
Lawrance, J. C.
Lewisham, right hon. Viscount
Madden, D. H.
Matthews, right hon. H.
Mattinson, M. W.
Maxwell, Sir H. E.
More, R. J.
O'Neill, hon. R. T.
Parker, hon. F.
Parker, C. S.
Playfair, right hon. Sir L.
Plunket, right hon. D. R.
Ritchie, rt. hn. C. T.
Robertson, rt. hon. J. P. B.
Seton-Karr, H.
Stanhope, rt. hon. E.
Stewart, M. J.
Tapling, T. K.
Temple, Sir R.
Tyler, Sir H. W.
Vernon, hon. G. R.
Waring, Colonel T.
Webster, Sir R. E.
Webster, R. G.
Whitley, E.
Whitmore, C. A.
Wilson, Sir S.
Wortley, C. B. Stuart-

TELLERS.

Douglas, A. Akers-
Walrond, Col. W. H.

Original Question again proposed.

MR. C. S. PARKER (Perth) said, they had so little time for the discussion of the Education Vote, that he would not have spoken at all were it not for the very direct attack made by the hon. and learned Member for Dundee (Mr. E. Robertson) upon the Committee of which he (Mr. C. S. Parker) had the honour to be Chairman. He was sorry that the hon. and learned Member, having delivered his attack, had left the House, so that he was unable to hear a word in reply. He (Mr. C. S. Parker) did not claim for the Committee that they, as a Committee, could speak with any great authority. All hon. Members would, no doubt, have preferred a Royal Commission; but at the time when the Committee was appointed there was a flood of Royal Commissions and probably the reason why the right hon. Gentleman who at the time was Secretary for Scotland appointed a Committee rather than a Commission was that the House and the Government would grant no more Commissions. But, whatever authority might attach to the recommendations made, he hoped hon. Members would give some weight to the evidence taken by the Committee. He regretted that accidentally the evidence relating to Training Colleges,

being in a separate volume, might easily be overlooked. He was sorry that an hon. Member representing a Scotch constituency should have made so unqualified and so unmeasured an attack upon the schoolmasters of Scotland, who were conscientiously doing their duty. They had been accustomed to think that the schoolmasters of Scotland could, at least, hold their own with the schoolmasters of England. The hon. and learned Gentleman, without saying a single word in their favour, had described them as teachers of an inferior and sectarian character, and had misstated altogether the facts as regarded the part taken by the Universities in training Scotch schoolmasters. How could any hon. Member read the Report of the Committee, and then proceed to say that the Universities in Scotland were standing by neglected? If it were said that in England while Training Colleges were doing the work the Universities were standing by neglected, there would, of course, be much truth in the statement; but to say that about Scotland was an entire misrepresentation of the fact, the fact being that in Scotland schoolmasters of ordinary schools went more to the Universities than in any other country in the world. Yet the Committee recommended that still more should be done to combine College training with University education. It was recommended that every master who was qualified to do so with profit should attend University classes; that anything he had to do in the Normal School should give way to University requirements; and that the whole curriculum should be so arranged as to assist the students rather than embarrass them in their University studies. Again, the Committee's recommendations were not, as represented, wholly in favour of existing Colleges. They had recommended that if any other Body equally well equipped, and willing to take upon itself the same financial responsibility, would come forward to undertake the training of teachers, a share should be assigned to them in the work. If the University of St. Andrew's, which was the only University that seemed at all keen about it, chose to build upon that recommendation, organizing itself as a Training College, and undertaking the necessary responsibility, he would gladly advocate its claim for grants in respect of teachers trained. He was surprised that on the question of Training Colleges the Committee should be accused of having a clerical bias. He did not think there was anything particularly clerical about his hon. and learned Friend the Member for the Inverness Burghs (Mr. Finlay) for instance, or about the Under Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Cochran-Patrick), whose enlightened speeches on education many hon. Members would recollect, or about the Secretary to the Education Department. For himself he said nothing. The Committee were under no clerical bias. They were under the influence of the evidence which they took from the Universities, from the teachers themselves, from the Chief Inspectors of Schools, and from the chief School Boards elected by the people of Scotland to conduct their educational affairs. He might refer especially to the evidence given on behalf of the Glasgow School Board. He did not wish to make any invidious comparisons; but he must say that he admired the ability and thoroughness with which that Board transacted all its business, considering the vast population it had to deal with. If anyone would read the Report of the Committee, he would see that the Committee were prepared to support any other Body who were in a position to take part in the excellent and very necessary work which was being done, both for male and female teachers, by the existing Colleges. He hoped hon. Members from Scotland would not hastily make up their minds to overthrow the present system in favour of a crude scheme of 800 University Bursaries for young men and young women intending to be teachers. The question would be brought up again early next year, and he trusted that, in the meantime, hon. Members would study the Committee's Report, together with the evidence taken, and form their judgment calmly and deliberately. He certainly thought that for the present, at any rate, the Committee did not go very far wrong in recommending that the grants to the old Colleges should be continued.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he thought the hon. Member for Perth (Mr. C. S. Parker) had rather misunderstood the remarks made by the hon. and learned Member for Dundee (Mr. E. Robertson). He (Mr. Hunter) did not

understand the speech of the hon. and learned Member to be at all in the nature of an attack, but rather in the nature of criticism, which criticism was very short, owing to causes they all understood. He should not follow the hon. Member (Mr. C. S. Parker) in his defence. The hon. Member had stated his own views, along with the other Members of the Committee in the Report which was before the House. He (Mr. Hunter) only wished to say to the Government that it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of affiliating the training of teachers to the work of the Universities. He did not say it ought to be an absolutely indispensable part of the scheme of University reform; but his contention was that no scheme of University reform for Scotland would be worthy of support which did not include the entire training of teachers, both male and female. With that remark he should content himself, because at that hour of the evening — 6.15 — it was impossible to discuss the question as it ought to be discussed. The Committee's Report amounted to this—firstly, a justification of denominational Colleges, on the ground that the teaching was inferior to that of the Universities, and therefore more suitable to the class of persons who attended; and, secondly, a justification of denominational Colleges, on the ground that they imparted moral and religious training. He (Mr. Hunter) could speak, from personal experience, both as to the products of the Training Colleges and of the products of the Scotch Universities; and he assured the hon. Gentleman that the Committee over which he presided were rather taken in by some of the evidence. It was nonsense to pretend that better moral and religious training was given in the denominational Colleges than was given in the Universities.

DR. R. MACDONALD (Ross and Cromarty) said, that, as one who had passed through one of these Colleges, he wished to say a word upon the subject under consideration. He maintained that the present Training Colleges were entirely unnecessary as matters now were. They were simply secondary schools, and not of the very best class of secondary schools. The hon. Member for Perth complained that the hon. and learned Member for Dundee had described these establishments as sectarian. What else were they but sectarian? They were purely sectarian. If they were not sectarian, why should they have two establishments at Glasgow within 200 yards of each other—one belonging to the Free Church, and another belonging to the Established Church—when one staff would have sufficed for both? He quite agreed that the sooner the money now given to these Training Colleges was given to the Universities the better. What was more, he had been informed—he did not know that it was a secret—that the last Government absolutely drew up a scheme for doing away with the Training Colleges in Scotland. He hoped that the time was not far distant when such a step would be taken.

MR. FINLAY (Inverness, &c.) said, he desired to say a very few words on the question of Training Colleges, as he was a Member of the Committee of which the hon. Member for Perth (Mr. C. S. Parker) was Chairman. He (Mr. Finlay) did not, in the least degree, object to the friendly criticism the hon. and learned Member for Dundee (Mr. E. Robertson) made upon the Committee and upon its Report; but he wished to say a word or two upon the arguments with which his hon. and learned Friend supported his criticisms. As he (Mr. Finlay) understood, the objects of the Training Colleges were two in number. In the first place, they were connected with religious bodies in Scotland. The reason for that, he presumed, was two-fold. In the first place, there was general satisfaction in Scotland with the work of these Colleges; and, in the second place, he apprehended that the Colleges could not be justly stigmatized as sectarian, for special inquiry was made by the Committee as to whether there was any hardship upon those who did not happen to belong to the denomination with which the Training College was nominally connected. There was an absolute and complete failure to supply the Committee with a single case of hardship in that respect. A Memorial was sent in to the effect that cases of, at least, alleged hardship were continually coming up. The Committee asked for particulars; but those who had sent in the Memorial said that they had found, on inquiry, that the statement had been made by mistake, and that now they did

not intend to allege there was any hardship at all. Furthermore, his hon. and learned Friend (Mr. E. Robertson) desired a better style of culture than that which was imparted in the Training Colleges. In that desire he cordially agreed with his hon. and learned Friend; but he thought in that matter his hon. and learned Friend's zeal had really outrun his discretion, for he had forgotten two very important considerations. The first consideration was that many of the School Boards in Scotland could not at present afford to pay for the services of a graduate of the University to act as teacher. That was a matter of practical consideration which the hon. and learned Member for Dundee should not altogether lose sight of. The second consideration was that, in addition to University training, it was necessary that anyone who was going to act as a teacher should be specially trained for teaching. At present Universities were not prepared to give the special training for the profession of teacher which was supplied in the Training Colleges. The hon. Member for Ross and Cromarty (Dr. R. Macdonald) spoke of the Training Colleges as mere secondary schools. But they gave special training to teachers, which was just as essential for the profession of a teacher as special training was essential for the profession of a doctor or clergyman. He quite concurred in the idea, which was very freely stated, that the ideal state of things would be that every teacher in a Scotch school should be a graduate in a University, and should also have gone through a special professional training for his vocation as a teacher. That, certainly, was what ought to be aimed at; but they must look at this matter from a practical point of view. His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Dundee seemed to be speaking in the air. He seemed altogether unaware how the educational wants of Scotland could be effectually met. He protested against the hon. and learned Member's proposal that they should sweep away machinery which had existed so long, and which was now doing excellent work. His proposal was certainly enough to show the unpractical nature of his views upon that point. The hon. and learned Gentleman said that they ought to devote all the money which they devoted to maintaining the Training Colleges to the supplying of Bursaries for the benefit of students in the Scotch Universities, in the hope that the students would afterwards devote themselves to the profession of teaching. As things at present stood, with the salaries School Boards were able to offer, they would find those who had gone through University training, with the help of the proposed Bursaries, would turn their attention to other and more profitable professions. They could not expect those who availed themselves of the Bursaries to bind themselves to adopt teaching as a profession. Certainly, if they obtained such a bond from the students, they never could enforce it. He really thought that if his hon. and learned Friend had paid a little more attention to the evidence adduced before the Committee, he would have abated somewhat his zeal for some of the theories he had laid before the Committee.

MR. MUNRO FERGUSON (Leith, &c.) said, that when the Scotch Estimate for Education was brought before the Committee at 5 o'clock on a Saturday in the middle of December, it was hardly likely that the debate could be a very satisfactory one. The Lord Advocate, at the close of his very interesting speech, said that he had no intention to take up much of the time of the Committee, and the same position had been taken up by every succeeding speaker. He intended to follow the example which had been set; but he very much doubted whether that attitude would meet with the approval of the people of Scotland. He did not think that the Scotch people wished the debate upon the educational system of Scotland to be turned into a mockery to which no real attention whatever could be given. He hardly agreed with the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Leeds (Sir Lyon Playfair) when he spoke of the disadvantage of the Scotch educational system being disconnected from the English system. He believed their only security was that they were separated entirely from an administration which, at all events, whatever the faults of their own might be, was inferior to theirs. But he could not help thinking that one of the great hindrances to the educational system in Scotland was the excessively small areas of the School Boards, which had a prejudicial effect upon teachers, and also upon the general con-

duct of education. He hoped some means might be found by which the areas of School Boards could be enlarged. The right hon. Gentleman alluded to the unsatisfactory condition of education in the Highlands; and he (Mr. Munro Ferguson) believed, from considerable experience of that part of the country, that the great reason for the unsatisfactory state of educational matters in the Highland counties was the excessive poverty of the inhabitants, that rendered the payment of fees for education unpopular; and there was no method by which education could be more improved within that area than by the introduction of free education. Primary and secondary education had been referred to; but it appeared to him that the two systems, primary and secondary, in Scotland were becoming so intermixed, primary overrunning into the province of secondary, that it would be difficult by-and-by to disentangle them. He was delighted to hear that the question of drawing, not being included in the 12*s.* 6*d.* limit, had been settled, for he believed that to that they might look, to some extent, for the failure in the working of the technical education system last year. Drawing, he might say, formed the basis of technical instruction, and, without an efficient system of instruction in drawing, it would be hopeless to expect a successful outcome from the Act of last year. Of course, there was the larger question of money; and if they had in Scotland a system such as the majority of the people desired, there would be a much larger part of the cost of education supplied from State funds on this account. They had borne their system of technical education up to now without State aid; and, in fact, the Government did not seem able to allot the £5,000 devoted to agricultural schools in the early part of the Session. The State must vary its regulations, and, in some way or other, the means must be found by which Scotland would be enabled to keep her foremost place in educational matters. If in England the educational system allowed the people to be distanced by competition in Germany and America, that was the look-out of the people of England; but if Scotland could not obtain the time in the House, and by the help of the Government, to carry out the reforms considered essential, Scotch Members would have to defend the interests of their constituents in the best way they could. His firm belief was that, owing to the Irish policy of the Government, time had been uselessly employed that might have been usefully occupied in Scotch educational affairs, and Scotch people would insist that their requirements should have attention.

MR. CALDWELL said, he did not rise to continue the debate on the general question of education, for the occasion did not offer the opportunity the subject demanded. One matter, however, he desired to refer to. It was admitted, he believed, on all hands, that secondary education in Scotland showed symptoms of decline; but not only was that the fact, but since 1886 the attendance at Scotch Universities —which from the year 1861 to that date had increased rapidly to the extent of 50 per cent—had declined without parallel in the educational history of Scotland. It was important to observe that the decline of secondary education was connected with the decline of private schools in Scotland; accordingly, as the School Board had usurped the whole educational interest, Scotch secondary education had gone down, and this was now affecting attendance at the Universities. From the Return laid before the House, it appeared that the decline in secondary education was beyond control, unless some extraordinary effort was made. There had always been an anxiety to ascertain what had been the progress of education in Scotland since 1872 but it could never be made out from the Reports of Her Majesty's Government; and there was now a Report that placed the matter beyond doubt—the Report of the Scotch Education Department last issued. From that Report it appeared that in all the schools in Scotland, State-aided and non-State-aided, the average attendance was 544,886; and, as that number represented 77·8 of the number on the register, there was the important fact that there were 700,000 children on the rolls of all the schools, State-aided and non-State-aided. Comparing that with 1872, and without going into all the details, there was this important fact—that there were 546,000 on the rolls, and in 1881 there were 558,000 children in the Census Returns. So, in fact, it was beyond doubt that, at the present

moment, taking it per population, there were 17·40 of the population attending schools, and in 1872 there were 15·92. In point of fact, out of 700,000 attending schools, only 60,000 were due to the operation of the Education Act, the remainder being due to the increase in population. Another important fact was that in 1872 there were 280,000 children attending State-aided schools, and 266,000 attending non-State-aided schools, so that 200,000 had been transferred from the one to the other. The Education Department would have it believed that there was that increase in attendance; but nothing of the kind —it was simply a transfer of children. Looking at the important result that, according as private schools were reduced, secondary education and University attendance had declined—and that was the important point he wished to place on record in the meantime—when again the House had the Education Estimates under consideration it would be impossible lightly to dismiss so important a matter.

Dr. CAMERON asked were the Committee to understand that it was not intended to proceed with the Crofter Emigration Vote?

Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON replied, that it was not intended to proceed with the Vote that Session.

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(8.) £10,325 (including a Supplementary sum of £300), to complete the sum for the Universities, &c., in Scotland).

Mr. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he had given Notice to move the reduction of the Vote by £1,000, which was about the sum contributed by the Exchequer to the Divinity Chairs in Scotland. For many reasons he did not on that occasion propose to enter into the question at length, nor did he think he should trouble the Committee with a Division, considering the period of the Session at which they had arrived. But there was one aspect of the question, unconnected with the denominational aspect, to which, for a few minutes, he would direct attention. He found, from a Report before the House, that the total amount of endowments, including the Government grant to Divinity Chairs, was no less than £7,742. That was a remarkable fact, for that was almost the amount the Government proposed, in the Bill now about to be withdrawn, to add to the existing Government grants for the Universities of Scotland; and he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be justified if he buttoned up his pockets and refused to part with another 6*d.* from Imperial funds until the money that the Scotch Universities already possessed was properly utilized. Comparing the number of Divinity students with the amount he had mentioned, he found that, in round figures, the education of each Divinity student cost £40 from the endowments. That sum of money was, in itself, amply sufficient to carry out the required reforms in improving and widening the curriculum of Arts in the Universities of Scotland. Not troubling the Committee with other statistics, he took, as an instance, the University of Aberdeen. There the endowments devoted to Divinity amounted to almost £1,946, and the average number of students was 30; the total amount of fees was £178, and the result was that every Divinity student in Aberdeen University cost £66 out of the funds of the University, and the grants made by Parliament. How did that compare with the figures as regarded Art students? He found that, estimated in the same way, the cost was £4 15*s.* per annum! The whole of the endowments—not speaking of Bursaries, and leaving those aside—the whole of the endowments payable to Art Professors amounted to £4 15*s.* per student per annum. Taking the whole of Scotland, that was but about one-fourth of the amount devoted to Divinity. Could that be considered a fair division? The Government, in their proposals, did not propose to make any addition to Divinity Chairs, and it would have displayed unreasonable courage if they had proposed to do so in the face of the facts he had stated; but he was prepared to go a step further, and, in the face of those facts, would commit himself to the proposition that it would be a public scandal if, when one of those Chairs became vacant, it was allowed to be filled up. It was monstrous that for £66 given to one professional class, only £4 15*s.* should be allowed to general education. What could be done in the way of enlarging the curriculum of Arts with that endowment of £7,700? There could be an enlargment of existing Art Chairs, the establishment of a Chair of English

Literature, of French, of German, of History, another of Experimental Physics and Biology; and all with that money alone, and without another penny from the Exchequer, and providing a complete curriculum of Arts. He was not going to enter into any question of religious equality; he only wished to point out to those facts, and ask the Government to take them into serious consideration before the re-introduction of the University Bill.

MR. J. A. CAMPBELL (Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities) said, he only wished to correct a mistake into which the hon. Member for North Aberdeen (Mr. Hunter) seemed to have fallen. He gathered from the hon. Gentleman's remarks that he asserted the attendance of Divinity students at Aberdeen University was 18. However that might have been in any one year, the number now was 37, and it had been at a similar figure for many years past. He thought the hon. Member must be giving the number of first-year students only; but the students attended the Divinity Classes for three years.

MR. HUNTER said, he had got his figures from the Return, and he understood that in each year the total was given in every class of students; he counted up the total number of students, and he found that in the last 27 years the number came to just under 18. If he was wrong, he must be equally wrong in the Faculty of Arts; else there should be more than 1,200 Art students in Aberdeen University, which the hon. Gentleman would not find.

MR. J. A. CAMPBELL said, however the hon. Member fell into the mistake, he could assure him that the number of Divinity students in Aberdeen University was 37; that it was 32 last year, and 33 the year before.

MR. CALDWELL said, there was only £380 for the Faculty of Divinity in Aberdeen.

Vote *agreed to.*

(9.) £100, to complete the sum for the National Gallery, &c., Scotland.

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.

(10.) £1,000, to complete the sum for Pauper Lunatics, Scotland.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he would only delay the Committee for a moment to obtain an assurance in reference to a practice that had been brought to his notice. He understood it was the practice throughout Scotland, to some extent, to employ police officers to remove pauper lunatics to asylums—a course of proceeding that was naturally most painful to the relatives of those poor creatures who had to be removed. It was not a proper thing, and he hoped the practice was not so extensive as it had been represented, and that the Government would undertake to say that they would give directions that the Asylum attendants, and not policemen, should be employed in the conveyance of the patients.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) said, he admitted that the circumstances to which the hon. Member for North Aberdeen (Mr. Hunter) alluded would be deserving of serious attention, if they constituted a general practice throughout Scotland. But, in his (Sir Herbert Maxwell's) personal experience of some 15 years as Chairman of a Parochial Board, no such practice came to his knowledge. Only in such cases where, through the violence of the patient, assistance was required, the police were called in. He would take care that the attention of the proper authorities was called to the matter.

Vote *agreed to.*

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(11.) £6,404, to complete the sum for Temporary Commissions.

MR. WOODALL (Hanley) said, he might be permitted to say, in reference to the work of one of the Commissions, the expenses of which was included in this Vote, the Royal Commission on the condition of the blind, the deaf, and others, that they had collected an enormous amount of valuable information—they had been at work now for a considerable time; and that Members of the Commission were exerting themselves to the full to bring their work to a conclusion as speedily as possible, their noble Chairman, Lord Egerton of Tatton, exercising considerable pressure upon his Colleagues towards that end. He (Mr. Woodall) had himself been engaged upon the Commission for a considerable part of the day, and some of his Colleagues had been devoting themselves

steadily to the work from day to day. Expressing his own opinion, he was bound to say there was some danger of valuable work being made less serviceable by the Treasury exercising pressure in order to close the work of the Commission during the present year. He frankly and candidly said he did not think the work could be completed within the current year without endangering the completeness of the task they had set themselves to accomplish.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, as this was the first non-Scotch Vote the Committee were entering upon, it might not be out of place to ask a question in reference to the Scotch Vote which had been omitted —that for Crofter Emigration. What course was proposed to be taken? Emigration was, he understood, still going on at considerable expense.

THE CHAIRMAN: That question does not arise on this Vote.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he must take some other opportunity of asking the question.

Vote *agreed to.*

(12.) £3,311, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Expenses.

(13.) £7,000, for the Melbourne Exhibition.

(14.) £1,823, for Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund.

(15.) £33,230, for Repayments to the Local Loans Funds.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

(16.) £1,300, Supplementary, Science and Art Department Buildings.

(17.) £500, for the Waterloo Memorial.

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

(18.) £4,130, Supplementary, House of Commons Offices.

(19.) £3,731, Supplementary, Charity Commission.

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(20.) £7,000, Supplementary, Criminal Prosecutions, Sheriffs' Expenses, &c.

(21.) £1,750, for the Railway and Canal Commission.

(22.) £5,236, Supplementary, Revising Barristers, England.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(23.) £2,539, Supplementary, British Museum.

Resolutions to be reported upon *Monday* next.

Committee to sit again upon *Monday* next.

QUESTION.

PROBATE DUTIES (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) BILL.

In reply to Mr. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox),

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, he proposed to take the Probate Duty (Scotland and Ireland) Bill on Monday. He hoped to pass it this Session, and that Members from Scotland and Ireland would see in it an honest attempt to distribute the duty as fairly as possible. He hoped it would not be postponed, as that would mean postponement of payments to Scotland and Ireland till next Session, and it would be difficult to make them within the financial year.

MR. CALDWELL asked, if the right hon. Gentleman would not see his way to make the Bill temporary for this year?

MR. GOSCHEN replied, that separate provision was made for this year in the Bill, and that the clauses affecting the distribution in future years were provisional only, because the Bill said "until Parliament shall otherwise direct," indicating that that was a temporary arrangement. The Government next year proposed to take Local Government for Scotland in hand, and it would be a natural sequel to the reform of Local Government in Scotland to re-cast the system of local finance.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880 (CONTINUANCE) BILL.

On Motion of Mr. Secretary Matthews, Bill to continue "The Employers' Liability Act,

1880," *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. Secretary Matthews and Mr. Jackson.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time. [Bill 400.]

House adjourned at ten minutes after Seven o'clock till Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 17th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—NEW MEMBER SWORN—Fiennes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis, esquire, *for* Maidstone.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 1 to 8; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, Votes I to V.

Resolutions [December 15] *reported.*

PUBLIC BILLS — *Second Reading* — Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) [400].

Committee — Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4) [393]—R.P.

Withdrawn—Universities (Scotland) * [318].

QUESTIONS.

—o—

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS—BUILDING LAND, METROPOLIS.

MR. CHANNING (Northampton, E.) asked the right hon. Member for the University of Oxford, as an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, What is the number of persons who have been removed from land of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the purposes of rebuilding or improvements, within the Metropolis during the last 12 years; and, whether the Commissioners have (during the last 12 years) erected on such land buildings suitable for artizans' dwellings, or have let or sold land with covenants to erect artizans' dwellings; and, if so, for what number of persons have such dwellings been provided?

SIR JOHN R. MOWBRAY (Oxford University): There are no general statistics in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to show the number of persons who have been removed where buildings have been demolished for purposes of improvements; but particulars were given as to a specific locality by my right hon. Friend the Member for the Epping Division of Essex (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson) in answer to Questions asked by the hon. Member for East Northamptonshire on the 6th of May and the 1st of August, 1887. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have let, during the last 12 years, land for the erection of dwellings suitable for artizans, on which 1,804 tenements, with 4,477 rooms, have been erected; and, at the present time, plans have been approved for the erection of additional buildings containing 666 tenements, with 1,928 rooms, which we believe to be in excess of the number of persons displaced.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS — RENTAL (METROPOLIS) — GROUND RENTS.

MR. CHANNING (Northampton, E.) asked the right hon. Member for the University of Oxford, as an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Whether the item "Rental of houses and premises in London and the suburbs, £200,392 13*s.* 10*d.*," includes the London ground rents; or, if not, whether the item "By ground rents reserved in building leases, £129,951 8*s.* 4*d.*," includes ground rents both in London and elsewhere; what is the total amount of such London ground rents; and, what is the total rental of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from every source within the Metropolitan area?

SIR JOHN R. MOWBRAY (Oxford University): The item "Houses and premises £200,392" does not include the London ground-rents. The item "Ground rents reserved in building leases, £129,951" does include ground rents in London and elsewhere. The total amount of ground rents in the Metropolitan area is between £81,000 and £82,000. To define accurately the total rental of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from every source within the Metropolitan area would involve a considerable expenditure of time and trouble.

EGYPT—SUAKIN—EXTRA CHARGES ON EGYPTIAN REVENUES.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (Paddington, S.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, What is the estimated extra charge upon Egyptian Revenues on account of the recent despatch of British and Egyptian troops to Suakin; and, whether, in view of the following statement made by the Marquess of Salisbury on the 16th of March—

"I do not think that the retention of Suakin is any advantage to the Egyptian Government. Speaking from the point of view of that Government's own interest, I should say 'Abandon Suakin at once,'"

Her Majesty's Government now intend to impose upon Egyptian Revenues the whole or any part of the cost incurred recently in the defence of Suakin?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): No estimate of the charges referred to in the first paragraph of my noble Friend's Question is possible. The immediate charges are no more than the cost of transport in Egyptian State Railways and steamers, or by a line of march within Egyptian territories and waters. But all warlike operations involve uncertain expenditure and losses. The statement made by the Prime Minister was the expression of his own opinion; but there is no reason for believing that it is the opinion of the Egyptian Government, nor have they intimated any desire to abandon it.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Does it express the Prime Minister's opinion, or the opinion of Her Majesty's Government?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: The opinion was expressed in a speech outside this House, and was an expression of the Prime Minister's opinion.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I am asking whether that is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government; and whether that describes the policy of Her Majesty's Government?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I cannot give the noble Lord any other answer than I have already given.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne): The right hon. Gentleman has said that the Prime Minister's speech was made outside this House. That, of course, is obvious; but was it not made in "another place"?

[No reply.]

EGYPT—SUAKIN—MR. WYLDE.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES (Durham, N.W.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he is aware that Mr. Wylde, who has been forbidden to land at Suakin, is an owner of property there, and has carried on business as a merchant in that town for the past 14 years, and has advocated the peaceful solution of the Soudan difficulty by means of negotiation with the tribes; and that in the 1884 and 1885 Campaigns, and during Sir William Hewett's Mission to Abyssinia, he rendered valuable service to the authorities, for which he received the thanks of the Imperial and Egyptian Governments; and, whether he could state on what grounds Mr. Wylde is excluded when other correspondents are admitted?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Mr. Wylde has not been positively excluded. Sir Francis Grenfell has expressed an opinion that his presence would be embarrassing; and Mr. Wylde has been warned that if Sir Francis Grenfell feels it necessary to exclude him Her Majesty's Government could not undertake to interfere with the discretion of the officer commanding, who is responsible for the defence of the town.

EGYPT—SUAKIN—THE EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If he can yet say with whom rests authority to negotiate with the Natives in the neighbourhood of Saukin; whether the Egyptian Authorities have really abandoned all claim to authority in the Soudan beyond the lines of Suakin; whether the Governor General of the Red Sea Littoral administers Kosseir, Suez, and other places on the Red Sea in Lower Egypt; whether he, in fact, holds any, and what, places in the Soudan besides Suakin; and, whether the maintenance of the superior title of Governor General implies a claim to larger territories?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.: The authority to negotiate with the natives in the neighbourhood of Suakin rests with the Egyptian Governor, Colonel Holled Smith, or the officer commanding on the spot, Sir Francis Grenfell. The Governor General does not, I believe, administer Suez; but I believe that he has authority over Kosseir, as he certainly exercises jurisdiction at Mersa Halaib, Roweiya, and Agig, ports of entry on the coast to the north and south of Suakin. The English and French rendering of the title of Vali implies jurisdiction over more than

a single town; but he is not styled Governor General of the Soudan.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: What I want to know is, is this question in the hands of the Civil or the Military Authorities?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: Colonel Holled Smith is, as I have said before, the Civil Authority and the Governor General of the Red Sea Littoral.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: The right hon. Gentleman has not answered the Question. Is this question with the Civil or Military Authorities?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: At the present momentt the military authority of a besieged town is of course supreme.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he had any objection to state to the House the Regulations which were in force with regard to foreign correspondents at Suakin?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: We are not aware of the existing Regulations; but it is evident that they are not unduly strict, as the newspapers daily publish information from Suakin.

EXHIBITION OF 1851—THE ESTATE IN KENSINGTON.

MR. SAMUELSON (Gloucester, Forest of Dean) asked the right hon. Member for South Leeds, as Honorary Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, Whether, notwithstanding the fact that the estate in Kensington belonging to Her Majesty's Commissioners was acquired for the promotion of Science and Art, and with no view to obtaining ground rents in the future from private houses, various private dwellings are to be built on the south side of the Royal Albert Hall, between that edifice and the Imperial Institute; whether, for the purpose of architectural unity between the Imperial Institute and the Royal Albert Hall, and any buildings to be erected in future on the estate, Her Majesty's Commissioners have appointed a Committee of Architects to advise them, or intend to be guided by the professional opinions of such authorities; whether a road with good approaches to the southern entrance of the Royal Albert Hall is to be provided for; and, whether any Report or plans of the changes on Her Majesty's Commissioners' estate will be published for the information of the general public, before Her Majesty's Commissioners make any further disposal of the estates they hold in public trust?

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR (Leeds, S.): The Charters of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 limit the purposes of their Trust to the promotion of Science and Art; and the numerous grants of sites for public buildings and the sale to Government of portions of the land at about half their value have been made subject to this condition. It has always been the policy of the Commissioners to let certain portions of the estate on ground rents in order to obtain means for developing the property, building public galleries, and providing money to pay off the mortgage debt (part of which was contracted in purchasing the property), and to enable the Commissioners to raise a surplus income, which they devote to the promotion of Science and Art. With this view the Commissioners intend to let on ground rents a limited portion of land to the south of the Royal Albert Hall. Before they finally decide on the character of the houses, it is their intention to ask for further professional advice in addition to that of their surveyor. It is the intention of the Commissioners to provide by road proper access to the south of the Royal Albert Hall. Hitherto, no plans have been published, and no instructions have been given by the Committee of Management in regard to the suggestion of the hon. Member.

NAVY—CHARGE AGAINST SUB-LIEUTENANT BROWNRIGG, AT GOSPORT.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether his attention had been drawn to a case heard on the 7th instant before the Gosport magistrates, when Sub-Lieutenant Brownrigg was charged with being drunk and violently assaulting the police, which case was allowed to be withdrawn on payment of 3*s.*; and, whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter?

THE FIRST LORD (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing): The case referred to has already been inquired into and dealt with by the Com-

mander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, who has inflicted the punishment on Mr. Brownrigg which he was of opinion the case merited. He informs me that the newspaper reports greatly exaggerated the case, which was not one, in his judgment, that could be dealt with by a court martial.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked, whether it was not the case that the officer in question blacked the eye of one of the policemen?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON said, there was no doubt Sub-Lieutenant Brownrigg assaulted the police, and for that assault he had been severely censured. This officer, he might add, had previously a good record, and he was the son of a distinguished officer who lost his life in the Service.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the noble Lord whether he was aware that in a recent case in Middlesex a man got 12 months' imprisonment for a less offence?

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON: That was by the Civil Authority. I have nothing to do with the Civil Authority.

SOUTH AFRICA—BECHUANALAND—GRANTS OF LAND.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, By whom, and on what terms, land is given away in Bechuanaland; whether there are any Rules on the subject; whether the best land is reserved to offer in homesteads to *bona-fide* settlers, or whether speculators are allowed to take it up; and whether any large grants have been given to Companies or others who advertise in the London market, especially to one advertised as the "Methuen Settlement," and on what terms; whether there is any provision requiring the sanction of any British authority to grants to Europeans of land in the territories now taken under Her Majesty's Protectorate; or whether, while a Protectorate is established, speculators are allowed to get any grants they can from Native Chiefs, by any means they can; and, whether, in the event of land being granted on condition of making a Bechuana Railway, there will at least be reserved alternate sections, after the American plan?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): In answer to hon. Member's first and second Questions, I have to say that land is not given away in Bechuanaland but, under an approved system, is sold at a quit-rent and a moderate upset price, the rights of the Crown to minerals, &c., being reserved. In answer to Question 3, the sales of land have been, as far as is known, made to *bona-fide* purchasers; and the Government use every precaution to prevent large tracts of land falling into the hands of speculators. The Methuen Settlement scheme has fallen to the ground, and no other similar scheme is, as far as I know, in existence. In answer to the fourth paragraph, the policy of Her Majesty's Government is, in every way, to discourage European land settlement at present in the Protectorate. A railway made in British Bechuanaland would pass mainly through private lands. There is no intention of alienating extensive areas of land to any private Corporation.

ARMY—ACCOMMODATION AT CARRICKFERGUS.

CAPTAIN M'CALMONT (Antrim, E.) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether certain portions of the old County Antrim Prison buildings at Carrickfergus have been set apart for the accommodation of two first-class Staff sergeants of the 2nd Brigade North Irish Division, of the Royal Artillery; whether these same quarters were some years ago condemned, on sanitary grounds, as being unfit for the accommodation of prisoners; whether one of the Staff sergeants referred to is obliged to live at his own expense in the town on account of the illness of his wife, brought about by the unhealthy state of the quarters in question; and, whether he will take the necessary steps to have their sanitary condition inquired into without delay, and, if advisable, have them at once condemned?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): The information in my possion is incomplete, and I must ask for a little more time to go into the whole matter. If the hon. and gallant Member will repeat his Question after the Recess I shall have pleasure in telling him what steps have been taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH—HYDROPHOBIA—M. PASTEUR'S TREATMENT—GRANT TO THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE (Manchester, S.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether, in view of the fact that no less than 178 of Her Majesty's subjects have been treated gratuitously during the past two years in Paris by M. Pasteur for the cure of rabies or hydrophobia, and in view of the further fact that, even if the cases coming too late are counted, the mortality among his English patients is only 3·3 per cent, whereas if they had not been so treated the mortality would have been from 15 to 16 per cent, Her Majesty's Government will consider the propriety of affording, as other Governments have done, pecuniary assistance to the Pasteur Institute, where the treatment is now given to English patients free of charge?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square), in reply, said, he was thus far not acquainted with what had been done by other Governments; but before taking any such action as the hon. Member suggested, it would clearly be necessary to inquire into the circumstances of the 178 persons to whom the hon. Member referred. If any of them were persons possessed of means, it would clearly be their duty, in the first instance, to contribute towards the Institution from which they had derived so much benefit.

SIR HENRY ROSCOE asked whether the right hon. Gentleman would inquire into the sums contributed by other Governments?

MR. GOSCHEN: Yes; I will make inquiry.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875—SANITARY CONDITION OF CRADLEY.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR (Leeds, S.) asked the President of the Local Government Board, in relation to the sanitary condition of Cradley, Whether, as the 299th clause of "The Public Health Act, 1875," uses the word "complaint" without limitation to ratepayers, he could revert to the old practice under the Local Government Branch of the Home Office, which acted upon the complaint of a Government Medical Inspector; and, whether, if the President of the Local Government Board has lost this initiative by disuse, it is competent for him to proceed by a writ of *mandamus* to enforce statutory obligations for securing the health of communities when it is endangered by the ignorance or apathy of Local Authorities?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): Whatever may have been the practice of the Local Government Act Department prior to the constitution of the Local Government Board in 1871, the view which the Local Government Board have always adopted has been that Section 299 of the Public Health Act contemplates that the complaint therein referred to shall be from some external and independent source, and that a Report of one of the Inspectors of the Board is not such a "complaint" as is contemplated by that section. That view appears to me to be the right one; and I am not prepared to direct that the practice of the Department in this respect shall be altered. The section provides that where complaint is made that a Sanitary Authority have made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers, &c., the Board, if satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Authority have been guilty of the alleged default, may make an Order limiting a time for the performance of their duty; and that, if the duty is not performed within the time limited in the Order, the Order may be enforced by writ of *mandamus*. There have been instances in which Authorities have failed to comply with Orders under the section; and in those cases the Board have obtained a *mandamus* to enforce the Order. But, looking to the terms of the section referred to, I doubt whether an application for a *mandamus* would be successful if the proceedings prescribed by the Act had not previously been taken; and I should not be prepared, in any case, to direct an application to the High Court where the preliminary conditions which the Statute prescribes had not been fulfilled.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER—ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THIS HOUSE.

MR. LEES KNOWLES (Salford, W.) (for Mr. HOWORTH) (Salford, S.) asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether, during the ensuing Recess, he can see his way to make such an extension of the electric lighting arrange-

ments in the House as will check further injury to the stonework in the corridors and staircase leading from the Star Court to the Commons Lobby; and, whether it will be possible to carry the electric light into the different rooms connected with the Reporters' Gallery?

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER (Mr. PLUNKET) (Dublin University): I quite agree in the desirability of the objects sought by my hon. Friend, and I have under consideration a scheme for extending the electric lighting of this building, which would include and go somewhat further than the suggestion of my hon. Friend; but the cost of the installation would be considerable, and I must obtain the opinion of the Treasury upon its financial aspect. I fear it would not in any case be possible to complete the arrangements earlier than Easter.

SIR JOHN SWINBURNE (Staffordshire, Lichfield) inquired whether the right hon. Gentleman was aware that the electric light had been so dim in the Library that Members had had to use candles as auxiliaries?

MR. PLUNKET thought it must be very seldom that candles were used. He had never seen them in the Library.

LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—ROBBERY IN CO. ARMAGH.

MR. BLANE (Armagh, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If a Report was recently made to the police of a robbery on the farm of Mr. C. Byrne, Derrytagh, Lurgan, County Armagh; if it be true that, though the robbery was reported to the local constabulary about 9 a.m., same morning, no steps were taken to ascertain the thieves, and bring them to justice; and, whether the County Inspector has made any, and, if so, what Report with reference thereto?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said, the Constabulary authorities report that it is the case that Mr. Byrne reported to the police that a quantity of hay was stolen from his field; but he refused to swear an information. It is not the case that the police took no steps to bring the guilty parties to justice; on the contrary, they did all in their power to identify the guilty parties; but, so far, without success.

MR. BLANE: Did they visit the scene of this robbery the same day?

MR. MADDEN: That I cannot say.

PUBLIC HEALTH—WEYBRIDGE SEWERAGE SCHEME.

MR. BYRON REED (Bradford, E.) (for Mr. DIXON-HARTLAND) (Middlesex, Uxbridge) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he has received the result of the inquiry held by one of his Inspectors upon the proposed Weybridge Sewerage Scheme; if so, if he is prepared to communicate his decision upon it; if not, how soon he expects to receive it?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's), in reply, said, the Local Government Board had received the Report of their Inspector on the inquiry as to the proposed Weybridge Sewerage Scheme. It was now under the consideration of the Board; and he expected that the decision would be communicated to the Sanitary Authority in the course of the present week. He should be happy to direct that a copy of the letter communicating the decision of the Board should be forwarded to his hon. Friend.

LAW AND JUSTICE—PRINCIPALITY OF WALES—FORGED WILLS.

MR. KENYON (Denbigh, &c.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the remarks of Mr. Justice Butt, at Swansea, as to the alleged prevalence of forged wills in the Principality of Wales; and, whether he will lay upon the Table a Statement as to the number of convictions in matters of this nature which have been recorded on the Welsh Circuit during the last 10 years?

MR. DILLWYN (Swansea, Town) suggested that the Return might be made to extend to the whole Kingdom.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The learned Judge informs me that the remarks referred to were not made by him at Swansea, but in the case of "Williams *v.* Mainwaring," tried in London on the 8th instant. These remarks were called forth by the fact that this was the second case of the forgery of a Welsh will tried by him within six months. The Judge has no knowledge

of convictions for forgery on the Welsh Circuit. Under these circumstances, my hon. Friend may not think it necessary to press for the Return he asks for.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) inquired whether the right hon. Gentleman was aware that in one case the Public Prosecutor had been directed by the Judge to prosecute six months ago, and that up to the present time no proceedings had been taken?

MR. MATTHEWS requested that Notice might be given of the Question.

SPARKLING WINES (STOPPAGES)—THE RETURN.

SIR ROBERT FOWLER (London) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether he will consent to the Return now standing on the Paper relating to Sparkling Wines?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): I do not think that the Return, in the form in which it appears on the Paper, would be complete or valuable; but I have no objection to giving a Return in another form, which I shall be glad to arrange with the hon. Member, and which, I think, will be free from these objections.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—ARREST OF CHIEFS AT SULYMAH.

MR. W. F. LAWRENCE (Liverpool, Abercromby) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether the arrest of the two Chiefs, Tarhwoondoo and Farhbutts, at Sulymah, will be followed up by effectual steps being taken for the arrest of the principal offender, Chief Malkiah, who was guilty of the raid referred to at length in No. 80 of Blue Book, C. 5,236?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): I have already answered a similar Question on November 8; but Her Majesty's Government have heard by telegram that this Chief was contemplating a further raid; and a telegram has now been received announcing that the officer in command in the Sulymah District has captured one of Malkiah's principal towns, recovered 522 women and boys who had been captured by Malkiah's war boys, and inflicted severe loss on the Chief's force. We are awaiting further details.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—TEMPORARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE, BELFAST — EXTRA ALLOWANCES.

MR. D. SULLIVAN (Westmeath, S.) (for Mr. P. O'BRIEN) (Monaghan, N.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether the instructions laid down in the Post Office Official Circular of May 9, 1882, regulating and defining the allowances to be made to clerks employed on special duty outside the office to which they are attached, has been amended or cancelled since the date of the issue of those instructions; if not, upon what grounds is the clerk employed in the temporary telegraph office established in the County Court-house in Belfast, at Assize times, not granted the allowance at the rate as specified by those instructions, under the heading of "clerks employed in the neighbourhood of their own offices"; whether he is aware that the clerk employed in this temporary office is obliged to incur considerable expense in providing the ordinary necessaries of existence, and if it is a fact that he is confined to the office from the sitting to the rising of the Court each day; whether the clerk employed in a similar capacity in the temporary telegraph office established in connection with the cattle and horticultural shows, held in Belfast from time to time, is granted the allowance as specified under the heading referred to; and, if so, upon what grounds is the distinction made; and, whether, if this distinction cannot be maintained, he will cause that those clerks who have within a reasonable period in the past performed the duty of the office established in the Court-house be compensated to the extent to which they are entitled under the instructions of May, 1882?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): My attention has only just been called to the case to which the hon. Member refers. There is no distinction between the two telegraphists, of whom one is employed at the County Court-house and the other at the agricultural shows; and, accordingly, I have given directions that, on and after the 1st of January next, the former shall receive the same allowance as the latter. Had the officer concerned applied through the usual official channel his application would have been duly considered, and there would have been

no necessity for troubling the hon. Member.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—COUNTY COUNCILS—DISQUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES — POSTMASTERS.

MR. J. ROBERTS (Flint, &c.) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether shopkeepers and others who keep a post office as part only of their occupation are on that account disqualified from becoming candidates for seats on the County Council?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University) (who replied) said: At the request of my right hon. Friend the President of the Local Government Board I reply to the hon. Member's Question. As the duties of County Councillor appear to me incompatible with those which a Postmaster has to perform, I have felt it right to issue a notice to the effect that a Postmaster, before becoming a candidate for the County Councils, must resign his situation under the Post Office. This Rule will apply to Postmasters and Sub-Postmasters and receivers who keep shops, or who give only a part of their time to the Post Office, as well as to others. I may add that I have, where special application has been made to me, consented to the Sub-Postmasters in rural villages, where there is no other public functionary, receiving the nomination papers for the election of County Councillors; and I mention this in order to show how important it is to maintain the absolute neutrality of the Post Office in any election of public importance.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND)—THE VANDELEUR ESTATES.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he will lay upon the Table of the House any Correspondence between the Local Government Board of Ireland and Mr. Micks, their Surveyor, lately employed in Clare, with reference to the mediation of the latter between Colonel Vandeleur and his tenants, and with reference to any interview with Mr. Shaw Lefevre?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: It would be a most unusual course to lay before the House Correspondence which passed between the Local Government Board and one of its officers touching the discharge of his official duty. I, therefore, regret to say that the Government are unable to meet the desire of the right hon. Gentleman, as doing so would create a most inconvenient precedent.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: Am I to understand that the Chief Secretary still adheres to his statement, made the other night, that Mr. Micks would not be called to account for having been in communication with myself?

MR. MADDEN: The right hon. Gentleman must merely understand from my answer to his Question, which is a very specific answer, that the Government are not prepared to consent to the Return which he asks for. Any further Question on the subject should be addressed to the Chief Secretary.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: But my statement was specifically denied by the Chief Secretary; and I think, therefore, I am entitled to have an answer to that Question.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): Does the hon. and learned Gentleman maintain that the Report made by a Surveyor of the Local Government Board as to the relations between a landlord and his tenants comes within the discharge of his official duty?

MR. MADDEN: The Correspondence was in relation to the discharge of the Surveyor's duty.

EVICTIONS (IRELAND) — EVICTIONS AT GWEEDORE, CO. DONEGAL.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, How much has been spent during the years 1887 and 1888 in connection with evictions on the property of Captain Hill, in Gweedore, County Donegal; and, whether he can give the amount paid to the proprietor of the Gweedore Hotel for rations and accommodation by or on behalf of persons engaged in connection with these evictions?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said, that, as this Question was only put on the Paper on Saturday, he must ask for further Notice. He had made inquiries; but

there had not yet been time to receive a reply.

PRISON RULES (IRELAND) — FATHER KENNEDY.

MR. FLYNN (Cork, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If it is a fact that oakum was placed in Father Kennedy's cell in Cork Gaol for him to pick on Monday and Tuesday last, and that he was sentenced to bread and water punishment for refusal to pick it?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The General Prisons Board report that, in accordance with the invariable practice, a supply of oakum was placed in the cell on the days named; but that it is not the case that there was any sentence to bread and water punishment inflicted for refusing to pick it.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): I wish to ask, whether the exception made by the Chief Secretary in the case of priests applies only to wearing the prison garb, and not to any of the Prison Rules?

MR. MADDEN: I must ask for Notice of that Question.

NAVY—DOCKYARD APPRENTICES AT SHEERNESS.

MR. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN (Kent, Faversham) asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whether the Regulation by which the Dockyard apprentices of Sheerness, who obtained 60 per cent of the requisite marks, were permitted to retain their school books with their names written in them, has been rescinded; if so, why; and, if not, whether he will take steps to see that it is carried out?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing) (who replied) said: The present Regulation issued by the Admiralty in April last is to the effect that any apprentice who obtained 50 per cent of the maximum number of marks at the final examination should be allowed to retain his books.

NAVY—THE GRAVING DOCK AT BOMBAY.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN (Oldham) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, What are the dimensions of the graving dock at Bombay for ironclads, the plans of which have now been approved by the Admiralty and the India Office; what is the estimated cost of the dock; and, in how many years' time it is likely to be completed?

THE FIRST LORD (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing): Sir John Coode's last design for a new graving dock at Bombay has been received; but it has not yet been formally approved by the Admiralty and India Office. The dimensions of the proposed dock are as follows:—Length of floor, 500 feet; width at entrance, 85 feet; depth on sill at high water, neap tides, 35 feet; depth of approach channel at high water, neap tides, 32 feet. The estimated cost is £221,000; and the estimated time for construction is four years.

THE BAHAMAS—ALLEGED ILLEGAL SENTENCE ON THOMAS TAYLOR.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether the flogging which formed part of the sentence pronounced on Thomas Taylor for contempt of Court by the Chief Justice of the Bahamas, on July 31 last, was actually inflicted?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth), in reply, said, it had not been possible to receive an answer to the inquiry addressed to the Governor on this subject.

CRIMINAL LAW—BERRY, "PUBLIC EXECUTIONER," AT KIDDERMINSTER.

SIR EDMUND LECHMERE (Worcestershire, Bewdley) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he has ascertained the accuracy of paragraphs which appeared in *The Daily News* and *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, respectively, of December 12, to which his attention has already been called, relating to the alleged proceedings of Berry the hangman, at Kidderminster, subsequently to the execution of a man at Worcester, such paragraphs describing Berry as

"Having visited several public-houses, made a speech to a large number of persons, held quite a *levée* at one of the public-houses, and freely distributed cards bearing his name as public executioner;"

and, whether he is aware that a strong and general feeling of disgust has been excited at Kidderminster and elsewhere by Berry's conduct?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The hon. Baronet is, no doubt, aware that I answered a Question on this subject on Friday last. Since then I have received a letter from the High Sheriff, who informs me that he has called upon Berry for an explanation of his conduct subsequent to the execution, so far as it involved a breach of the conditions upon which his services were engaged. Those conditions were that, prior to the execution, he should not go to any place of public entertainment; and that after the execution, as soon as his services were no longer required, he should proceed direct from the gaol to the railway station in a cab, accompanied by a warder. The High Sheriff has promised to send me a copy of the reply made by Berry to his letter.

CRIMINAL LAW—CASE OF WADDLE, CONVICTED OF MURDER AT DURHAM—ALLEGED INSANITY.

MR. JOICEY (Durham, Chester-le-Street) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether any inquiry has taken place as to the sanity of Waddle, who was recently convicted of murder at Durham Assizes; and, if so, with what result; and, whether, considering that the evidence upon which he was convicted was wholly circumstantial, he will recommend Her Majesty to commute the sentence to penal servitude?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have made inqniry, and the result is that I have no reason to doubt the sanity of the prisoner. I regret that I am unable to advise any interference with the due course of law.

POST OFFICE—TRAVELLING SORTERS ON THE KINGSTOWN AND HOLYHEAD SERVICE.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether he has yet arrived at any decision regarding the claim of the travelling sorters on the Kingstown and Holyhead Service for increased remuneration and for back pay?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): I have to state that instructions have been given for the sorters employed in the Kingstown and Holyhead Packet Service to be paid for Sunday work. These instructions will take effect on and from the 1st of January; but it must be understood that no application can be entertained for back pay, and that I may consider it my duty to revise the trip allowance, which at present appears to be rather high.

POST OFFICE, IRELAND—A NEW POST OFFICE AT CARLOW.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether he has yet arrived at any decision regarding the request of the people of Carlow for a new post office?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): About a fortnight ago I informed the hon. Member that it had been decided to provide a new post office at Carlow, and that premises had been obtained in Dublin Street for this purpose. The legal formalities for obtaining a lease are now in progress.

MR. CLANCY: Is a new Post Office to be built?

MR. RAIKES: No; a very good house has been secured which can be easily adapted to post office purposes; and if the hon. Member likes I will show him a photograph of it.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY—THE RESOLUTION OF FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether the Government propose to take any steps next Session for giving legislative effect to the Resolution passed by this House, declaring—

"That the question of Sunday Closing should be relegated to the decision of the inhabitants of the localities in which the public-houses are situated?"

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I am not in a position to make any declaration on the subject.

ADMIRALTY—THE CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. BURT (Morpeth) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether he has yet decided in what manner to reduce the Clerical Establishment at the Admiralty; and, if so, what the arrangements are; and whether, in case no arrangements have yet been made, they will be included in the Estimates for the forthcoming financial year?

THE FIRST LORD (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing): For the past two years I have stopped all entries for the Higher Division of the Civil Service in the Admiralty, and I was prepared to recommend considerable reductions in the existing establishment; but the Resolution passed by the House on the 12th of June of this year, which the Government opposed, has prevented me from effecting this alteration. The conclusion of that Resolution ran as follows:—

"That in any future re-organizations, officials who are still able and willing to render service for the public money shall be provided with employment in other Departments, instead of being forced to become useless burdens upon the country."

The number of Higher Division clerks at the Admiralty is in excess of the work they have to do; but as there are no vacancies in other Departments to which they can be transferred, I am compelled to retain them, though every year they so remain increases the amount of the pension they will ultimately become entitled to.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887—ARREST OF FATHER KENNEDY, R.C.C., MEELIN.

MR. FLYNN (Cork, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in reference to the arrest of Father Kennedy, R.C.C., Meelin, If he has been made aware that Father Kennedy was riding towards Newmarket Court-house on Friday November 23, when he was thrown from his horse, and severley hurt, and thus prevented from attending in Court, and that the other accused parties went into Newmarket that day to surrender to their bails; and, who is responsible for the fact that the local police authorities were not aware of their duty on that occasion, and that no Resident Magistrate was present at the Court to receive the surrender of these men?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said, he was informed that it was the case that the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, while riding to the Newmarket Court-house on the day in question, was thrown from his horse and severely hurt. It was not the case that the other defendants came to Newmarket on that day. There did not appear to have been any neglect of duty on the occasion in question.

CIVIL SERVICE—THE TREASURY SOLICITOR.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE (Worcester, Evesham) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether the Treasury Solicitor continues to hold the Directorship which he held?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): No. Sir Augustus Stephenson has resigned his Directorship of the Economic Life Assurance Society. It is only right that I should state that this resignation was entirely spontaneous on the part of Sir Augustus Stephenson. As Sir Augustus held the Directorship at the time when he first received an appointment in the Civil Service, and was at that time informed that his acceptance of that appointment would not necessitate the resignation of his Directorship, it would plainly have been impossible for the Government to urge his resignation now. At the same time, I am glad, in the general interests of the Service, of the course which Sir Augustus has seen fit to take, and which, in my judgment, does him great credit.

THE NATIONAL DEBT—BEQUEST OF £50,000 (MR. O'REILLY DEASE).

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, with regard to the will of the late Mr. Matthew O'Reilly Dease, under which a sum of between £40,000 and £50,000 has been brought into the Public Exchequer, and in view of the fact that Mr. Dease approved of a memorial in the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, to the memory of his father and grandfather, surgeons of that Institution, and paid two sums of £100 each

in part payment of the cost of the memorial, also considering the evidence of Dr. Lambert Ormsby, that Mr. Dease undertook to defray the whole cost of the memorial, Whether, in compliance with the Memorial of the Standing Committee of the Hospital, a grant to discharge the balance of the cost will be made out of the assets of the deceased; and, whether any statement can now be made as to the Petition of Mr. O'Reilly's nieces for a provision of the means of subsistence?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I have already informed the House that I have no power whatever to make grants out of the assets of Mr. O'Reilly Dease, who devised his estate to me as his executor for a certain purpose, from which I cannot deviate. But I have called for a Report upon all the claims which have been made with regard to Mr. Dease's estate; and when it is before me I shall be prepared to consider whether any, and what, Vote should be submitted to Parliament to meet the case of any parties who may appear to have had any strong moral claim on Mr. Dease.

MR. SEXTON: Will the right hon. Gentleman be able to make a statement to the House, especially with regard to the second paragraph of the Question, before the end of the Session?

MR. GOSCHEN: No, Sir. It is a very delicate matter to examine the various relationships and claims and to decide upon them; and I could not undertake to make any statement at present.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 — COUNTY COUNCILS — RIGHT OF POLICE TO VOTE.

MR. BIGWOOD (Middlesex, Brentford) asked Mr. Attorney General, in view of the difference of opinion existing with respect to the right of the police to exercise the franchise at elections for County Councillors, If he would state whether such voting is legal or not?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): The point raised by the hon. Member is one of some difficulty; but, after careful examination and consideration of all the statutes bearing upon the point, I am of opinion that the police are not entitled to be registered as electors of County Councillors. It is doubtful whether, if upon the Register, they are entitled to vote.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 — COUNTY COUNCILS — ELIGIBILITY OF CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether the salaried clerks of Petty Sessional Divisions are eligible as candidates for County Councils; and, whether partners with salaried clerks of Petty Sessional Divisions are eligible?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): This Question having only appeared upon the Paper this morning, I have not had as much time to look into the matter as I should have desired; but, in my opinion, the salaried clerks of Petty Sessional Divisions are eligible for election as County Councillors, as they do not hold any office or place of profit in the gift or disposal of the County Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 — COUNTY COUNCILS—MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES (Durham, N.W.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether compulsory retirement or other penalty will ensue to any member of the Civil Service who is merely a candidate for the County Council; or whether, in the result of his election to the County Council, he would be bound to retire from the Civil Service, as the due performance of his duties to the Civil Service would be inconsistent with the discharge of his duties as County Councillor?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) (who replied) said: The first Question of the hon. Member is of a hypothetical character. I certainly think any member of the Civil Service would do well to consult his official superior before taking such a step. With respect to the second Question, there are certainly many positions in the Civil Service in which the discharge of the duties of a County Councillor would so seriously conflict with official work that retirement from the official

position would be inevitable. But there may be others in which it would not be necessary. The Treasury are going to issue a Minute giving the views of the Government on the subject.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE — MASTER CAMPBELL.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) asked Mr. Attorney General, What additional functions were undertaken by Master Campbell when, in 1879, his salary was raised from £1,000 per annum to £1,500 per annum; whether his office hours are from 11 till 4; what are his duties; whether he attends any of the Board meetings of the five Companies of which he is a Director during his official hours; whether Mr. Attorney General has obtained any information as to whether any Taxing Masters are Directors of Public Companies; and, if so, whether they attend the Boards of these Companies during their official hours; and, whether it is intended to forbid attendance during official hours at Boards of Companies by Master Campbell and by Taxing Masters?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): In reply to the hon. Member, he will find, on reference to the Judicature Officers' Act, 1879, that the Associates have to perform any of the duties of the Masters which were analogous to those performed by them before the passing of the Act. I am informed by Master Campbell that he reaches the Royal Courts before 10.30, and rarely leaves before 5.30, the ordinary hours of attendance being from 11 to 4; that he has to make arrangements with the Judges for the sitting of all the Courts; to enter the records of the different cases tried; and to superintend the discharge by the clerks of their respective duties. I must remind the hon. Member, with reference to the fourth paragraph of his Question, of the answer I gave to a Question of his upon a previous occasion. Master Campbell states that, though he has sometimes attended Board meetings of a Company during the hours named, he has never allowed such attendance to interfere with the discharge of his official duties. I am informed by the Lord Chancellor that he has received information as to whether the Taxing Masters are Directors of Public Companies, and proposes to lay upon the Table of the House a complete Return so far as it affects the Supreme Court. As to the last paragraph, the subject must be dealt with by the Government as a whole, and one Rule applied to all the Civil establishments.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—INVESTMENT OF CASH.

MR. WARMINGTON (Monmouth, W.) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether his attention has been called to the Rule of the Supreme Court, November 1888, providing for the investment of cash under the control of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division; and, whether such Order, so far as it relates to investment in Indian guaranteed railway shares, is within the powers conferred by the statute 23 and & 24 *Vict.* c. 38, or whether it is *ultra vires?*

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): The point put to me by the hon. and learned Member is one which can only be determined by judicial decision, and on which he is more competent than I am to form an opinion. The question is whether Indian guaranteed railway shares are "stocks, funds, or securities" within the meaning of the Act of 1860. I am not prepared to say that the Order of November, 1888, is *ultra vires.* But if the hon. and learned Member desires further information upon the point, I would refer him to my hon. and learned Friend the Member for North Norfolk (Mr. Cozens-Hardy), who has, I believe, made this subject his special study.

LAW AND JUSTICE—THE BURGESS AND NON-BURGESS COURTS OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether the Council of the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne did, in the year 1883, submit a sealed Memorial to the Queen in Council, praying for amendment of the procedure of the Burgess and Non-Burgess Courts of the city; whether in 1885, at the request of the Lord Chancellor, a draft of the proposed new Rules of Procedure was prepared and submitted; whether this draft was approved, and whether new Rules, framed in accordance with the suggestions of

the Privy Council, were sent for consideration in March, 1886; whether, after this long interval of two years and nine months, the Lord Chancellor stated, on October 3 last, in reply to a communication from the City Council, that—"It is impossible to say when a subject of so much detail can be finally disposed of; but it will receive consideration as soon as possible;" what are the grounds for this delay; and, whether he will forthwith cause the matter to be expedited?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): In reply to the right hon. Gentleman, I am informed that the facts are substantially as stated in his Question. The matter has been before the Committee of Judges; but, owing to the great pressure of other business, I am told it has not been possible to deal with the question at present. I have no no power to expedite the matter; but I will call the attention of the Secretary to the Committee of Judges to the point. I ought to add that it is a matter for very grave consideration whether the business of these Local Courts might not with advantage be transferred to the County Courts.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS — DIVERSIONS OF CHARITY ESTATES.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, S.E.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether, when, under the scheme established in 1852 by the Court of Chancery, Charity estates have been diverted from direct application to the poor and appropriated to scholastic and other purposes wholly foreign to the intentions of the testator, a percentage might be allowed on the income of the Trust available for reduction of legal and other expenses on allotments incurred under Sections 7, 8, and 10 of "The Allotments Act, 1887"?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I have to inform the hon. and gallant Member that when any Charities have been dealt with by a scheme of the Court of Chancery no expenditure can be charged to them which was not authorized by that scheme; and any alteration of the Trusts established by such a scheme can only be effected by a competent authority. Such Charities are not specially treated under the Allotments Act, 1887.

MAJOR RASCH asked, if there was no way of putting pressure on the Charity Commissioners in order that the labourers might obtain a beneficial interest under the Trust?

MR. GOSCHEN: I will make inquiries on the subject.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—DISTRICT COUNCILS—LEGISLATION.

MR. ALLISON (Cumberland, Eskdale) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether it is still the intention of Her Majesty's Government to deal next Session with the question of District Councils, in accordance with the undertaking given by him on July 10 that such a measure was to be introduced "in the earlier part of the next Session of Parliament"?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) (who replied) said: As the hon. Gentleman will feel, the situation has changed since the statement made by my right hon. Friend. The Government certainly intend to introduce a Bill for the establishment of District Councils next Session; but, as the House is aware, we are pledged to make progress with the Estimates in the beginning of the Session; and, further, we wish to make progress with Scotch Business as soon as we possibly can.

PROBATE DUTIES (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) BILL.

In reply to Mr. BUCHANAN (Edinburgh, W.),

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, he hoped to take the second reading of this Bill to-night. He hoped there would be no objection to that stage, but that if hon. Members wished to raise objections they would discuss them in Committee.

In further answer to Mr. BUCHANAN,

MR. GOSCHEN said, the House was aware that it was the intention of the Government to deal with Local Government in Scotland next Session, which would involve the re-casting also of local finance, and in that case, of course, the arrangements now made for the dis-

tribution of the Probate Duty Grant in Scotland in future years would fall to the ground. But it would be best, perhaps, to retain the clauses providing for the distribution of the grant in future years in the Bill, in order, in case of difficulties arising in the passing of the Local Government measure, that there should be, in any case, some provision with regard to the application of this money.

MR. BUCHANAN asked, whether it would not be better to limit the Bill to one year? While willing to agree to it for that time, they might not wish to continue the arrangement indefinitely.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he would be very happy, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to do that; but it would possibly involve not paying to Scotland the increased grant from the Probate Duty, which would be due to her in future years. It was that increased grant which rendered this arrangement necessary.

IRELAND—CLANRICARDE ESTATE, GALWAY.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether he would lay upon the Table a Return as follows:—

"Clanricarde Estate, Galway, Returns of the Number and Rates of Evictions on Lord Clanricarde's Estate in Galway during the last four years, the number of Police and Soldiers employed on each occasion, and the Cost to the State of employing them on such duty; of the number of Persons prosecuted in respect of such Evictions, or for holding meetings to protest against them, or to express sympathy with persons who have been convicted in respect of such Evictions, and the convictions and terms of imprisonment of the same; and of the Costs of the Crown in the various prosecutions aforesaid?"

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University): I am not in a position to answer the Question without Notice; but if the right hon. Gentleman will put it on the Paper I will give him a reply.

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE—THE TWELVE O'CLOCK RULE.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, it might be for the convenience of the House if he stated that it was believed there would be no objection to-morrow to suspend the 12 o'clock Rule. He mentioned this as there had been a kind of understanding that, till quite late in the Session, at least, it should be suspended only on Mondays and Thursdays; but the First Lord of the Treasury gathered before he went away that there would be no objection to suspend the Rule to-morrow.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, that the Irish Members had not been consulted as to the course of Business on Tuesday, and had given no undertaking on the subject.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE (EXEMPTION FROM THE STANDING ORDER).

Ordered, That the Proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, Sittings of the House.—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

(1.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £46,260, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expenses of Her Majesty's Embassies and Missions Abroad."

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne): Mr. Courtney, I rise, Sir, for the purpose of offering a few remarks upon the aspect of affairs at Suakin. I believe it will not be felt, in any part of the House, that I have any reason to offer an apology for again returning to this very important subject. If I had not already made up my mind to bring the affairs of Suakin before the Committee, the extraordinary answer of the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) to the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill) would have rendered such a step necessary. I venture to say so extraordinary an answer seldom or never has been given in this House. The noble Lord asked whether the Prime Minister had expressed a certain opinion on the 16th of March as to the

expediency of Egypt retaining Suakin, and the right hon. Gentleman gets up and tells the House that this was simply a private opinion of Lord Salisbury's. The right hon. Gentleman said, further, that the answer was not given in this House. Why, how could Lord Salisbury give it in this House? We know well it was given in "another place," and that it was given by Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister and as Foreign Secretary in his place, in answer to a Question put to him by one of his own supporters. I should like to know what possible opportunity is there for a Minister so appropriate as this? What we want to understand is whether the opinion of Lord Salisbury is or is not the view of Her Majesty's Government as a whole? I shall return to that presently, but apart from that there is another reason why we should not lose this opportunity of discussing the affairs of Suakin, and that is that news has reached the Government of this country of a most important kind. I think it would be very improper if we separated without considering for ourselves and learning from the Government whether, with regard to the news from Suakin of the ill-fate which may have befallen two or three heroic men, proceedings are likely to be taken to avert their fate? Before going further into the question, I should like to be allowed to state to the Committee what, so far as I can gather, is the course of events—what are the causes that have led to the present state of affairs at Suakin. First, I beg the Committee to realize the great distinction there is between the coast tribes, with whom we were in conflict in 1884-5, and the Nile Contingent with whom we are in conflict at the present moment. What are the facts? The coast tribes, after very severe and bloody contests, had succeeded in maintaining their own independence at the end of 1885, and we are assured by those who know those tribes that they value that independence and mean to keep it. So long as Sir Charles Warren and his successor, Major Watson, were in charge at Suakin, this desire on the part of the coast tribes was recognized, and they were assured that by every means that could be taken their independence would be respected, and the authority of the Egyptian Government should on no terms whatever be extended one inch beyond Suakin itself. The consequence of that very sensible and very just policy was that there was a very considerable period of tranquillity, and Osman Digna, who was reported to have a policy more hostile to Egypt and to England than the tribesmen amongst whom he lived, became discredited, because he did not choose to accept those assurances on the part of the Civil Governor. Then a new Civil Governor was selected in Colonel Kitchener, and with regard to him I wish to use no words which would reflect upon him the slightest disrespect as a soldier; but I confess that, looking as carefully as one can at these transactions and his conduct as a politician and Civil Governor, it does appear that that conduct is open to grave objection. It seems that Colonel Kitchener committed exactly the same error as the Italians have committed at Massowah—that instead of keeping on pacific terms with the coast tribes that surrounded him, he threw them into confusion, irritated and exasperated them, and led up to the bringing of the dervishes of the Nile into the trenches in front of Suakin. I will not detain the Committee with a detailed account of the transactions in which Colonel Kitchener involved himself a short time after his arrival at Suakin. But I may say that his "friendlies," who, though friendly to us, were antagonistic to the coast tribesmen, looted the cattle of two of the most important of the coast tribes, and that when one of the tribes sent in their sheikhs to Colonel Kitchener to ask why the looting of cattle had been permitted, instead of treating the sheikhs with civility, he locked them up, and they were made to perform menial services in the streets of Suakin. At all events, they were very contumeliously treated. Then, when these friendlies were sent on their way to Tokar, they were unable to reach that place, and the feeling against them was so strong that they were withdrawn. The mere despatch of these men towards Tokar roused a feeling of alarm; the suspicions of the tribes were naturally aroused, and the tribesmen were filled with apprehension and alarm. When Colonel Kitchener, representing the Egyptian Government, being an Egyptian officer, bearing an Egyptian title—I do not know whether he wore the

Egyptian costume or not—but bearing an Egyptian title, acted as if he was about to recover for the Government of Egypt the dominion which we had expressly repudiated, a state of things arose which the tribesmen themselves were resolved on no account to tolerate or endure. I am not going further into the details of these transactions, but I wish the Committee to understand how transactions of this kind are likely to breed ill-feeling and suspicion in the minds of the tribesmen. What did the tribesmen say? They sent word that, although they might not themselves fight, yet, unless they had assurances that they could trust that the Egyptian Government was not going beyond the walls of Suakin, they would undoubtedly have to go to the Mahdi and invite him to send his dervishes to aid them in freeing them from the Government which they themselves had fought to expel. That is the explanation. The Government having given us very few Papers—Papers not worth calling information—we are left very much in the dark, and have to find out as best we can the truth of these matters. But as far as I can make out—and I have taken considerable trouble to do so—that is the true story of the appearance of the dervishes in the intrenchments before Suakin. My position is this. These proceedings of Colonel Kitchener, the Civil Governor of Suakin, kindled, and were calculated to kindle, a very lively and active suspicion in the minds of these tribesmen. That is, I submit, the root of the whole mischief, and I hope the Committee will see that the interests of these coast tribesmen are in all respects identical with our own. They are for trade; they need trade; they are suffering most grievous poverty for want of trade; they are, therefore, for peace. But they are not inclined to accept that bad kind of peace which they know too well—the kind of peace which the Egyptian rule bestows upon them. Now, Sir, what is our position—my position, at any rate, at this moment? What is the position I should advise being taken up with the tribesmen? I should say that nothing could be more prudent or sensible than to convey to these coast tribesmen, by proclamation or some other means, whatever else may happen in the region of military operations—to convey to them assurances that the Egyptian dominion is not to be extended one inch beyond Suakin in any circumstances whatever. Well, then, I would drop, and advise our officials to drop, the word "rebel." A more ridiculous misapplication of the term I cannot possibly imagine. Against whom are they rebels? There is no Government against whom they are in rebellion, and this is not a mere idle cavilling about phrases. It is important that hon. Members of this House and people in the country should look at things in the right light; and by insisting on the use of the word "rebel," you impart a false colour and a misleading complexion to the whole transaction. If you want to detach these tribesmen from the Mahdi, you must assure them that they will be permitted to retain their independence. I admit that things are much more difficult in consequence of these military operations, which I venture to say have been very precipitately resorted to. They will be all the more difficult, because I take note of a saying of Zebehr's, I think, to Lord Ribblesdale, when he was a prisoner at Gibraltar. Zebehr said—

> "The Arabs are not savage or stupid. They will listen to reason; but reason must be in peace and not in arms, for the Arabs are brave.'

We shall be at considerable disadvantage in being in arms, but I think that is the first thing to try and the first thing to do. As I have mentioned Zebehr's name, a word may be said as to another expedition which has been suggested, and that is the despatch of Zebehr to Suakin and to the Soudan in order to carry on the pacification of the district. Well, Mr. Courtney, I remember in 1884 I expressed from below the Gangway—and I think I was the only Member who did express it—I expressed my sincere regret that the Government of that day, under the violently-exerted influence of the late Mr. Forster, did not comply with General Gordon's request, that Zebehr should be sent to his assistance. However, that is long past, and the time since then has been quite sufficient to efface whatever influence for good Zebehr might at the time have possessed. And even if it were not so, I am not at all sure that the fact that we detained Zebehr in imprisonment at Gibraltar for two or three years will have made him, in his heart, any more friendly to England. I think, then,

that we may dismiss Zebehr from consideration. Well, now I come to a very important set of considerations—those affecting the fate of the captives at Khartoum. It would, as I said, be most repugnant to every section of this Committee to show the slightest indifference or coldness as to what may befall these men. The question we have to ask the Government is whether they believe that there is any ground for immediate and pressing apprehensions as to the personal safety of Emin Bey and Mr. Stanley, if Stanley it be? We are not entirely without guidance on this point, because one Englishman, Lupton Bey, was supposed to have been with the Mahdi before the death of Gordon, and is known to have been at Khartoum last February, when a communication was received from him. He is believed, so far as experts can judge, to be at Khartoum now. According to his last communication, he was not in any apprehension of immediate personal danger. I hope, therefore, that we may regard Emin Bey and Mr. Stanley as not being immediately in danger; and it is quite certain that the Government, at all events, do not regard the danger as pressing, because they do not think that the news of the capture of Emin and Stanley ought to affect our military operations at Suakin. The right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer told us on Saturday that many weeks, or even many months, might elapse before the fate of the captives at Khartoum could be ascertained. Before that, the right hon. Gentleman, speaking, I suppose, not his own private opinion, but the opinion of the Government, said the situation at Suakin, if I understand his words rightly, was unaffected by the intelligence of the capture at Khartoum; because he said, even if it were true, it would not relieve us from the necessity of defending Suakin and repelling the enemy which is facing it. The right hon. Gentleman, however, does not close the door against hope of success from negotiations for their release. At any rate, he says that, in the opinion of the Government, they must continue just as before their operations at Suakin. Well, now, Suakin is itself perfectly safe. [*Cries of* "No, no!"] There is not a single military man in this Committee, and I do not think there is one out of it, who will say that Suakin itself is in the least danger of capture. [An hon. Member: Yes.] If there is one military man who will say so, I will undertake to produce 10 others who will deny it. The annoyance from the firing is, no doubt, very great; the annoyance from the occupation of the ground near the Wells is especially very great. But you have to consider whether, for the sake of putting down what is annoying, and what I quite admit is a thing to be put down, you are going to do anything to endanger the safety of the captives at Khartoum. I want to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he really means, in what he told the House on Saturday, that the dislodgement of the dervishes at the Wells is so paramount an object of policy that even if we had reason to believe that military operations would endanger the lives of the captives at Khartoum, the Government would feel bound at all hazards to persist in those operations? If the Government say so—and their language on Saturday looks like it—I can only say it is a serious proposition, and a proposition to which I cannot believe for a moment the Committee will assent. If this is the alternative, I cannot believe that it would not be better for Suakin to endure somewhat longer inconvenience rather than that the lives of these brave and remarkable men should be sacrificed, or even in danger of being sacrificed. I go a step further. Suppose, as the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates, you come to negotiations by-and-by for the release of the captives, will you stand better or worse for these operations? So far as we can judge, these operations will be just enough, as they have been defined by the Government, to provoke the Khalifa at Khartoum without intimidating him. Remember you have said you are going to act upon a strictly defensive policy, and as soon as you have dislodged the dervishes you are not going an inch beyond Suakin. You are going to retire, and the troops who came from Cairo to Suakin are going back from Suakin to Cairo. I submit to the Committee that this operation, if it involves any considerable slaughter, will undoubtedly exasperate the Mahdi at Khartoum, and will be likely to induce him to retaliate, and he can most effectually retaliate by taking the lives of the captives. I hope the Government will

let us see—I do not ask them to tell us this or that particular step, but I hope they will not only tell us that they have clear ideas, but will let us see that they have clear ideas as to the steps they are about to take, and as to the bearing of the policy which they are pursuing at Suakin upon the safety of these captives. A few words more on the general question as to Suakin. I want to know upon what propositions we agree. I thought, when I came down to the House to-night, that we were all agreed, because the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had given it as his opinion—that Egypt, at all events, has no interest in Suakin, and that Her Majesty's Government, quite as cordially as any of us on this side of the House, agreed with Lord Salisbury that from the point of view of the interest of the Egyptian Government itself, we ought to abandon Suakin at once. [*Cries of* "No, no!"] That I thought, at all events, was Lord Salisbury's opinion, and I shall be very curious to know whether his own Government are going to throw him over. There is a second proposition on which I hope we all agree, and on which I hope we shall have a distinct assurance from the Government. The second proposition is that England is on no account to become involved in any enterprize whatever in any portion of the Soudan. I should like to have a clear assurance on that subject, and I believe the whole of the Committee will agree with me in desiring such an assurance. On the same occasion, and in the same debate, Lord Salisbury used very remarkable language, and quite as strong as he used in reference to the position of Egypt. He was talking of the speech which was made by Lord Dundonald, who had opened the discussion in "another place," and who had advocated resort to what was termed a civilizing policy in the Soudan. The noble Marquess said—

"As to the civilization which the noble and gallant Earl would impose upon us the duty of restoring, it could only be carried out by a large and costly expedition, entailing enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure, and for the present a continuous expenditure, which I do not think the people of this country would sanction."—(3 *Hansard*, [323] 1420.)

That is Lord Salisbury's opinion, and I should have had no doubt that it was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, had I not remembered some expressions that were made use of in 1885. The right hon. Gentleman the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking from the back Benches there in 1885, said he should insist upon the Government of the day holding Berber as the outpost of Western civilization. I hope Lord Salisbury will refuse to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer a blank cheque. And I cannot help remembering that on a memorable occasion another right hon. Gentleman used language the memory of which would, but for Lord Salisbury's pacific assurance, disquiet me exceedingly. The right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) on that occasion said—

"You must retain the control of the Nile Valley, as far south as Khartoum"—he went further than Berber—"and you must see that there is established at Khartoum a Government, subject to your influence, in close connection with the Government of Egypt"—(3 *Hansard*, [294] 1637.)

I hope we shall hear that Lord Salisbury's views are to prevail, and that the President of the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will repudiate once for all the rash and short-sighted views which they then held. There is a third proposition, the last which I propose to discuss, on which we do not all agree. I repeat what I said before, that the retention of Suakin as Suakin is worthless. I should like for a moment to examine that proposition, for it will lead, I believe, at no very distant date, to a very important step being taken. The Government have clearly and explicitly denied the utility of Suakin for any purpose whatever, except the suppression of the Slave Trade. As far as I can gather from any authoritative utterance of any Minister, or important Member of the Government, there is no pretence that Suakin is of any advantage except as a centre from which to put down the Slave Trade. The Government have pledged themselves to make no expedition beyond Suakin. They have pledged themselves, in Lord Salisbury's words, not to face, in any sense of the term, the sacrifice of blood and treasure which would be involved in extending operations beyond Suakin, and in attempting to civilize the Soudan. There is talk, no doubt, in many quarters that Suakin

would be very valuable as a centre of trade. Well, that is a question which is well worth discussing. For myself, I cannot see why a good trade should not spring up with the Eastern Soudan, with Suakin in the hands of the coast tribes, just in the same way as a good trade sprang up in Zanzibar, although there was no English Government in Zanzibar. I cannot see why the same enterprize and spirit which have enabled the Bombay merchants to establish a good trade on the Coast of Africa should not enable them, or others, to carry on a good trade with the Soudanese without our keeping Suakin. But that is by the way. The Government have not said anything about trade. Lord Salisbury in his speech based the case for the retention of Suakin on its utility as a port from which the Slave Trade could be effectually suppressed. If the case for the Slave Trade broke down, I submit that the case for the retention of Suakin breaks down. I am not going to repeat those extracts from Colonel Schaeffer's Memorandum which I read to the Committee a fortnight ago. I will remind the Committee that Colonel Schaeffer is the head of the Slave Trade Department, and he says explicitly, and it has never been denied, that if you want to suppress the Slave Trade you must suppress it at its source, or in the markets—Jeddah and elsewhere. On the testimony of the most competent judges, Suakin, for the purpose of suppressing the Slave Trade, is of no avail. Therefore I submit that we are holding Suakin purely as Suakin. We are going to spend English and Egyptian money and to sacrifice English, and Egyptian, and Arab lives for an object which is useless alike for Englishmen, for Egyptians, and for Arabs. This, however, is not the question of the day, but I have thought it right to state my own view of the ultimate solution of the question. The question of the day is, whether the military operations, unaccompanied as they are by any attempt to put ourselves right with the coast tribes, are likely to make our future in Suakin, whether we retain it or whether we abandon it, easier or more promising than it was before? On the contrary, I think our military operations are calculated to irritate the coast tribes, on whose good-will we must rely for an ultimate settlement. Our military operations seem already to have had the effect of attracting a considerable increase of reinforcements. Consider what will happen. Our operations will, in the first stage, either fail or succeed, although, of course, we cannot possibly contemplate their ultimate failure. That is impossible, no doubt; but, if you should fail, what would you have to do? You will have to extend operations, and will have to go to Handoub, Tamai, and elsewhere. If you extend your operations in consequence of a first repulse, irritation and alarm will increase among the tribes, and you will be doing the very best you can to throw them still further into the hands of the Mahdi. Suppose that you succeed, ever so promptly, you will still have strengthened the suspicion in their minds that you intend to restore Egyptian domination. This precipitate resort to military operations, however well they may turn out immediately, unless you accompany them by negotiations, which you are not doing, will involve consequences that are sure to be not only evil but disastrous. In my judgment the whole proceeding has been a series of blunders. It was a foolish policy that was pursued—[*Laughter.*] I mean quite recently, in 1887—[*Laughter.*] Well, I opposed the whole policy. But it was the foolish proceeding in 1887 that led to the appearance of the dervishes on the Nile. Then you bring troops, and, having brought troops, you are ashamed not to use them, though the use of them will, at the very best, leave the position just where it might have been if a policy of common sense had prevailed in the first instance. I confess I look with some apprehension on the situation, because I see, from unmistakable signs, the growth of the designs of the military party. The other day a conspicuous mouthpiece and spokesman of that party informed the people of England that it will be necessary, if you want to do any good, to occupy and retain Handoub, Tamai, and Tokar. Why, Tokar is 40 miles from Suakin, and you are asked to do what General Sir Frederick Graham with 15,000 British troops was not able to do. Since then the designs of the military party have expanded. We read something much more astonishing in *The Times* of to-day. We learn that—

"If England would once declare her firm determination to uphold Egyptian rule, and develop trade and commerce in the Eastern Soudan, the task would be easy, and it is ready for us now. To hold Egypt and maintain the true Islamism against the false Mahdism must be crushed; and, whether she wills it or not, England must undertake the task—now with comparative ease, by conciliating and protecting the well-disposed tribes, but, later on, by fearful struggles. If England would but realize her true position, and advance upon the lines of a dignified policy, now is the time."

An hon. MEMBER: Who writes that?

MR. JOHN MORLEY: It is the correspondent of *The Times* at Suakin. It will be easy to convince the right hon. Gentleman, if he is sceptical, that that correspondent is not very far removed from high military authority. Supposing opinions of that kind are entertained by important people about the General at Suakin, if not by the General himself, is this House willing to undertake the task of crushing the Mahdi? I think not. I am perfectly sure that it is not, and we have the right to ask from the Government, not only the complete repudiation of all insane crusading schemes of this kind, but also a complete repudiation of any desire to go one inch beyond the frontier of Suakin itself; and also, and lastly, a clear and definite explanation why they did not attempt to open negotiations with the coast tribes earlier, and why they do not announce to us that they are going to embark upon specific negotiations now?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): To a great extent the right hon. Gentleman has travelled over the same ground that he traversed not many days ago, and I regret to find that the precise declarations made on that occasion have not carried conviction to his mind, seeing that he requires them to be renewed. I believe the statement I have to make will not fall short of the statement I made then. But there is one demand he has made to which I cannot accede—namely, that we should make specific declarations as to the manner in which operations shall be carried on.

MR. JOHN MORLEY: That was not my demand. I expressly said the reverse.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I understood the right hon. Gentleman to say that we were not to go one inch beyond Suakin; yet, in his own speech, he furnished very strong grounds why a positive and precise declaration on such a subject should not be made. He said that declarations made here might be taken notice of even by the chief dervish at Khartoum, for I believe nobody is called the Mahdi there now. Well, if the authorities at Khartoum take notice of what passes in this House, I venture to put to the Committee that a declaration as to the precise limit of military operations would be most imprudent on the part of anyone speaking from a responsible position. I cannot follow the right hon. Gentleman throughout his historical retrospect; but in reference to the remarks he has made I must take exception to one point in the statement that the right hon. Gentleman has made. He declared that the tribes had achieved their independence, and that as long as Governors were at Suakin of the stamp of Sir Charles Warren and Major Watson their independence was respected; but then there was another Governor, Colonel Kitchener, who had a totally different policy, and who irritated the coast tribes. I believe that a more unfounded accusation was never made than that which the right hon. Gentleman has made against Colonel Kitchener, and the policy which was enjoined upon him, which he endeavoured to carry out, and which he achieved. There is a considerable distance of time covered by these few sentences of the right hon. Gentleman's. Colonel Kitchener entered upon his duties at Suakin about the beginning of 1887, and performed them for more than a year. During that time a very great change took place in the attitude of the Government at Suakin towards the tribes. Colonel Kitchener was enjoined, when he went to Suakin, by all means to cultivate trade. I very much regret that the very latest Papers are not in the hands of hon. Members; but I assure the Committee that the delay is only caused by the desire to bring the information down to as late a date as possible, and the Papers will be circulated almost immediately. I will quote one or two sentences from them to show the truth of what I have said. A despatch of Sir Evelyn Baring in 1888 embodies the whole of the policy. He pointed out that the policy to be followed at Suakin and the Eastern Soudan was clear enough; it was to remain purely

on the defensive against any hostile action of the tribes, and to avoid any action which might be considered as an offensive action. Colonel Kitchener said himself that, in his opinion, the only way to deal with the Arabs and to pacify the Soudan was to adhere to a straightforward and firm policy, and to take precautions for establishing among the Arabs a belief in the absolute truth and sincerity of our word.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: What is the date of that despatch?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: The 14th of April, 1887. He further said that he saw a steady improvement taking place, which was better than a rapid change, for that might bring about a corresponding re-action. The Commissioner had the most distinct instructions to cultivate trade, and for a year and a-half trade has been going on with the parts North and South of Suakin. I will give the Committee the instructions of which I have spoken, dated 15th of January, 1887—

"In the first place, they (the Government) wish to insure peace and tranquillity on the immediate frontiers of their *de facto* Possessions. In the second place, they wish to make such arrangements as will enable trade to be resumed with the more remote tribes. Under existing circumstances both of those objects can only be obtained by diplomacy. The difficult task which is therefore set before you is, by skilful negotiations, to encourage the amity of the friendly tribes, and to win over to your side the tribes which are hostile or semi-hostile."

The result of that was that this year the trade from Suakin to the interior was considerable, and at least two caravans went to Berber. On August 1, 1888, after Osman Digna had threatened Suakin, the Consul at Suakin reported that trade was going on, that the Egyptian authorities were encouraging trade, and that the prospects were better in every way. I have here a Return showing the large amount of trade going on between Suakin and the interior. But early in this year Osman Digna came from the distant point to which he had retired, with the intention of stirring up the tribes against the Egyptian Government at Suakin and of joining in an attack, headed by himself, against us. In that he failed, and the trade continued to prosper. In October, however, a force of dervishes came, I believe, from Berber, and sat down before Suakin with the intention of driving the English and the Egyptians into the sea. That siege of the place has continued. I cannot say there is any danger of Suakin being taken, because of the precautions of the authorities and the efficiency of the troops. But the safety of Suakin from a rush is due to no one more than to Colonel Kitchener, whom General Dormer, in a recent despatch, declares to have shown great skill in placing Suakin in a good position of defence. With respect to the annoyance that takes place from the fire of the besiegers of Suakin, and the remark of the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) who sits on the other side of the House, "Why not let them go on firing away?" it is very easy for a Gentleman in this House, in safety at home, to talk in that unconcerned way. Does the hon. Gentleman know how many casualties there have already been at Suakin? Already 16 lives have been lost and 61 persons have been wounded; quiet and passive inhabitants of the place have lost their lives. Can we stand still and regard this with indifference? Something has been said about attacks made by friendly tribes. But these attacks took place in spite of good advice, and were attacks committed in the way of reprisals for similar attacks made by hostile tribes. I cannot but help noticing the hatred which it is said attached to Colonel Kitchener because he is an Egyptian officer; but Colonel Kitchener only followed the practice of Europeans in the Egyptian Service in wearing a fez, yet there is no reason to believe that he attracted the hatred felt against the Egyptians by the Soudanese. I have no wish to weary the Committee with details. Trade was actively carried on until the siege began. No doubt the people have suffered much since by its interruption, but it has always been recognized that, whenever a place is closely beleaguered, trade must diminish, and those with whom trade is the ordinary means of earning a livelihood, their business must suffer. The right hon. Gentleman asks the Government to say whether they believe that Emin Pasha and Stanley really are at Khartoum. The right hon. Gentleman has, I believe, a copy of the letter sent by Osman Digna. I am bound to say that when the first telegram arrived, giving us the substance of that letter, its authenticity

appeared to be doubtful, and, upon a close perusal, that doubt is greatly strengthened. I do not think that the story bears the impress of truth; there are features which render it extremely improbable. In the first place, the time allowed to have elapsed since the 12th of October, when these gallant men are alleged to have fallen into the hands of the dervishes, in some Equatorial Province, is too short to permit of a messenger by way of Khartoum having by now arrived with the news at Suakin. It is also to be noticed that it is stated that officers and some men have been sent to Khartoum; but it is nowhere said that Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley have been sent there. The ammunition that has been produced, and which is alleged to have been found in the possession of Mr. Stanley, turns out to be ammunition of 1869, and it is extremely unlikely that he would have taken out such old cartridges when he last started for the Congo. It therefore appears quite possible that this is a simple Oriental device, and we must all hope that it is so. What sort of ground, then, does this afford for Her Majesty's Government interrupting the measures necessary to raise the siege of Suakin? How can we, under these circumstances, which very probably point to an attempt on the part of Osman Digna to deceive us, abandon the measures we have taken to drive away the besiegers? Such a proposal was never heard of. We cannot allow these attacks on Suakin to go on, causing loss of life as they do to its inhabitants.

MR. JOHN MORLEY: I must remind the right hon. Gentleman that my remarks were based on the assumption that the story as to Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley was true.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: If it were true, it is manifest that it would require a great deal of time to verify this story. And if, under the circumstances at Suakin, we grounded arms and abandoned our plans, I venture to think that our prestige would suffer very severely. We maintain our position in different parts of the world by moral influence based on the power behind, and to treat with those besieging Suakin would greatly affect that moral influence. The right hon. Gentleman has referred to the declaration of the Prime Minister as to the value of Suakin to Egypt. What I said on a former occasion was perfectly consistent with everything that has been said since—namely, that while Her Majesty's Government counselled the Egyptian Government to remain on the defensive, and only retain Wady Halfa, they acquiesced in the desire of the Egyptian Government to retain Suakin, that being considered important from various points of view. The Egyptian Government were anxious to keep Suakin, because they considered that, if it was given up, their flank would be greatly exposed on the Eastern side, and they also attached great commercial importance to it, because Suakin, from their point of view, is the key of the Red Sea Littoral. Indeed, Suakin and Massowah are the main and ancient ports of the Upper Nile Valley. It should also be borne in mind that, so long as we recognize the duty of suppressing the Slave Trade in the Red Sea there can be no doubt that Suakin is a very important point, and its abandonment would undoubtedly cause the Slave Trade to be carried on with greater ease and activity. It is the fashion now for some hon. Members to sneer at the efforts that are being made to put down the Slave Trade. There could be nothing easier than to give up those efforts, which cost a great deal of money. I think the feeling of the country is that we should not turn away from this good work until it is still further accomplished. We do not at all draw back from the declarations we have made, and which the right hon. Gentleman has quoted. We do not seek to embark in further expeditions in the Soudan. The right hon. Gentleman had said that he would believe in declarations of this sort if he did not remember what occurred in 1885. Unfortunately, Governments have not always held by their declarations, but since Her Majesty's Government have been in Office they have held the position taken up by the Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian in 1884 that Wady Halfa and Suakin should alone be retained, and they have strongly discouraged any attempt to go beyond these points. The relief of Suakin is the sole object of the present expedition. That expedition is absolutely necessary, but there is no intention whatever of re-conquering the Soudan, or any part of it. Such are the inten-

tions of Her Majesty's Government, and I know of no words in which to describe them more plainly. The right hon. Gentleman says that we are going to sacrifice life for no object. It is most unfortunate that any life should be lost; but lives have already been lost on our own side from no provocation of ours, and it is absolutely necessary that these attacks and loss of life at Suakin should be put an end to. The Egyptian troops have already given a good account of themselves when they have encountered the tribes at Wady Halfa and Suakin, and, with the assistance of the British troops, we may hope, before many days have passed, to hear that these attacks on Suakin are at an end. Complaint has been made that we have not entered into negotiations. But how is it possible to do so with men who are actively hostile? It was for no want of negotiation that the dervishes came down and besieged Suakin. It was an entirely wanton, unprovoked, and hostile action on their part, no doubt prompted by their religious fanaticism. There has been no want of attempted negotiations with the Arabs. General Gordon attempted negotiations under far more favourable circumstances, but nevertheless failed, and so have several other attempts, including some from Suakin. Any attempt to negotiate at the present time would be absolutely futile. As to the schemes attributed to Her Majesty's Government on the authority of a newspaper correspondent in Egypt, I can only say that I have never known the slightest ground for them. That is a policy to which Her Majesty's Government have not given the slightest encouragement; every act of theirs has been in a totally contrary direction. The Committee may rely upon there being no such intention. When the necessary operations arising out of the present siege of Suakin are at an end, every method will be resumed to foster peace and trade, and to give the tribes to understand that there is no wish but to live in peace with them, to promote their prosperity, if they will only abstain from hostile acts, and to throw no impediment in the way of trade between the interior and the coast. By pursuing the policy which has been followed for the last two years we hope before long to establish more peaceful relations even with those tribes with whom we were formerly at war.

MR. ATHERLEY-JONES (Durham, N.W.) said, he must confess that he did not quite gather from the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Mr. John Morley) whether he was in favour of our abandoning Suakin or in favour of our retaining it. He could not help feeling that it was perfectly clear that if we did abandon Suakin the result would necessarily be that that port would, in all probability, be in the hands of some other civilized Power within a very short time. The idea that the Native tribes around Suakin would be able to hold it successfully, and to develop its commerce, was a little belied by the knowledge which our experience in that part of the world had hitherto given to us. At present there were two issues before them, and he should have great difficulty in rising to address the Committee upon the question if he had not carefully studied the matter and had some little practical knowledge of it. What he ventured to suggest was this—he did not blame the Government for wishing to dislodge the dervishes. That seemed to him to be a necessary precaution for the purpose of relieving Suakin from the harassing attacks to which it was at present exposed; and it appeared to him that by the dispersal of the rebels, as they were called, and by placing forts on the present entrenchments of the rebels, they might be prevented from ever again taking up a position that would enable them to besiege Suakin. The wells nearest to Suakin from the walls were at a distance of something like two miles; therefore, if the Government succeeded in dislodging the dervishes from the wells, they might reasonably look forward to the possible liberation of Suakin from any future state of siege. But a much wider question was involved. The total number of the dervishes was, according to the most exaggerated reports, 2,000 or 3,000. The surrounding tribes, the Hadendowas, the Amarars, and the Bishari, were capable of putting into the field a fighting force of not less than 150,000 men. Not one of those tribes was actively assisting the enemy in the siege of Suakin. What he wanted to know then—and it seemed to him a very pertinent question—was, what was

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to prevent our entering into negotiations with those tribes for the purpose of inducing them to do precisely that which they did a few years ago when the Hadendowas, aided by the Bishari and the Amarars, dispersed the dervishes by force, when engaged in besieging Suakin? What was the encouragement which had been offered to them by the Government to assist us? It appeared to him to be manifest, from the statements made by the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary, that the tribes around Suakin were well affected, and he had it upon information which had been supplied to him that Mr. Wylde, in reference to whose exclusion from Suakin he had asked a Question on Saturday, had at present in his possession documents and agreements entered into in 1885 and 1886 by the Sheikhs of those three most powerful tribes, by which they agreed to allow trade to be opened up and peaceful commerce to be developed, on the sole condition that Egyptian rule should not be re-imposed at Suakin. Then, why did the Government shut the door of Suakin against Mr. Wylde, who was in that position, and who within the last two months had received from the Sheikhs of those tribes assurances of their peaceful attitude towards England and their willingness to carry out the terms of their agreement. It was, he thought, idle to contend that Colonel Kitchener had not taken up a position of something like arrogant distrust of the tribes. He had no wish to say anything personal that might be considered offensive to Colonel Kitchener, who was undoubtedly an able and gallant officer. Colonel Kitchener was recalled from Zanzibar; and, so far as the information afforded to Parliament went, it was the action of Colonel Kitchener which sowed the seeds of the present troubles, the fruit of which we are now reaping. When Colonel Kitchener went to Suakin he entirely reversed the policy which was pursued by Sir Charles Warren, who kept open house for the Chiefs of the neighbouring tribes, held *levées* to conciliate them, and, by benign influences, during the short time he was there they considerably developed the trade of Suakin. He induced merchants to come from Tokar and Sinkat, and he endeavoured once more to establish English and Egyptian rule at Suakin upon a wholesome basis, producing among the tribes the belief that the Egyptian yoke would never again be imposed upon them. But as soon as Colonel Kitchener went to Suakin he discouraged trade with Tokar, the principal emporium and trade centre of the Soudan, because he believed that the people were disaffected towards Egyptian rule at Suakin. He did not know what stronger illustration they could have of the difference between the policy of Sir Charles Warren and Major Watson, and that pursued by Colonel Kitchener, than the present relations which existed between the tribes and the English and Egyptian Governments. He would ask the Government, although he did not wish to press it too unduly against them, whether, under all the circumstances, they took wise precautions for the purpose of making Suakin secure. He did not think that the tribes cared very much about Suakin at all. He believed that, to use a colloquial expression, so long as they kept the English flag flying at the back door of Suakin they might keep the Egyptian flag flying towards the sea. But the tribes were anxious not to have Egyptian Rule reimposed over any part of the Tokar or Sinkat districts. The correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. Bell, was in immediate communication with the military party in Egypt and the Soudan, and they had lately had from Mr. Bell a statement that it was desirable that the Tokar and Sinkat districts should be occupied. Therefore he thought that Her Majesty's Government ought to give assurances that in no circumstances would the Tokar and Sinkat districts be again occupied. If that assurance was given we might rely upon being safe from the hostility of the tribes. If it were not given, then the operations at Suakin were almost certain to arouse the hostility of the Tribes. The policy of Her Majesty's Government had been most disastrous. In 1883 Suakin had a population of 11,000, and it was now reduced to a little over 3,000. Let not Her Majesty's Government shut the door against the conciliation of the tribes. Let them, if they liked, keep Suakin, but let them not oppose the only possible solution of the Soudanese question, that of entering into amicable arrangements with the tribes, and, once for all, stopping Egyptian rule in that country.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN (Oldham) said, he was in entire sympathy with the hon. Member who had just spoken, as he believed were most Members of the Ministerial side of the House, in wishing that peaceable relations might be established with the tribes and trade reopened in the Soudan. But that was not the question to be discussed at the present time, when they had solely to examine the facts of the military situation. What was the present state of Suakin? Hostile forces were besieging Suakin, and several courses were proposed. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne said that Suakin was valueless, and it would be a happy day when Egypt and England abandoned it altogether. Then there was the "slovenly policy" recommended by the noble Lord the Member for Paddington, which had been reduced to an absurdity by the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy, who argued that the inhabitants of Suakin should not object to having their town shelled by the dervishes, as they would soon get used to it. He thought that the course adopted by the Government in trying to raise the siege of Suakin, by driving away the dervishes, who had cut off the water supply of the town, was one which ought to be approved by all sensible men. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne had stated that it was possible that Emin Pasha and Stanley had been taken prisoners by the dervishes and sent to Khartoum, and that their safety might be imperilled if the Government went on with the warlike operations at Suakin. Let them look that situation fairly in the face. He must congratulate hon. Members opposite on the newly-born interest which they had taken in the fate of Emin Pasha. When they remembered how those hon. Members abandoned him four years ago, when the English forces were ordered to scuttle out of the Soudan, after the fall of Khartoum, and he was left to suffer anything that might happen to him, it was wonderful that they should now take up his cause and be deeply alarmed for his personal safety. What had happened to Emin Pasha was only what might be expected to happen to him some time or other—namely, that the dervishes would take him prisoner. He did not believe that the Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian even paid Emin Pasha the compliment of sending him a telegram such as that which they sent to poor Gordon—"Why do not you come away instead of staying there?" They were told, now that it seemed possible Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley had been taken prisoners, that they must open negotiations for their release, in order that their lives might not be endangered by the hostile acts of the dervishes now engaged in besieging Suakin. Those who were acquainted with the character of the Arab race must know that they are the last men in the world to treat with men who are suing for peace, and to give them under such circumstances any concession they might desire. What had they to offer in exchange for the lives of Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley? If they took the leaders prisoners outside Suakin and held them as hostages, they would have something to exchange. But if they sent an Envoy to Khartoum to ask the Khalifa to surrender his prisoners, his first question would naturally be, what probably Prince Bismarck's would be in similar circumstances, "What will you give me in exchange?" and all they could offer him, apparently, would be the surrender of the town of Suakin. Was that a course which Parliament ought to approve? Was it not a most humiliating thing for Englishmen to be told that when two men who had voluntarily taken their lives in their own hands were taken prisoners by the enemy, we should go down on our knees to that enemy and ask that the prisoners should be released? What would Stanley himself say if he were told that they made his safety the miserable excuse for adopting such a pusillanimous policy? Stanley would no doubt say that he was prepared to suffer the penalty, that he had taken his life in his own hands, and that England should do her duty in that part of the world to her own interests and to her own honour. That was the advice Mr. Stanley would give, and it ought to be the advice that every Englishman would be prepared to act upon. Then the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne told the Committee that Suakin was of no value to this country or to anybody

else, and he referred to the opinion expressed by Lord Salisbury on that question. He could quite understand an English statesman saying that Suakin was of no material value to Egypt. In the same way it might be said that Quetta was of no material value to India. But the Military Authorities laid it down that it was essential to the interests and safety of India that we should occupy Quetta, and Military Authorities had stated that Suakin was of material value in the defence of Egypt, and, therefore, it ought to be held by the English rulers of Egypt. The right hon. Gentleman used the most unfortunate parallel when he pointed to what had been done at Zanzibar. The right hon. Gentleman said that trade was allowed to go on before the English had direct authority there. English merchants carried on a flourishing trade there because the power of England was predominant in that part of the world. It was the misfortune of English statesmen on both sides that they did not understand the immense power and reputation enjoyed by England in the East. English subjects went over and settled in Zanzibar because they had complete confidence in the protection which England would afford them. England had been recognized as the Suzerain power ever since the Government in Zanzibar had been created, and it was only when England fell back and allowed Germany to interfere that the trade was ruined and England found herself unable to protect her own subjects. If England had retained her authority, trade would have gone on, and if this country continued to hold Suakin as a protection to Egypt and to our Imperial interests, trade would spring up again there. First of all we must show the Arabs that we are their masters, and that we are not going to be insulted by an aggressive band of dervishes. There was no reason why, like Aden, Suakin should not become a flourishing port, carrying on a legitimate trade. The first duty of the Government was to clear the enemy away, and that might have been done a fortnight ago but for the unfortunate interference of the House of Commons.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE (Edinburgh, Mid Lothian): My anxiety for the progress of the Business of Supply is so great that I shall certainly stand for a very short time between the Committee and the putting of the Question; but I think it is necessary to say a few words upon the subject before the Committee, although I agree very generally with the opinions of my right hon. Friend the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and I am perfectly satisfied with his mode of stating those opinions. But we had before us, some short time ago, a very narrow question with respect to Suakin which was raised by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill)—a very narrow but still important question. On that occasion I, for one, felt myself precluded from touching any matter of policy whatever, either with respect to the expedition contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, or as to how far it was expedient for us to encourage the Egyptians in the permanent holding of Suakin. We have now got a broader question opened. The subject propounded in the Question put by the noble Lord has been made the subject of censure by the hon. Gentleman who has just sat down (Mr. Atherley-Jones). But, undoubtedly, it appears to me that the noble Lord had, at the very least, *primâ facie* justification for his interposition, when it is evident that it has led to an important measure on the part of the Government—namely, the strengthening of the force which they sent to Suakin, and so far admitting and acknowledging the objection which the noble Lord had taken to the purely military action taken in deference to the deliberate opinions of the purely military authorities. I do not see, therefore, upon the surface of the case, that the noble Lord is open to censure for the course which he then took. There are two questions before us which are very distinct one from the other. One is the present difficulty at Suakin, and the other is the question of policy as to the permanent retention of Suakin, and as to the general policy of the occupation of the Red Sea coast. As far as the more extended occupation is concerned, I, certainly, for one, and I think most of those on this side for whom I am entitled to speak, and I am still less entitled to speak for some of those who sit on this side of the House than for Gentlemen sitting on the opposite side, I may say that I heard with great satisfaction what was stated by the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of

State for Foreign Affairs with regard to the Soudan. His expressions on that subject were very broad and explicit; and, moreover, I noticed a particular expression used by him where he cited from a former debate—or from a document, I am not sure which—as an expression of the policy, or as a declaration of the policy of the Government that they acquiesce in the desire of the Egyptian Government to hold Suakin as their own possession. I wish to put a point to him raised in the speech of my hon. and learned Friend behind me, the Member for Durham (Mr. Atherley-Jones). The hon. and learned Gentleman, among other things, touched upon the subject of the negotiations, and said—"How can we negotiate with men who are entirely hostile?" Well I do not see myself that there is conclusive force in that objection. Generally, negotiations are undertaken with men who are not entirely hostile. But assuming for the moment that direct negotiations with the dervishes themselves and the adoption of pacific methods in that form may offer so little encouragement that it could not be deemed a practical policy, I do not quite see what is the objection of the Government to the suggestion which was made by my hon. and learned Friend, and which I hope will be deemed worthy of notice by some other Member of the Government in this debate. As I understand it, it is a part of the case, so to speak, of the Government, although we are not engaged in a controversial or polemical discussion, that the broadest possible distinction is to be drawn between the dervish force, by whom the active operations against Suakin are being carried on, and the very powerful tribes who inhabit that country, and who are entitled to consider themselves as its proprietors. We are told on good authority that these powerful tribes are upon a footing friendly rather than hostile to ourselves, while we are on a footing of extreme hostility to the dervish forces. Why not endeavour, said my hon. and learned Friend, with a good deal of force, to bring these tribes into your views against the dervishes with whom they have no point of contact or of alliance whatever. It appears to me that it would be most important to give your action against the dervishes the character not merely of an action of foreigners who have come here and established themselves by force in a position to which they *primâ facie* have no title, but to give it the character of an action favoured and shared in by the tribes who are the proper and legitimate proprietors of the country. As far as it is possible for us to form an opinion—and I grant that we cannot form one except with a great deal of reserve and with much submission to what Her Majesty's Government, with their superior information, may think—I would ask why not endeavour to bring those tribes into the circle of your movement, whatever it is, and make that movement, as far as possible, theirs, and not merely one carried on under the auspices of a Foreign Power? I do not ask Her Majesty's Government, or any Members of Her Majesty's Government, to enter into any military details whatever. I think that would be a great mistake, and I understood my right hon. Friend to expressly disclaim that intention. But I am not prepared to relieve Her Majesty's Government from the serious responsibility which they have undertaken; and, on the other hand, I am not prepared to invade their province, which, indeed, I should feel totally incompetent to do in the present state of our information, either by forcing opinions upon them, or by pressing them for a precipitate disclosure of what they may intend. But, assuming the intelligence from the Nile to be fictitious, and, therefore, incapable of being brought to bear in any manner on the discussion now before us, still the question of whether negotiations ought to be attempted, and even attempted, perhaps, in lieu of force at present, by Her Majesty's Government, has not yet been altogether disposed of, and will, I trust, be noticed by those who may, on behalf of the Government, take part in this discussion. But then there is the further question opened by the inquiry made by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington; and it is a question on which I think we ought to have as much light as possible. The question put by the noble Lord happened to rest on this basis—that we have the Prime Minister's most authentic declaration that the retention of Suakin is not an Egyptian interest; and, if it be so, can we reconcile it with our notions of honour or of dignity to place upon Egypt the charge, or even a portion of the

charge, of the expedition which is in progress? It is material that we should understand how far this measure is an Egyptian measure, and how far it is a British measure. And I must say that I entirely agree with the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington in the importance he attaches to the declaration of Lord Salisbury. I, unfortunately, came into the House the moment the Question had been answered, and I did not hear the answer; but I understand that it was stated by the right hon. Gentleman (Sir James Fergusson) that that declaration was not an official declaration. If that statement was made, I must say that I utterly and absolutely contest it, and I say there is no statement more official, no statement more binding, no statement, not even a written statement in a despatch, to which Parliament is more entitled to hold a Minister than his statement made in his place in either House of Parliament. I say that that is a well known and recognized principle of our Parliamentary system. I say that this statement of Lord Salisbury's is a very important factor in this case, and also goes far, at any rate, to raise the further inquiry how far the proceedings now going on are Egyptian and how far they are English proceedings. Undoubtedly, the effect of the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary, as far as I could comprehend it, is to show that they are really Egyptian proceedings. The distinction is a very important one. After all, our position in Egypt is so peculiar that there may be proceedings which are nominally Egyptian, and really English. There may be proceedings taken by officers in the service of the Egyptian Government which are supported entirely by means supplied by the Egyptian Government, and which yet spring either from the direct pressure of English agency, or from some powerful action of English opinion either around or in the Egyptian Government itself. As I understand the right hon. Gentleman, it is an Egyptian view, and the good faith of that Egyptian view, which have been the main source of these proceedings, and if that be so, it is a fact of importance as bearing on the judgment to be formed as to the liabilities of Egypt and of England respectively. But we see how serious is the present juncture. How far is the position modified by the direct participation of a British force in these military operations? I think that Her Majesty's Government have undertaken a very considerable responsibility. I give no opinion as to the merits of proceedings of this kind, yet it is plain to me that in one sense, and from one point of view, this intervention of a British force is in the nature of what we should call a retrograde step—that is to say, a step which tends to involve us more than we have hitherto been involved in responsibility with respect to the Soudan. I am going to assume now that this expedition is really an Egyptian expedition, flowing from the free will and deliberate conviction of the Egyptian Government. But then we have always understood that in the opinion of the Egyptians, and in the opinion of Egyptian advisers, the Egyptian force was adequate to carry it through. Then I must say that if this is a military expedition undertaken on Egyptian grounds, for Egyptian purposes, by Egyptian means, and with the assurance from the military advisers of the Egyptian Government that the force they possess is sufficient for the military object they have in view, then it does become a very serious matter to force upon the Egyptian Government a British co-operation. I am not aware that I have heard this part of the question treated as the circumstances warrant. Then comes the further serious question with regard to the retention of Suakin. And now I am going to set aside the desire of the Egyptians, because if the retention of Suakin be a purely Egyptian measure, and if Suakin be retained simultaneously with the conviction on the part of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of England—which I think can hardly be repudiated by Her Majesty's Government—that there is no substantial Egyptian interest engaged in that retention, then I am hardly prepared to say that we can be held free from the consequences that follow from such a conviction. I have then to ask myself what is the reason that you have for sustaining the Egyptian Government in a policy which places them in the sharpest and most acrimonious hostility with the natives of the Soudan, and with respect to which you do not see that any Egyptian interest is involved to justify that policy. Then behind that question

comes the question, is there a British interest involved? It is not a very rare thing for Her Majesty's present Government to remind us that the occupation of Suakin was no act of theirs, but that they found the Egyptian Government in possession of Suakin, and that that possession was the result of an act of occupation by an English force for which we, and not they, were responsible. Now, going back to that period, as far as I recollect, the views which prevailed in the British Cabinet to induce them to entertain the idea of occupying Suakin were these. One of them, undoubtedly, was the repression of the Slave Trade, which it was supposed would receive a very serious stimulus from the defeat of General Hicks and the general disorganization consequent thereupon. But what operated with us was that the disturbance in the whole of that region of the Soudan was so great after the defeat of Hicks that excitement pervaded other portions of the East, and, especially, it was deemed to be quite within the bounds of probability, at that period, that the excitement might spread to Arabia, and it was difficult to see how far it might not extend, if once the movement got a footing on the Eastern side of the Red Sea, with respect to its allegiance to the Sultan and its political and permanent tranquillity. That consideration unquestionably influenced the Cabinet at the period of the occupation of Suakin. That excitement, however, produced no movement in Arabia. That danger has altogether passed away, and considerations of that class have no bearing at all on the question of the permanent occupation of Suakin in English interests. Another point relates to operations against the Slave Trade. Now, although I am responsible for the measure which was partly founded on the idea of acting better against the Slave Trade by the occupation of Suakin then, yet when we come to the consideration of the question of the permanent occupation of Suakin, and are to justify it on grounds connected with the Slave Trade, I do not entirely know how to meet the observation, made by a person reasoning on the other side, that we have operated against the Slave Trade, and operated with great effect in different quarters of the globe by other methods purely maritime, and we have never been in the habit of landing on the coast and making attacks on military positions in apparent antagonism—in real antagonism, perhaps—to the natives of the country in order to enable us to carry on our operations. I, therefore, find it very difficult to derive from the general character of those operations against the Slave Trade a justification, upon English grounds, for the permanent occupation of Suakin. I, for one, agree with Lord Salisbury that there is no Egyptian interest in the retention of Suakin. I am told that there are military authorities which are arrayed on the opposite side, and which have been given to the effect that Suakin ought to be retained by Egypt for its own security. To these military authorities, within what I consider to be their proper province, I am ready to yield the utmost deference, as I showed 10 days ago when the noble Lord put his Question; but, when we come to matters of policy, to matters of territorial extension, with the view to military security, I must say that my own experience teaches me to regard with great jealousy, and with some mistrust, these declarations of military authorities. I remember too well the case of the Ionian Islands. It is not necessary to multiply instances, but I do not conceive this to be a properly, exclusively, and purely professional military question on which military men alone are entitled to speak. I cannot get rid of the fear that the retention of Suakin, in the long run, is, and may prove to be, a blister on the Eastern side of Africa. My hon. and learned Friend behind me, to whose suggestion of negotiations I listened with so much pleasure, makes a proposal which is a distinct military extension at this moment. He says you must drive away the dervishes. You may do that, but the driving away of the dervishes is apt to be rather like the driving away of bluebottle flies and things of that kind. The question arises: What security have we that they will not come back again? My hon. and learned Friend says he would provide against their coming back by occupying and fortifying the site which they have chosen as their base of operations. That may be right or wrong; but, as a military suggestion, and with reference to the avoidance of very serious evils that are connected

with the present aspect of the case at Suakin, it is quite plain that it is a considerable extension of our responsibilities for Egypt. We are, I am afraid, parties to the present expedition, but although I know that it is the Egyptian rule which is most odious to the people of that coast, and which, undoubtedly, ought to make us desire that the Egyptian occupation as such will be brought to a close, yet I am by no means sure that the extension of our responsibilities would be, or ought to be, agreeable to the natives of the country. The natural disposition of the natives of the country is to possess their own country. If there is any wish more warrantable, more justifiable—aye, and more obligatory than another, it is that desire, and I do not believe that the intervention of any body of foreigners ought to be agreeable, or ought to be otherwise than highly disagreeable, to the feelings of the tribes, whom you may call barbarous if you like, but who cannot be supposed to be divested of the feelings of men. Therefore I come to the conclusion, as this matter is now before us, that it is a question of the greatest doubt whether the root of the evil does not lie in the presence of an essentially foreign occupation of Suakin itself, and whether it would be possible to get rid of that evil until it may happily be found possible by skilful and judicious action on the part of the Government, to withdraw from that position. It appears to be quite undisputed that the Egyptian occupation of Suakin is detested by the whole native population. It is also clear that the present occupation is an Egyptian occupation; of that there is no doubt, politically. I must say this—when some time after the English force had seized Suakin, we changed what might be called a British occupation into a regular Egyptian occupation, we did it with the hope in the minds of some of us that the Egyptian occupation might facilitate ultimate withdrawal. The hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. J. M. Maclean), I think, is very anxious that Suakin should not be occupied by England, but if it is to be occupied by the English, pray observe that that is a policy entirely new. It is a policy which cannot be adopted in a moment and without great responsibility, and it cannot be adopted without the action and concurrence of this House. There is much to be said against Egyptian occupation which cannot be said against English occupation. I cannot satisfy my own mind that there is any reason why, if you are to act against the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, you should not act by means of cruisers as you did with great effect on the coast of West Africa, and as you have done since on the coast of East Africa. With respect to trade, I do not know what degree of authenticity or authority ought to attach to the statement of my hon. and learned Friend behind me, but, if true, it is so important that I make no doubt it will be noticed by Her Majesty's Government. He says, with great confidence in the truth of his statement, that before we went to Suakin the population was 11,000, while at this moment it is but 3,000—as a result, first of British occupation, and now of Egyptian occupation under the British Government. That assertion, Sir, is so extraordinary that one necessarily entertains a doubt in regard to it. It seems to be thought that the military occupation of Suakin is the way to the creation of trade; but I believe that the creation of trade is the result of occupation purely pacific and is not so apt to come under auspices military in their character. I believe that trade is essentially a peaceful operation, and that the removal of practical difficulties, and whatever may possibly lead to military collision, is the best and most effectual method of arriving ultimately at the development of trade in the Red Sea. My opinions really are very simple. They are subject to the remark that they do not dispose of the whole question, because I am not prepared to dictate to Her Majesty's Government what they ought to do at this moment, or at any given time I can point out; but, with respect to the *terminus ad quem*—the object point towards which, as far as possible, we ought to work—my hope is that while they will treat Egypt handsomely, and not make her pecuniarily liable for any operations which are really British operations, they will give favourable attention to any suggestion like that of my hon. and learned Friend, which appears to point out that there may be modes of negotiation open to the Government, at the present time, which might avoid bloodshed and tend to the diminution of political difficulties. Then, with regard

to the more permanent question of remaining at Suakin, it is essential to determine whether, if there is to be a retention of Suakin, it is to be an Egyptian or a British occupation. As to the Egyptian occupation, I must confess that I believe it to be mischievous to Egypt in a high degree. If British occupation is to be entertained, it is necessarily a subject to come up for the judgment and review of this House; and, so far as I am able to judge, that opinion would be one adverse to any occupation of the kind. That I say as simply indicating the direction in which we ought to endeavour to move, and without any attempt to interfere with the present action of the Government, beyond a respectful recommendation, either in the way of relieving them of responsibility, or in the way of interference with those prerogatives of official duty which justly belong to them.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): I am sure the Committee will recognize the extreme moderation with which the right hon. Gentleman has approached the discussion of this subject, and, indeed, there are many suggestions he has made in the course of his speech which I do not intend to controvert; but I conceive it very highly desirable that the Government should have the advice and assistance and the experience of the right hon. Gentleman in framing the policy they may hereafter pursue with regard to the Soudan. I am especially glad, however, that not only in the right hon. Gentleman's speech, but in the speeches of other hon. Members, there has been practically no attempt to recur to the policy of endeavouring to interfere with the military operations at Suakin. I cannot express justly any opinion with regard to the time and method of those military operations, and I am sure if the House of Commons, or anybody outside Her Majesty's Government, attempts to interfere with military operations—attempts to say that the operations which, on the best advice, are decided to be possible and necessary are to be suspended, then at once the whole responsibility of the Government is taken away, and then, whatever consequences might happen, rest, not with the Government, but with those who interfere with those military operations. I should like to say that those who advise us in this country, as well as those who advise us in Egypt, are actuated by the same spirit of moderation that actuates us, and they are not for a moment urging on the Government to undertake any operations beyond those now decided to be necessary, and which we have already stated to the House. The right hon. Gentleman's speech directed itself mainly to support the proposal that we should enter into negotiations with the tribes, and accomplish what we desire independently of military operations. Now, we are not for a moment opposed to negotiations with the friendly tribes near Suakin. But what we object to is that our policy should be a necessary accident of such negotiations. The right hon. Gentleman (Mr. John Morley) who began the debate argued, though without adducing any evidence in support of his argument, that there was a total change in our policy at Suakin when Sir Charles Warren and Major Watson were succeeded by Colonel Kitchener. I believe there is not the smallest foundation for any such statement. When the right hon. Gentleman says that the policy of Colonel Kitchener produced a feeling of apprehension among the tribes, I may be allowed to read what Colonel Kitchener himself wrote when he received the instructions of Sir Evelyn Baring as to the objects which Her Majesty's Government thought fit to pursue. In summing up his instructions, he said—

> "These objects are, first, to insure peace and tranquillity on the immediate frontier of our actual possessions; secondly, to promote legitimate trade with more remote districts; both these objects to be obtained without the re-establishment of the direct authority of the Egyptian Government; or, as I understand it, in other words, without incurring responsibilities in the interior."

I do not think anything can be more plain than that description which Colonel Kitchener himself gives of the instructions he received.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth): What is the date?

MR. E. STANHOPE: The date is the 6th of February, 1887. It is said we have shut the door against Mr. Wylde. It is true that, pending the military operations, the military officer commanding did not think the presence of Mr. Wylde would be desirable. There is no desire to thwart negotiations with the

tribes in regard to trade when the time is favourable for such negotiations, but when the hon. Gentleman opposite said that those gentlemen with whom Mr. Wylde acted desired only to carry on trade, he must have forgotten the line of action advocated by them, because they came cap in hand, asking that negotiations should be carried on, not by themselves, but in the name of Her Majesty's Government, and that assurances should be given to the tribes in the name of Her Majesty's Government. We are glad to recognize that the friendly tribes, the local tribes in the neighbourhood of Suakin, are taking no part in the operations against that place. The attack is made, so far as we are able to learn, by men from a distance; but I cannot think that those friendly tribes would be encouraged to begin negotiations with us if they saw us, as it were, running away as if we were afraid of Osman Digna, and as if we were prepared to hand them over to him. The right hon. Gentleman asked what were the original intentions in regard to the keeping of Suakin, and why we retain it now. No one urges that we ought to abandon Suakin at once. The right hon. Gentleman pointed out the original objects of the Government of which he was a Member, in retaining Suakin, and examined how far they were valid at the present time. The first object, says the right hon. Gentleman, was the suppression of the Slave Trade. I believe that reason to be thoroughly valid at the present time, although I am perfectly aware that there is some controversy as to the extent to which, by means of the occupation of Suakin, we have been able to stop the Slave Trade. But no one who looks into the matter can doubt that if we were to abandon Suakin there would be an enormous extension of the Slave Trade through Suakin. The second reason the right hon. Gentleman gave was that the abandonment of Suakin, when the late Government was in power, would have produced an excitement which would have extended to other portions of the East. The right hon. Gentleman, I suppose, referred to Arabia and certain other dominions under the authority and sway of the Sultan. I ask the Committee whether that consideration is not of as much weight at the present time as it was some time ago. Nay, more; if this unfortunate news of the supremacy of the Mahdi and the progress of the dervishes towards the North for the purpose of carrying on a victorious crusade were to prove true, would not the danger to the Sultan's authority in Arabia be far greater now than it was then? The right hon. Gentleman, no doubt inadvertently, omitted a third reason for the retention of Suakin, which must have been present to his mind, and is present to the mind of Her Majesty's Government—namely, that it was the desire of the Egyptian Government that it should be retained. The Egyptian Government at that time pointed out that the retention of Suakin was of the utmost possible importance to the defence of the Egyptian frontier upon the Nile, and said that if Suakin was not to be held in force, then their difficulties in retaining Wady Halfa, Assouan, and their frontier on the Nile would be vastly increased. Does not the same condition of things now exist? Then the right hon. Gentleman referred to the speech made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords in March last, and endeavoured to make out that there was a distinction to be drawn between the opinion of Lord Salisbury and the opinion of his Colleagues. [Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE: No.] If the right hon. Gentleman has not done it, the distinction has been attempted to be drawn. The distinction is not between what Lord Salisbury thought and what the Government thought, but between what was then his personal opinion and what the Egyptian Government thought. It may be said that the Egyptian Government has no such interest in Suakin as to induce us to press them to retain it against their will. That may be so; but if the Egyptian Government hold that there are great and important reasons why the occupation should be continued, is the Committee prepared to say that we are to force the Egyptian Government to relinquish the post and to add enormously to their difficulties? These are the two considerations upon which the right hon. Gentleman specially dwelt. But there is one other. The right hon. Gentleman says that when we induced the Government of Egypt to accept British assistance for the defence of Suakin we were taking a retrograde step. I ask, would any Government be justified in taking any other step than

we have taken? It is perfectly true that, in the first instance, the Egyptian Government of the Khedive, and those who advised them, believed that they could undertake these particular operations for the relief of Suakin with Egyptian troops alone. Her Majesty's Government, however, felt that with our relations to the Government of Egypt it would never have done to run the risk of any such unfortunate disaster as that which befel the army of Hicks Pasha. They felt it their duty to insure, as far as possible, the success of the operations. It is true, therefore, that we did press English troops upon the Egyptian Government; it is true that they have accepted them; and we are satisfied that in doing as we have done we only did that which this country could not for a moment have avoided. My noble Friend moved the adjournment of the House the other day for the purpose of calling attention to this subject, and nothing was said in the way of objection to the sending out of 600 British troops; but, on the contrary, the Government were urged to add to and increase the number, and the noble Lord moved the adjournment of the House because, he said, that in the opinion of the military authorities more British troops ought to be sent to Suakin, and the right hon. Gentleman supported him.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: If it were to be done at all.

MR. E. STANHOPE: The strength of the Government is that we thoroughly know our own minds with regard to this matter. We have entered upon a distinct object, a possible object, and a limited object. We know the limits we have imposed, and we believe that these limits will be undoubtedly observed. We know also that the object we have undertaken is one which, with all the information we possess, is a possible one with the force at our disposal. We are not to be put aside from this definite policy in consequence of any ingenious conjecture as to what may happen in the interior of Africa or by any comparison with previous expeditions. The operations now about to proceed at Suakin are necessary for the defence of that place, and necessary in discharge of the pledges which we have given to the Egyptian Government, which you have given to the Egyptian Government, and which the country has given. More than that we do not desire to undertake; less than that, the honour of the country will not allow us to do.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (Paddington, S.): I am sure that even at this late period of the Session the Committee will not grudge the time which has been spent this evening in discussing the position at Suakin. There is hardly any political question on which I have stronger opinions than the question of the expediency of engaging in a British military enterprize in the Soudan, and when I recall the language in which I attacked the Government of the right hon. Gentleman opposite for employing British military forces in the Soudan, I cannot refrain from expressing regret and alarm at what appears to be a recommencement of a course which I then so strongly denounced, and still at the present moment denounce. If there is one thing more than another that misled the Government of the right hon. Gentleman, and misled the House of Commons and the country in 1882 and in subsequent years, it was that neither the Government nor the House nor the public got really true information as to what was going on. They received information from persons who were interested in pursuing a certain line of policy, and everything that was likely to divert the House of Commons from that policy was studiously kept back. I think we are in a similar danger at the present moment. I wish to state from my own information, having had opportunities of gaining information, that in my opinion the account given by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle (Mr. John Morley) as to the proceedings at Suakin of Sir Charles Warren and Major Watson, and subsequently of Colonel Kitchener, presenting such a marked difference between the policy pursued by the former officers and the policy pursued by Colonel Kitchener, is absolutely correct, and I fear we may find too late that information which has not been agreeable to certain parties in Egypt, who have certain aims, has been kept back from the Government; and the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs gives us to understand that that information is not information to which

we need pay much attention. But, I say with boldness, from opinions which have been given to me by persons competent to judge, and from papers read before learned societies, that that information is correct; because the policy of Colonel Kitchener has been to disregard proceedings by diplomatic means and negotiations, and to proceed by force. Colonel Kitchener does not seem even to have followed out the instructions of Sir Evelyn Baring. I do not know why the Committee has not received more information; we have had no Papers, so that if we go wrong in trusting to other information, it is not our fault, but the Government must blame themselves for not furnishing the House of Commons with official information. From what the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said, it would appear that the instructions given to Colonel Kitchener were directed to impress upon him the importance of relying more upon negotiations than upon the use of force, and Sir Evelyn Baring's letter to the Government shows that he was not in favour of extending military operations in the Soudan. We have not, however, the opinion of Sir Evelyn Baring, and it is quite possible that he does not approve even of the military expedition which has now been sent to the Soudan. It is a fact that Colonel Kitchener organized raids on the part of what are called friendlies against other tribes, mainly the Hadendowas. The friendlies at Suakin are a wretched lot; they are decried and looked down upon by the great tribes of the coast; they are miserably ineffective, and very small in numbers, and we are under no obligation to carry on war on their behalf against the great tribes of the coast. The friendlies are, indeed, to judge by some photographs which I have seen, persons to whom the Committee might easily attach far too much importance. In those raids the friendlies were defeated, but the whole of the pacific state round Suakin, which had lasted for two years, was brought to an end by those raids. That is an absolute fact which cannot be denied, and it is one of the facts which the Government do not explain at the present moment. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne said the position of Suakin was rendered "inconvenient" by the constant firing, and the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs seemed to imagine that that was a remark open to censure and ridicule. Nobody desires to depreciate the inconvenience or the danger to which the inhabitants of the garrison of Suakin are exposed, but it is well known that in trying to escape from one danger you may sometimes run into a greater danger, and the danger at Suakin was not sufficient to warrant the despatch of a British force to the Soudan. Now I come to a very important matter—the Question I addressed to the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to-night with regard to the expenditure, and as to on whose shoulders that expenditure would fall. When I gave nearly a week's notice—the Question was put on the Paper last Tuesday—on a matter of such importance, I do think I ought to have received a full answer and a courteous answer; but I regret that I should have received an insufficient answer, a flippant answer, and a discourteous answer. There have been times, not long ago, when the Under Secretary would not have given such an answer. I am expressing my own opinion, and I must adhere to it. I asked what was the estimated extra charge upon the Egyptian Revenue, on account of the recent despatch of British and Egyptian troops to Suakin? The reply was that no estimate had been made. I asked whether the charge would fall upon Egypt. No answer was given. All I am told is, that the sentence which I quoted from a speech of the Prime Minister was a mere private opinion to which the House need not attach the slightest importance. I say that was flippant in manner, and that it was extremely discourteous. To be told that the Prime Minister, taking part in a debate raised in the House of Lords after full Notice, and making use of certain expressions, is only uttering his own private opinion, which has not the smallest effect or influence on any single person outside that Assembly, on anybody whether in Egypt or elsewhere, is a most preposterous proposition. I should like to know what would have been the concentrated fury of hon. and right hon. Gentlemen on this side of the House if the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian had ever taken up such an attitude? I protest against

the idea that Ministerial utterances, given with a sense of Ministerial responsibility, are to be treated, when it is convenient, as mere private opinions. I can quite understand that the opinion of the Prime Minister the other day as to the colour of people in India is a private opinion, which does not bind his Colleagues, and which need not bind them; but it is only a private opinion, and, perhaps, a temporary opinion. But I draw a distinction between an opinion of that kind and an opinion on a great matter of State—namely, that the retention of certain ports on the coast of the Red Sea is, in his opinion, a matter of Egyptian concern and Egyptian interest. I do not complain of the opinion. I welcome it, and entirely agree with it. It raises a very important Constitutional question. If the place is of Egyptian concern and Egyptian interest, and must be held for Egyptian security, undoubtedly the Government is right in advising the Egyptian Government to remove troops for the defence of that place, and, undoubtedly, the expense of that defence must fall upon Egypt; but if the place is not of Egyptian importance and Egyptian interest, and it is not for Egyptian security that it should be retained, and if the British troops are moved there because it is of British interest and for British security and for British objects, the expense ought certainly to fall upon the British Exchequer; otherwise, the Government would be enabled to use British forces by means of foreign funds, over which the House of Commons had no control, in a manner and for purposes which, if the House of Commons had control, might not receive its approval. I ask the Committee, if the Government announce to the Committee, as they probably will, that Egypt will not bear the expense of this expedition and that it will fall upon the British taxpayer, what do they think would have been the effect of that statement upon the debate the other day, or upon the debate of Saturday, and how much do they think the position would have been strengthened of those who object to the expedition altogether? That is the reason why I attach so much importance to the Question I put down, and why I think the House of Commons ought to insist upon having an answer as to whether Egypt or England has to pay. If England has to pay, and Constitutional precedent had been followed, a Vote would have been taken before the expedition was sent out. I pass on to notice a remark of the hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. J. M. Maclean), who always seems to speak in a very warlike spirit. The hon. Member said, "We must show the Arabs that we are their masters;" but he forgets that we have been for four years trying to bring the truth home to the Arabs, and though we have, in all conscience, killed enough of them, it seems we have not yet persuaded the dervishes that the British are their masters. It seems to me that that is an argument which does not stand the test of experience. The hon. Gentleman was so persuaded, however, of the force of that argument that he regretted the battle had been postponed. He said it had been postponed owing to the interference of the House of Commons, and the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State (Mr. E. Stanhope) began his speech by expressing his delight that, at any rate, the interference of the House of Commons in military operations was not going to be repeated. The House of Commons has not interfered in military operations. I tried to do it, and was supported in my effort by a considerable number of Members, but the Motion was defeated by a large majority, which gave the most intense satisfaction to the supporters of the Government on this question. Our attempt to interfere failed, but the persons who did interfere were the Government themselves, for, having told us in the debate, with the assent of the noble Lord the Member for Rossendale (the Marquess of Hartington), that the forces sent were adequate, and that the military authorities were perfectly content with the strength at their disposal, after the debate being, I suppose, afraid to face the issue, they themselves postponed the battle in order that reinforcements of a not inconsiderable character might arrive. I quite admit the House of Commons may sometimes interfere most mischievously with military operations, but on this occasion the only persons who are open to the censure of the hon. Member for Oldham are the Government. One word about negotiations. Ridicule has been cast by the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State upon the proposal for negotiations, but the right hon. Gentleman, I think, is

scarcely well informed. He confounds the dervishes with the coast tribes, but he omitted to tell the Committee—perhaps he does not know—that the dervishes are absolutely dependent on the coast tribes for subsistence, and that if the latter were to cease supplying them with food, the dervishes would have to retire in the course of a very short time indeed. The object of negotiating with the coast tribes was in the hope of inducing them by material rewards and material interests to desist from giving those supplies, so that the dervishes would have to retire. If negotiations are to be condemned, at any rate let them be condemned on their merits, and not be dismissed in an inaccurate manner by saying it is impossible to enter into negotiations in the presence of hostile tribes. The Government have told us to-night that they know clearly what their object is. They have told us that they know their own minds. I am delighted to hear it. It is an unusual thing in the history of this country for a British Government to know its own mind, and I am glad that this Government is placed in a more fortunate position; but I am rather sorry they have not placed the House of Commons in an equally fortunate position by telling us what their mind is. I defy even the hon. Member for Oldham to say what the policy of the Government is with regard to the Soudan, or what the result of a battle would be, whether successful or the reverse. Nobody knows what is to follow. The object of the Government seems to be perfectly narrow and limited. It is to send a force to Suakin, fight a battle, and then come away. That is what I understand the Government absolutely propose. [An hon. MEMBER: No, no!] Did I hear an hon. Member say "No?" I will wager anything that the Government will not extend their obligations by one inch, because if they did they would considerably extend the scope of this debate and their responsibility. The object of the expedition is to raise the siege of Suakin, fight a battle, and drive away the dervishes, to what distance we are not told, but at any rate they are not to be pursued into the Soudan. Have I accurately stated the policy of the Government? Is that a fair question to ask? Their object is to fight the Arabs, kill the Arabs, and go away. I must express my opinion again that that is a silly and stupid policy, an utterly unprofitable policy, one that will not assist the pacification of the Soudan, nor the development of its commerce. It is a policy that will do no possible good unless you consider the decimation of the dervishes a possible good. Hon. Gentlemen who support the Government because they think that this undertaking is going to effect a great development of the Soudan, that commerce is to be established, that the tribes are to be pacified, that a way is to be opened to Berber, and subsequently to Khartoum, are drawing a picture of military and commercial glory which they must understand the Government repudiate. The Government say that they are going to Suakin to fight a battle, to kill a number of Arabs, and then to go away, and for that we are to impose on the Egyptian Treasury, and ultimately, as I contend, on the British Treasury, a very considerable charge. Against that thriftless and profitless policy I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of recording a further and final protest.

MR. CHAPLIN (Lincolnshire, Sleaford): I rise for the simple purpose of guarding myself against giving my adhesion to the statement of the right. hon. Gentleman who commenced this debate (Mr. John Morley), to the effect that the retention of Suakin is of no use whatever to Egypt. Having been in Egypt myself, and having had the advantage of hearing the opinion of the most able Statesmen upon that subject, and also of those distinguished men who were at that time in Cairo in charge of the material interests of Egypt, I am bound to say that the impression I derived was exactly opposite to the statement of the right hon. Gentleman. The policy of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) in those days, as enunciated again and again, was that the affairs of the Soudan were entirely beyond either his political or his military operations. Now, I always held the opinion that that was the real cause of all the difficulties and disasters which afterwards came on the right hon. Gentleman and his Government. The truth is, it is impossible to dissociate the Soudan from Egypt. I defy any Government, either British or Egyptian,

to ignore affairs in the Soudan, and put them on one side altogether with due regard to the safety and prosperity of Egypt. Whether the occupation of Suakin ought to be an Egyptian or a British occupation is a matter of high policy on which I will not presume to pronounce an opinion; but that an occupation of the place, either by one or other of those powers is necessary, I am absolutely convinced. The noble Lord (Lord Randolph Churchill) has spoken of this policy as a foolish and silly policy. I have no doubt everybody is very silly and everybody is very foolish who does not altogether agree with him. But he says he has no idea what the policy of the Government is. I think he is the only Member of the House on this side who is in that condition. I imagine we have all obtained a very clear idea about it; but while the noble Lord condemns the policy of the Government, he has omitted to tell us what he would put in its place. I decline altogether to move from the policy of the Government until I hear of an alternative policy. When you talk of withdrawing troops from Suakin everyone must satisfy himself as to what is the alternative. I remember some years ago moving the Adjournment to press on the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian to do everything in his power to send troops to Sinkat and Tokar, and rescue the people who were in danger of being massacred there. Well, they were massacred. Is there no possibility of something of the same kind occurring at Suakin? Suppose we abandon it. Am I to be told that the 2,000 or 3,000 people there are in no danger whatever? In all human probability the same thing would happen in their case that happened at Tokar. I believe the whole of the Tory Party is absolutely opposed to any policy of that kind. If the noble Lord means what he says, why does he not bring in, in a straightforward way, a vote of censure and condemn the policy of the Government?

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Give me a day and I will do it.

MR. CHAPLIN: Well, Sir, if I were leading the House of Commons I can tell the noble Lord I should give him the opportunity he wants without a single hour's delay, and he would find himself supported by a still smaller number of Members on this side than followed him on a recent occasion.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Marylebone, E.): I am glad that the right hon. Gentleman the Minister for War has stated a definite and straightforward policy, but I think that what has occurred lately is entirely the Government's own fault. If they had carried out this business in a proper way they would have had no difficulty. When they decided to make arrangements for the relief of Suakin they ought to have said to their General, "What is necessary to relieve Suakin?" and they should have done immediately what was necessary. This delay is a very bad thing, for two reasons; it demoralizes their own forces, and gives the enemy an opportunity of getting large reinforcements. Therefore I was glad to hear the right hon. Gentleman the Minister for War strike out a straight policy. I cannot agree with the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington. It is easy to find fault. Are we going to hold Suakin, or are we not? If we are it is necessary that the dervishes should be knocked out of the trenches. I am opposed to any operations extending into the Soudan. Well, we are told the dervishes will come again. If they come again you must drive them away again. [*Laughter.*] I see my noble Friend laughs at that. At any rate it is a practical idea. The sense of the Committee is that we should hold Suakin. If you hold it you cannot allow it to be invested. I should not go outside Suakin. I do not think I should put a fort beyond the Well. I would do everything I could to bring about trade and commerce, and I should negotiate with the friendly tribes, but you cannot do that with an Eastern people if you appear afraid. You must remove the dervishes. At present the people do not know whether you will go away or not; if you do, they will all be murdered. May I say why Suakin should be held, for two reasons? The first is the question referred to by my hon. Friend the Member for the Evesham Division of Worcester (Sir Richard Temple); if you desert it, it would become the main outlet for the Slave Trade. I do not agree that you can stop the Slave Trade in the heart of Africa, or in Arabia; but you can inau-

gurate a new policy altogether, and that is to get as far as you can get on the line of communications. There is no good in taking these Arabs or Englishmen in the dhows, and then letting them go ashore to begin their mischief again; you ought to give them a fair trial, and, if convicted, shoot them. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt) shakes his head. I have seen the most horrible sights you can conceive; and you must remember that for every slave caught in a dhow 10 or 20 poor creatures have been killed to get him there. I say this is a most horrible state of affairs, and unless that Arab or that Englishman can show why he was in the dhow with those slaves, I say he is a murderer, for he is accessory to one of the gravest crimes in the world. If I may say one word with regard to some remarks which fell from the noble Lord the Member for Rossendale, I think it is a most dangerous thing to interfere when warlike operations are going on. Debate it as much as possible, the Government are responsible, but it puts the officers and men employed in a very false position, and militates against success. There was one remark made by the right hon. Member for Newcastle, which was very unlike him. He said he thought this was a war brought about by a little General who wished to be a big General. General Grenfell is one of the best hearted men in the world, and he is regarded with the greatest esteem and affection, and I am sure he will do what man can do to secure peace and avoid hostilities. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian said there was a great savour of military intervention in this. I ask him what did the military commanders say to him about Khartoum. They told him to start at a certain time. I agree with him that they should not interfere with politics, but the chances are if you do not do a thing when the military authorities say you ought to do it, you will not be able to do it at all. You are bound to keep Suakin as long as you remain in Egypt; if you give it up I am certain you will have to send a Brigade to defend your frontier at Wady Halfa. The Arabs will never hold a place where they fear being taken in the rear. May I give an illustration of this from what fell under my own observation at Abu Klea? Colonel Wardrop went round to the rear with five horsemen, who dismounted, and in half-an-hour they had cleared the whole of the hill from which many hundreds of the enemy had been firing down on us. If you leave Suakin the dervishes will come down the Nile, in six or eight months, on the frontier of Egypt. It is too late to talk about the responsibility of Egypt. The Government of Egypt dare not move or breathe without your permission. It is our responsibility, and it must be our responsibility. I implore the Committee to think over this. I hope we shall remain at Suakin, and I hope the Government will go forward in a courageous manner. They have plenty of supporters. If they are wrong the country will find them out, and turn them out of Office.

MR. JOHN MORLEY said, he should move a reduction in the salary of their agent in Egypt by £300. He wished to assure the noble and gallant Lord that when he referred to great soldiers and little soldiers he was not thinking of General Grenfell. He was laying down a general proposition.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £300, part of the Salary of the Agent in Egypt."—(*Mr. John Morley.*)

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) said, he was very glad his right hon. Friend had moved a reduction of the Vote, because many who took, perhaps, stronger views on the question than his right hon. Friend were anxious to protest against the action of the Government. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Sleaford Division (Mr. Chaplin) had said what he would do if he were Leader of the House; but the right hon. Gentleman was not yet Leader of the House, and all the Committee could gather was that the Government knew their own mind, and that they took good care not to let the Committee know what was in it. He was opposed to every sort of expedition by sea or by land on account of this Town of Suakin, by which either English blood or English treasure was to be expended in keeping away from the place the people who had the best right to go there—namely, the inhabitants of the Soudan. His right hon. Friend said that the action of Colonel Kitchener was at the root of this question, but he was bound to say

that, in his opinion, the root of the evil was that Her Majesty's Liberal Government had gone to Suakin, not once only, but three times, and the only excuse to be alleged for the present Ministers was that they found the situation left to them by the Liberal Government. He knew that he must in 1885 have divided 40 or 50 times against spending a single shilling in this wrong and wasteful manner. The right hon. Gentleman, the Under Secretary then, had a very easy task in defending the action of the Government, for he had simply to read from one or two speeches made by Liberal Ministers, and these supplied him with an answer to the speeches made against their present policy. The right hon. Gentleman told the Committee that it was the desire of Egypt that the Expedition should take place, and that Suakin should be retained. But on what grounds did he make that statement? On the ground that Egypt's flank was exposed. But where was this Egyptian Moltke who gave the advice? They all knew that the Egyptian Generals were not worth their salt. Then the right hon. Gentleman said that the Egyptians were in favour of retaining it on account of the trade; but he doubted that there were 100 merchants in the place at present, and they were the rag-tag and riff-raff of the East, who called themselves one day Greek, another Egyptian, but who, as a matter of fact, had no nationality. They were told that the population had gone down from 12,000 to 3,000; and he only wished it had gone down to three—but this was the miserable remnant they were to keep in Suakin, when the Soudanese, to whom it belonged, were ready to come, pitch their tents there and enjoy themselves. The noble Lord just told the Committee that, without our permission, the Egyptians did not dare to breathe, so that it was absurd to bring in the opinions or wishes of the Egyptian Government on the question; and, besides, who were the eminent Egyptian statesmen who told Her Majesty's Government that they and the Egyptian Government were of opinion that it was desirable for Egypt that the English should remain in the Soudan? He believed that if they selected any body of Egyptians it would be found that they would infinitely prefer to withdraw from the Soudan than have the conscription increased for extending an army, whose action simply appeared to be to make strategical movements to the rear whenever it was attacked. When the Government felt they could not depend on the Egyptian Government they fell back upon themselves; and so it appeared that our Government were in favour of retaining Suakin. They had the old, old story about the slavery there, and the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary had told the Committee that they were degenerating from their ancestors, who were ready to expend any amount for the sake of putting down slavery. They had not in any way degenerated in this way, but they were a little more wideawake than their ancestors had been. The fact was, that this plea of slavery had been used of late to get travellers to go to Africa and shoot down the inhabitants as well as to introduce Manchester shoddy goods and bad spirits into the country, and the Slave Trade was not at the bottom of this matter at all. It was a mere plea to get money out of the pockets of the British public for objects which Gentlemen on those Benches thought most undesirable. Then they were told about the *prestige* which was to accompany this manœuvre. The right hon. Gentleman had pointed out that it had been urged in the first expedition that there was excitement in Mahomedan countries with regard to the Mahdi, and that it was supposed that Mahdiism might spread beyond the Soudan. "It is whispered in the Bazaars" was the phrase. But there was no pretence now that anything was whispered in the Bazaars about the Mahdi; and, in fact, he gathered that there was no such personage. One of the real reasons which was not urged by the Government for their policy, but which one frequently saw urged in the newspapers as influencing Her Majesty's Government was, that if England were to leave Suakin some other European country might seize upon it. He could understand the Government not urging that in the House of Commons, but still it was urged by their defenders in the Press. This was an idle fear, and he thought that the last thing which any other Government would wish to do would be to take Suakin and bring all this trouble upon themselves; but they might, as a condition of our leaving,

have an agreement with the other Powers that they should not occupy the place. It was the declaration of Lord Granville that we should protect Egypt and the ports on the Red Sea. Nothing was said about slavery or *prestige* then; it was simply that we had given this engagement and were bound to keep it. But no one could suppose that the engagement would go on for ever, or that we were to go to Suakin for the fourth time and come away and return whenever the dervishes went to Suakin. The right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary had urged that Colonel Kitchener had endeavoured to protect trade in the vicinity of Suakin, but he gathered that the attempt had been an utter failure. The right hon. Gentleman did not say that in words; but he had gathered from the statistics, and from what he did say, that it had utterly failed. They knew, however, that Colonel Kitchener had organized raids, sent them out, and created the greatest disquiet among the tribes around, some of which were friendly and others hostile. Then the right hon. Gentleman spoke of rebellion; but against whom was there rebellion? The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Mr. John Morley) had, at the commencement of the discussion, protested against the use of the word rebellion with reference to military officers; but the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary, nevertheless, rose and talked of the rebellion in the Soudan. The country belonged to the Soudanese, who, if repulsed, fell back to the Desert, where we could not follow them. Did the Government in their own mind know what they were going to do? He could not understand why the Government did not give some indications of their policy to those foolish persons like himself who, if the Government on this fourth expedition to Suakin could show that they had some sensible plan in their mind, would be only too glad to vote in their favour. His hon. Friend had proposed that they should undertake certain negotiations, and he believed the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle was also in favour of that plan; but he, himself, would not say too much in favour of them, and he would say why. If they entered into negotiations they would have to remain on the spot, and, practically, to assume some sort of British Suzerainty over this portion of the Soudan; therefore, he hoped we should have none of these negotiations. Remember what happened in one of the former expeditions. It was then suggested that there should be negotiations. Our General put up a piece of paper on a cleft-stick, addressed to all whom it concerned, saying that he was ready to negotiate. Of course, it led to nothing. These friendlies were the sort of people who hung round our garrison towns; they were to be trusted on one day and not on the next. The Committee had not yet learned whether the cost of this expedition was to be defrayed by Egypt or by this country. As to former expeditions, we were always told that the cost would be defrayed by Egypt, but we had always had to pay it ourselves. He was in a difficulty in regard to this matter; he thought that it was unjust we should force the cost on Egypt, or that we should pay it ourselves. In point of fact, if we did engage in this expedition we ought to pay the cost ourselves. As long as British troops were to be used and paid for by Egypt, and we were forcing Egypt to pay for them, they would be used. There was nothing so good to the British taxpayer as to tax him in a matter of this sort; this was an argument the taxpayer understood, and, therefore, he (Mr. Labouchere) hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not throw any of this expense upon Egypt, but throw the whole of it on his friend the British taxpayer; then, alone, we should have an end of these miserable and absurd expeditions. As he had said before, he had registered many and many a protest against these expeditions, and he was delighted to join his right hon. Friend the Member for Newcastle in registering one more.

MR. DE LISLE (Leicestershire, Mid) said, he intended to trespass but a very few moments upon the indulgence of the Committee, and that because the few remarks he made in the first debate upon this question appeared to have been misunderstood. He said on a former occasion that he gave a general support to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle (Mr. John Morley), and also to the hon. Member (Sir Lewis Pelly) who supported him upon his own side of the House. When he said he gave the right hon. Gentleman

general support, it was because he then understood that the Government intended to go to Suakin, fight the besieging natives, and then go away again. If he believed that that was the policy of the Government now, he should, by his vote, show his disapproval of it; but it had been distinctly declared from the Front Bench that the policy of the Government was to relieve Suakin. Now, the relief of a beleaguered city could not mean to go and fight the besieging force, and then simply go away again. It must, at least, mean that, having defeated the enemy outside the city, they would place the city in such a state of defence that it would be impossible to have it easily invested again. He approved, therefore, of the policy announced that night by the Government, which he understood to be that we were to go to Suakin, and not leave it until the place was in such a condition that it could not easily be attacked again; and, furthermore, that civilization was going to hold Suakin permanently. Whether we were going to hold it as a British Possession, or only as a part of the Egyptian Dominions, while we occupied our present ambiguous position in Egypt, was a portion of their policy which had not yet been revealed. He should have been glad if the Government had been able to say we were going to hold Suakin in future as a British Possession. He held that it was impossible to pacify the Soudanese until we declared that their subjection to Egypt was at an end. He supported the Government, therefore, on the understanding that by relieving Suakin we were going to place it in such a position that it could not again be easily attacked. He trusted the Committee would bear with him one moment while he pointed out that there was a cardinal omission in the extract from Lord Salisbury's speech contained in the Question put by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill) to his right hon. Friend the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs that night. The noble Lord had not put an adequate extract from Lord Salisbury's speech upon the Paper. It certainly would have been more generous to the Chief of his (Mr. De Lisle's) and his right hon. Friend's Party, and who, he believed, was the Chief of the noble Lord himself, if the noble Lord had gone to *Hansard*, and placed a fair and substantial extract upon the Paper. On referring to Lord Salisbury's speech he found that there was a most important sentence entirely left out of the extract made by the noble Lord. He did not say the noble Lord had garbled the speech, but he certainly had given so short and misleading an extract that, if he might use the noble Lord's own language, was discourteous and unjust. Lord Salisbury was arguing in favour of our retention of Suakin, and these were the words used, as they stood in *Hansard*—

"The defence of our retention of Suakin is that it is a very serious obstacle to the renewal and the conduct of that Slave Trade which is always trying to press over from Africa into Asia. I do not think that the retention of Suakin is of any advantage to the Egyptian Government."

Then here came the words which the noble Lord had omitted, namely—

"If I were to speak purely from the point of view of that Government's own interest, I should say, 'Abandon Suakin at once.'"—(3 *Hansard* [323] 1421.)

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Those words are in the extract.

MR. DE LISLE said, he begged the noble Lord's pardon—they were not. The words in the noble Lord's Question were—

"I do not think that the retention of Suakin is any advantage to the Egyptian Government. Speaking from the point of view of that Government's own interests, I should say, 'Abandon Suakin at once.'"

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I took the extract verbatim from *The Times* report.

MR. DE LISLE said, he thought it would have been more generous to have quoted the Prime Minister's words as they appeared in *Hansard*. And then the next sentence clenched the argument, and showed the real scope of the speech—

"But the retention of Suakin is of very considerable value for the purpose of repressing the Slave Trade."

He (Mr. De Lisle) maintained, therefore, that the substance of Lord Salisbury's speech was that the main object of our occupation of Suakin was then, as now, the suppression of the Slave Trade, and that the attempt to fix upon the Prime Minister what was not the main contention of his speech, but a mere *obiter dictum*, was unworthy and uncourteous

of the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington, the noble Lord having sought an advantage which no supporter ought to take of the Leader of his Party. He was putting no unfair construction on the speech of Lord Salisbury, because, in the reply immediately made by Lord Kimberley, he accepted and admitted the meaning of the speech in these words. He said, "I entirely"——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! It is against the Standing Rule of the House to canvass and discuss the debates in the other House of Parliament.

MR. DE LISLE said, he bowed to the Chairman's ruling, but thought it was a pity that when an attack had been made upon a Minister on account of what he said in the other House a reply to that attack should be out of Order. He would only add that on that occasion he gave most cordial support to the Government, because he thought their policy was now a sufficiently definite one. He had said what he believed that policy to be, and he did not think that it would be even challenged by a Division. Though our policy, unfortunately, was not in the direction of a permanent occupation of Egypt, still it was based upon the conviction that it was our duty as a nation to make the occupation of Egypt by any other Power a strategic and moral impossibility. He held that our policy in the Soudan, and at Suakin especially, must have in view the establishment of permanent peace in a country in which we had slain so many thousands of men, and in which he, among other Englishmen, had lost a gallant brother. He held also that the way of making us strong at Suakin was to treat with the Natives on conquerors' terms; indeed, he believed that by doing so we should, by-and-by, be able to enter into peaceable intercourse with the various nations of the Soudan, so that ultimately English civilization and our common Christianity would find its way back to Khartoum. But to carry out this policy it was absolutely necessary at once, and without any delay, to give the best support they could to the Government. He hoped that the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington, whatever his ultimate views might be found to be when they came to be discussed, would, at any rate, in the meantime, do nothing to give the slightest encouragement to our enemies outside Suakin. [*Laughter.*] It was very well for hon. Gentlemen opposite to laugh. He did not know what their views were; they might be views of personal ambition or national patriotism; but, whatever they were, he thought that no greater crime could be committed in this country than for a Gentleman, who had held the high position the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington had held, then to attempt to tie the hands of the Government and to baffle their policy when he knew that the lives of his fellow-countrymen were in the balance.

MR. ATKINSON (Boston) said, that since he had been a Member of the House he did not think he had troubled hon. Members more than five minutes per annum, and, therefore, he was sure that if he occupied five minutes now by saying a word or two in reply to the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) the time would not be begrudged him. The hon. Member for Northampton had asked what was going to be done, and he seemed very much ill at ease that he did not know. Probably, if it was the Party opposite who were making the proposition, he would know, because, as they all saw, the hon. Gentlemen had posed for some time as being one of the principal advisers of the Party who would be acting in Office if the present Government were not. He (Mr. Atkinson) and his constituents had very great pleasure in supporting the action of the Government, and for the very reason that they had always been successful hitherto, and that there was no doubt whatever that they would be successful in the measure they had now undertaken. [*Laughter.*] That, to his mind, was a good reason, however hon. Gentlemen opposite might laugh; but he had another good reason at which he did not think hon. Gentlemen would laugh. He had a suspicion as to what the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) wanted. If the hon. Gentleman did not know what this side wanted, they knew what he wanted—which was a change of Government. If a change of Government were to take place upon this or upon any other question, who would be the parties who would hold the reins then? Men who

had failed in every expedition, so far as his memory served him, which they had ever undertaken. The hon. Member for Northampton, therefore, was recommending that the conduct of the expedition should be taken out of the hands of men who had succeeded in everything they had done, especially in regard to foreign affairs, and be put into the hands of men who had miserably failed. [*Cries of* "Divide!"] No cries of "Divide" would prevent him from saying what he had to say. He need only refer to the expedition which was undertaken when our most gallant soldier, General Roberts, was sent to Africa. An expedition was sent forth; but a telegram was despatched recalling them before they ever reached the spot where they would have done justice to all, including the men they were about to punish for their dastardly conduct to this country. He would like to know whether hon. Gentlemen opposite were proud of that action? If they were, they were the only Englishmen who were proud it. They could not find an average Englishman who had not deep down in the bottom of his heart a feeling of shame and confusion that such an expedition was ever sent forth when it was to be recalled before it had executed the work for which it was sent. Then, again, take the case of Egypt. The hon. Member for Northampton said we were in Suakin because Lord Granville had done something or other. If that were so, they all knew that Lord Granville was one of the Ministers of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian, who was to be recalled as soon as possible, if the hon. Member for Northampton could have his way. What happened on that occasion? In consequence of the Government not making up their minds, and not knowing what they were going to do, they blundered into the bombardment of Alexandria—another case of thorough mismanagement—and, after that, how did we wind up Egyptian affairs? By the death—glorious as it was to the man who died—namely, Gordon—but to the deepest extent inglorious to right hon. Gentlemen who now sat on the Front Opposition Bench, and who were all to blame, and were held to blame by the nation generally, for the death of that man—for the loss of one of the noblest British hearts that ever beat. He asked why should the hon. Member for Northampton, or any of those who followed him, if they were common-sense men of business, want to take the control away from the hands of men who had managed affairs in the way the present Prime Minister and his Government had managed them, and give it into the hands of those who had proved their incapacity over and over again? Their desire to do so reminded him of what was said by a Conservative Chief in one of his best known works. He said the critics were the men who had failed in politics and literature. To-day the critics of the Government were men who had failed themselves in every expedition they had undertaken; and, having failed themselves, they and their Friends stood up and criticized the expedition which was now taken in hand. He thought that the Committee and the country would say to those Gentlemen—"Having failed yourselves, stand by and let men who have conducted the affairs of the country for so long, with perfect success, and, in the words of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian, with an absence of crises"—and by crises he had no doubt the right hon. Gentleman meant blunders—"continue to do so." Generally speaking, the man who was called a lucky man was a man who was clever and avoided blunders; and the man who was called an unlucky man was a man who had blundered again and again. Right hon. Gentlemen opposite had blundered again and again, and if they had this business in their hands they would blunder again to-day. Let the Committee have from right hon. Gentlemen opposite, or from the hon. Gentleman the Member for Northampton, or any of their supporters, an account of their successes—their successes in any direction, either in the management of foreign affairs, or in financial affairs, or in any other affairs. He should be glad to receive such an account. [*Cries of* "Divide!"] He should not utter one word less because hon. Gentlemen cried "Divide." He had not yet taken up much of the time of the Committee. Indeed, he was interested in the promotion of a Bill before the House, which he hoped those who now cried "Divide" would support, limiting the time of each speaker in that House to 15 minutes. Whether hon. Gentlemen opposite supported that Bill or not, he

believed it would be carried, because, to the majority of Members, it would not be a self-denying ordinance—certainly it would not to him, for he never would attempt to speak 15 minutes. He was saying, let their Friends opposite show them any expedition they had ever organized which had succeeded. He had specified two or three—in about three minutes—which were a disgrace to right hon. Gentlemen opposite and to the country. [*Cries of* "Agreed!"] Agreed; very well. If it was agreed, let the Amendment be withdrawn, and let them go home to dinner.

Mr. Seton-Karr rose in his place, and claimed to move "That the Question be now put;" but the Chairman withheld his assent, and declined then to put that Question.

Debate *resumed.*

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, he wished to have one word of explanation from the Government in regard to the question whether they intended to remain permanently in the Soudan, because otherwise they were getting the Vote under false pretences. The hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. J. M. Maclean) and the hon. Member for Mid Leicestershire (Mr. De Lisle) had stated that they intended to vote for the Government because the Government proposed to remain permanently in Suakin. The hon. Member for Oldham had said our honour demanded that we should remain there. He (Dr. Clark) wished to call the attention of the Committee and of the hon. Member for Oldham to one fact, and that was——

THE CHAIRMAN: I refrained from assenting to the Motion for the closure; but I must impress on hon. Members that, at this period of the Session, it would be better to economize time rather than to provoke controversy.

DR. CLARK said, he did not intend to intrude long on the time of the Committee—all he wanted to protest against was that hon. Members should support the Government in remaining permanently in Suakin when we were in honour bound to retire from the country as soon as we possibly could. The Committee were asked to support the Government generally because of their good intentions. He believed that the Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian had good intentions when they interfered in Egypt, but that interference he regarded as the greatest crime against modern liberties which was ever committed. It was high time that the pledges made by Lord Dufferin, at Constantinople, when we interfered in Egypt, that we would retire as soon as the disorders were put down, and would take no advantage of our position there to ask anything for ourselves, were fulfilled.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 76; Noes 165: Majority 89.—(Div. List, No. 353.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he had several Amendments upon the Paper. He had one Amendment to reduce the Vote by £500, part of the salary of the Ambassador in Austria; he thought of calling attention to the salaries in the Diplomatic Service, but, as the Session was coming to a close, it seemed to him these questions might possibly wait until next year. His next Amendment was to reduce the Vote by £300, part of the salary of the Minister Resident and Consul General in Chili. He had intended to move that Amendment to raise the question of certain negotiations which had gone on in regard to Chili and Peru, but that question also might wait. As a matter of fact, the Committee were discussing the Estimates with a halter round their necks; their time was measured out, and, therefore, he did not think it would be to the general convenience that he should propose those Amendments. But he had a third Amendment down upon which he must say a few words. It was the Amendment to reduce the Vote by £1,000, part of the salary of the Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. As the Committee knew perfectly well, there were certain negotiations with the United States with regard to the Fishery Treaty. These negotiations were confided to Lord Sackville, who was our Minister at Washington, and Mr. Chamberlain.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

MR. LABOUCHERE: To Lord Sackville and Mr. Chamberlain.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

Mr. LABOUCHERE: Quite so; and the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain).

He was speaking of that gentleman as a diplomatist. With regard to the Fishery Question, it seemed to him that he was perfectly in Order in contesting the sum of money voted to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham. He thought at the time it was a great mistake to inaugurate these negotiations just before the Presidential Election. He thought it a waste of time and a waste of money, and he thought it would tend to bring about a certain amount of ill-feeling between the United States and this country, owing to negotiations being inaugurated to which, in all probability, effect would not be given. But an incident had arisen in regard to Lord Sackville in respect to the negotiations on which he thought the Committee ought to have some explanation, especially after what fell from Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House. A short Paper giving certain despatches which passed between Lord Salisbury and Lord Sackville, and between Mr. Phelps and Lord Salisbury, had been presented. The Election for President of the United States was proceeding, the Democrats were in, and the Republicans wanted to get in. A Republican wrote a bogus letter to Lord Sackville, saying that he had been an Englishman beforehand, and he wished to know from Lord Sackville for which side he had better vote. Lord Sackville wrote in reply—the letter was a private communication, although it was, no doubt, an indiscreet one. But after this occurred Lord Sackville was visited by the interviewer of a newspaper, and to this interviewer he expressed opinions which were not very complimentary to the President and to the Administration of the United States. That was the contention of Mr. Phelps in his letters to, and in his interviews with, Lord Salisbury. Mr. Phelps was requested to beg Lord Salisbury to recall Lord Sackville. When Mr. Phelps did this, Lord Salisbury, for some reason, pointed out that he had not before him any statement from Lord Sackville—that he had not even any statement from Mr. Phelps as to what had appeared in the American newspapers from the interviewer. That seemed to be a reasonable ground for Lord Salisbury not doing anything. But the American Government were in a difficulty, because the question was very much affecting the election for President; their opponents were making use of the incident, pointing out that the Government was subservient to England, because they did not take action in the matter. He in no sort of way blamed the American Government for having sent Lord Sackville his passports. It was a well-known rule that a Government was quite right in demanding a *persona grata* to themselves should be sent to represent a foreign country. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was not sent to Russia because to the Empress he was not a *persona grata;* Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton received his passports in Spain because he was not a *persona grata*, and because he was said to have mixed himself up in domestic matters. If there was a General Election going on here, and the American Minister were to interfere, and if the Liberals, being out of power, were to say that the Government were acting in a subservient fashion towards America by not taking action with regard to the American Minister mixing himself up with the internal politics of England, and the Conservatives thought they would lose their elections unless they did take some action, there was not the slightest vestige of doubt that they would immediately take action. Therefore he in no sort of way blamed America, and only in a partial way did he blame Lord Sackville. Lord Sackville was indiscreet and made a mistake. He should have thought Lord Salisbury would have seized the opportunity of showing, so far as he possibly could, that it was a mere personal dispute between Lord Sackville and Mr. Secretary Bayard; that Lord Sackville had been indiscreet, perhaps he might have said rather precipitate; but Lord Salisbury did not do this. The most unruly member of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet was Lord Salisbury's own tongue. They had an instance the other day—

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not see how this discussion is pertinent to the Vote. The hon. Member will be quite justified in criticizing Lord Sackville's action, or Lord Salisbury's action in directing Lord Sackville's action, but he appears to be entering on a subject quite outside the scope of this Vote.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, that they were asked to vote the salary of the Minister to the United States. Lord Salisbury directed that Minister. To come

to a conclusion as to whether they ought to vote a salary or not to the Minister to the United States they ought to consider the action of the Head of the Foreign Office, who directed the Minister what to do. He begged to move the reduction of the salary——

The CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may discuss the action of the Foreign Secretary in anything which he has done directly bearing on the action of our Minister to the United States.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Derby), on the point of Order, asked whether the Vote was personal to Lord Sackville, or was it a Vote for the Office of Minister to the United States? If it was a Vote for the Minister to the United States, surely any comment on the action of the Minister for Foreign Affairs without reference to the Minister to the United States was pertinent?

THE CHAIRMAN said, that no doubt the Vote included the salary of the Minister to the United States. Any comment on any conduct of the Foreign Secretary in directing the Minister to the United States would be perfectly relevant, but the hon. Member (Mr. Labouchere) was pointing out matter which was not comprised in any of those proceedings.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, his object was to call the attention of the Committee to certain observations which fell from Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet. He did not know whether the Chairman would consider it in Order to do so, but the observations were very pertinent to the matter. They were observations upon the conduct of the United States Government to Lord Sackville. If the Chairman thought that he could not call attention to these observations he would not do so. [The CHAIRMAN signified dissent.] Then he was afraid he could not press the matter any further, because he had not so much complaint of Lord Sackville as of Lord Sackville's master. He might, however, complain that they had not the full correspondence upon this matter before them. A few days ago some Members of the House asked whether they would have any further Papers, and they were told that they were not to have further Papers upon the matter, because Lord Sackville had not written or indicated to the Foreign Office his observations upon existnig Papers. Now, that seemed to him rather a lame excuse, because when a Minister was withdrawn from the United States under such circumstances, and they had the Prime Minister at dinners interfering still more in the domestic affairs of the United States—when they found that no other Minister was appointed to the United States, and gathered from the words of the Foreign Secretary that no Minister was likely to be appointed until the Administration of the United States was changed, he thought that the House of Commons ought in some way to be able to express an opinion upon the subject. He had always thought that private disputes ought not to be dragged into the relations between two great countries like the United States and Great Britain —that the Foreign Minister ought to keep himself entirely out of them so far as he possibly could.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he supposed he was in Order in calling attention to the fact that we had not at the present moment a Minister to the United States, although the Committee were asked to vote the full salary for a Minister. It was deliberately announced by the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that he would not send a Minister to the United States until there had been a change in the Administration of that country, while there were flouts and sneers used by the right hon. Gentleman towards the Administration which was now representing the United States. He could not conceive anything more terrible than that a war, or even ill-feeling, should spring up between the United States and this country. A Foreign Minister's first duty was to maintain not only peace, but friendship and good-will towards the United States. Therefore, he thought that the Committee had a right to some sort of explanation from the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to why, instead of cultivating good feeling towards the Administration of the United States, the right hon. Gentleman had jeered and sneered at it, why a Minister was not sent to the United States, and was not likely to be sent there until the term of Office—he believed it was in March—of the Gentleman who was now President came to an end? He begged, in order to attain some elucidation of this matter,

to move to reduce the Vote by the sum of £1,000.

Motion made and Question proposed,

"That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £1,000, part of the Salary of the Envoy Extraordinary to the United States."—(*Mr. Labouchere.*)

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, that in the early part of his speech the hon. Gentleman the Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) recited the chief points in the recent unfortunate incident between the American Government and Lord Sackville with substantial accuracy, and he would have been glad if the hon. Gentleman had confined himself to an expression of regret at the recurrence of such an incident, rather than have suggested every possible offensive feeling towards the United States. Whatever they might think of the action of the United States Government—for which, perhaps, it would be hard to find a precedent—in sending his passports to a Minister before his own Government had become acquainted with the grounds of their complaint against him, they must regret, from every point of view, that Her Majesty's Minister should, however unintentionally, have given ground for the allegation that he had interfered in the domestic affairs of the United States. All must regret that, especially, moreover, that the moment should have been one at which unusual importance was attached to any such incident. It was impossible to enter fully into the matter at present, for manifest reasons.

MR. LABOUCHERE: What are they?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, he was going to give them. The hon. Member said that the House was not in possession of the facts, and could not consider them fully. The reason for that was that Her Majesty's Government had only for a few days past been in possession of the reasons of the United States Government in sending Lord Sackville his passports. When the United States Minister in this country was directed to ask for the recall of Lord Sackville, he was obliged to say he was not aware of the full grounds of the desire of the United States; and it was only within the last few days that a statement of those grounds had been in the possession of Her Majesty's Government. He had stated, in an answer to a Question in the House, that it was manifestly impossible to lay a Note of a Minister upon the Table until it had been answered. It was contrary to usage to publish a Despatch until it had been answered, and until the reply had reached the Government for which it was intended. He thought that would be taken by the Committee as a sufficient reason why further Papers had not yet been presented. The hon. Member asked why Her Majesty's Government had not cultivated good relations with the Government of the United States rather than sneered at them; and why they had determined not to send another Minister to the United States until a change in the Administration of that country had been brought about? In the first place, there had been a commendable reticence on the subject. There had not been a disposition to sneer at all at the position of a friendly nation on the other side of the Atlantic; and there had not been any such declaration or hint, as the hon. Member suggested, that no new Minister was to be sent to the United States until the new President assumed Office. No such declaration had been made. No more definite statement could be made on the point at present; but of this the House could rest assured—that Her Majesty's Government felt the relations of this country to the United States to be too intimate and too deep, and believed the mutual sympathies to be too sincere to be affected by an incident, however regrettable, such as that which had taken place. But it would be apparent that it would be quite premature to make any further declaration on the subject, when the full reasons which actuated the President in asking for the recall of our Minister had only just reached the Government of this country, and had not yet been answered. When the hon. Member talked of the delay which had taken place since he (Sir James Fergusson) made the statement in the House, it was manifest that a State Paper of the greatest importance, to which the attention of two great nations was directed, could not be considered by those concerned and replied to with the rapidity of the telegraph. It would be wanting in respect to the Government of the United States, and certainly it would be wanting in atten-

tion to the interests of this country, were such important Papers answered with precipitation. He hoped the Committee would think it better that the subject should not be debated at present.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Derby) said, he agreed with the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs that this was a matter which no one on either side of the Atlantic should seek to envenom. He had heard with satisfaction from the right hon. Gentleman that there was no foundation whatever for the rumour or belief that there had been a postponement of the sending of a Minister to the United States on account of what was called the Sackville incident.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: Will the right hon. Gentleman excuse me; I must not be mistaken in such a matter. I said that no declaration or hint had been made that the appointment of a new Minister to the United States would be postponed until the accession to Office of the new President.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he understood that declaration to be very much what he had said. He could not understand why the incident should for any time whatever suspend the relations between England and the United States. It was purely a personal incident—an incident between the Minister of England in the United States and the individuals who formed the Government of the United States, but it was not a question between the two nations. After all, the Representative of England was accredited to the sovereign power of the United States, and the sovereign power of the United States was represented by the nation itself. He confessed that no one was more solicitous than he was for the maintenance of the good relations between England and America, and he thought that it would be childish for a country like England to sulk over a matter like this. Therefore, he hoped he had not misunderstood the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He trusted that no consideration of pique, which would be extremely undignified, would affect the action of the Government. He hoped, to use the phrase of a high authority, that if it be time that this question belonged to the history of electioneering rather than to the history of diplomacy, it would not interfere with diplomacy. Why should it? He thought that to make this matter as between one party in the United States and another would be an enormous diplomatic mistake. If we were to say, "We will accredit a Minister to the Republican Government that is coming into power, but we will not accredit a Minister to the Democratic Government that is going out of power," we should be committing the very mistake Lord Sackville himself committed—namely, interfering between the two Parties of America. He thought, therefore, it ought to be treated as a personal incident very much to be regretted. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had said, "The least said about the subject the better," and he agreed with him in that; but he also thought "the least remembered about it the better," that being the natural corollary of the advice of the Under Secretary. If the thing was not remembered, but forgotten, as it ought to be, the Government ought, as soon as possible, to accredit a Minister to the United States as if nothing had happened.

MR. W. M'ARTHUR (Cornwall, Mid, St. Austell) said, he wished to raise another question with regard to the action of our Ambassador at Washington, who, as a Member of the Conference appointed to consider the affairs of Samoa, appeared to have assisted in passing the greatest slight he possibly could upon the nation to which he was accredited. He (Mr. W. M'Arthur) was not going into the history of our connection with Samoa, but he would merely remind the Committee that, in conjunction with the German Government, Her Majesty's Government had entered into a solemn league with the American Government to respect the independence of Samoa. In 1887, when a Colonial Conference was assembled here, a Minute was presented, laying down very clearly that the independence of this place should be guaranteed, and the Conference was informed that another Conference was about to be held in Washington in August of that year, which was to decide one question — namely, our relations and the relations of Germany and America with Samoa. Well, the first question he desired the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs to reply to was this. According to his information the Government of this country had,

two years prior to the announcement to the Colonial Conference to which he referred, entered into secret relations with the German Government, pledging themselves to allow Germany to become the predominant Power at Samoa. He should like some information as to whether such secret understanding had been entered into with Germany? If so, he maintained that the information that Her Majesty's Government had furnished to the Colonial Conference was entirely misleading, and was intended to mislead the delegates who had come to this country. Our Ambassador had been sent to the Conference at Washington to maintain the policy which he had referred to—namely, the policy of absolute abandonment of British interests in Samoa to the German Government. At that Conference Mr. Secretary Bayard felt himself compelled to withdraw from further proceedings, declaring that the United States Government could not submit to be made use of for the purposes of Germany, or for the purposes of Germany and England combined. Mr. Secretary Bayard had asked Her Majesty's Government to publish the Papers bearing on the subject, but they had refused, presumably because the German Government had asked that they should not be made public. He (Mr. W. M'Arthur) maintained that they had a right to have these Papers. Members of the House of Commons had a right to know what was the action of our Ambassador in America, and what instructions were given to him; and they also had a right to a plain answer whether or not it was true that two years ago Her Majesty's Government entered into a deliberate bargain with the Government of Germany practically to hand Samoa over to the Germans? He did not suggest that there was any specific Treaty made, or that the British Government entered into any binding engagement; but he wanted to know whether there was an understanding arrived at that the German Government should have paramount influence in Samoa? If such an understanding was arrived at, he wished to know the meaning of the Minute presented to the Conference to the effect that nothing was settled concerning Samoa, and that a Conference was to be held at Washington to decide the question, the matter having been settled 19 months previously in favour of the Government of Germany and against the desires of the Australian subjects of Her Majesty. This was a question about which, naturally enough, he felt very keenly as an Australian, and which he could assure the Committee many people in Australia felt very keenly about. He had received a letter the other day from a well-known politician of New South Wales, who had stated that, looking at this question as an Australian politician, he very much feared that if the Home Authorities proved themselves indifferent or apathetic regarding Samoa and Tonga, and, certainly, if they acquiesced in such disgraceful trickery as had been exhibited by the German Fleet under the orders of Prince Bismarck, the loyal feeling entertained by the Australian Colonists would receive a strong and fatal blow. This gentleman went on to point out that, owing to the spirit in which the wishes of the Australian Colonies were regarded at home, a sentiment of alienation between the Colonies and the Old Country was every day becoming more and more discernible. He (Mr. W. M'Arthur) would not go fully into the Samoan question. He would not go into the question of the bombardment of peaceable Samoan towns by the German Fleet, and of the deportation of the Samoan Monarch, with whom we were in treaty at the time, to the Cameroons, where he was detained for two years. He would not go into the question of the insults endured by British traders at the hands of the Germans, but he would press for a reply from the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to what he proposed to do in this matter? The right hon. Gentleman's agents reported to him as his (Mr. W. M'Arthur's) agents reported to him. Independent reports came to him almost every month of threats uttered against British traders by the Germans—threats which went unreported by the agents of Her Majesty's Government. He desired, therefore, to know what the policy of Her Majesty's Government was with regard to German aggression in these seas? He desired to know whether they proposed to allow Germany to take full possession of Samoa? He would rather that the Germans did than that things should continue as at present. They would then have a Government who would be the responsible authority in

Samoa, and whom they could make responsible for the acts of their agents. At the present moment, the German Government had deposed one King and set up another with a German Prime Minister, who was nominally the Minister of that King, but really the subject of Prince Bismarck and under the command of the German Fleet; and Her Majesty's Government placed themselves in this position—that, whenever a complaint was made about German action in Samoa, it was possible for the German Consul to assure them that what was complained of was not the work of the German Government but of the Samoan Government, and that it was to them that appeal must be made for redress. He (Mr. W. M'Arthur) would ask the right hon. Gentleman to answer the question put to him as to the understanding between England and Germany in the first place. Then he should like to ask him whether Her Majesty's Government recognized the newly elected King of Samoa? When he had first raised the question, he was told that we had recognized the King that Germany had set up, because he was *de facto* King. Since then, however, there had been a revolution in Samoa, the puppet King had been bundled out, and the brother of the old King had been elected by the people. Were the Government going to recognize this new King as the *de facto* King of Samoa? He trusted the Committee would get a plain answer to this question. He was not at all anxious to make Party capital out of this matter. He had a great deal too keen an interest in the Australian Colonies and in the British Empire generally to desire to attack any particular Government. He would as soon attack right hon. Gentlemen on that side of the House as right hon. Gentlemen opposite, but he did maintain that the Australian Colonies were entitled to a plain answer to the question he had proposed. They were entitled to know whether it was any longer safe for English people to invest capital in the Pacific; whether English investors would be backed up; whether engagements solemnly entered into were to be maintained; and whether, in future, when British interests came in conflict with German interests in the Pacific, British subjects were to be passed over and the advantage given to Germans?

MR. GOURLEY (Sunderland) said, the Under Secretary of State stated that Her Majesty's Government had only just received an intimation as to the reasons of the American Government for the dismissal of Lord Sackville. He (Mr. Gourley) pointed out that information was conveyed to Lord Salisbury of the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Lord Sackville by Mr. Phelps. Mr. Phelps had an interview with Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Bayard gave as one of the reasons for the summary dismissal of a British Ambassador at Washington that the British Government had neglected to take notice of the representations which had been made to them by the American Government—at any rate, they complained of unnecessary delay, and gave them that as one reason why Lord Sackville had been dismissed. That was what Mr. Secretary Bayard was reported to have stated. After becoming possessed of all the facts, the American Government had given sufficient time before resolving on definite action; but, finding that Great Britain was apparently doing nothing in the matter, they decided, in view of the existing emergency, upon the course which they then took. In the face of that declaration on the part of Mr. Secretary Bayard, he was at a loss to understand how the Government could now say that they had only just received an intimation as to the reasons of the American Government for the dismissal of Lord Sackville. There could be no doubt that Lord Sackville had committed a very grave indiscretion in interfering with the domestic politics of the people to whom he was accredited as Minister at a period of great excitement. He was told that one reason for Lord Sackville's indiscretion was the absence of his Private Secretary, his Lordship not being in the habit of writing many of his own despatches. How on earth he could have made so great an error as to reply to the letter of an obscure correspondent—a man thousands of miles away from Washington—was a matter he (Mr. Gourley) could not for the life of him understand. A similar letter to that replied to by Lord Sackville had been received by Sir Charles Tucker, the Canadian Minister, but that gentleman had had sufficient sagacity to make out that in some way the letter was intended to obtain from him an opinion, to be

used by either one or other of the two contending Parties in the United States. But what he (Mr. Gourley) wished to ask the Government, with regard to the appointment of a new Ambassador to the United States, was—whether they intended to delay the appointment of a Minister until the new President assumed the reins of Office, or whether they intended to appoint a Minister during the currency of Mr. Cleveland's term of Office? He desired to point out that unless a Minister was appointed in the room of Lord Sackville, Mr. Cleveland might increase the difficulty by recalling Mr. Phelps from London. It was quite within his province, in the absence of a new Minister from the British Government at Washington, for the President on the part of the American Government, consulting the dignity of his own country, to say—"Well, if you do not appoint a Minister to represent the Government of your country at Washington we will recall our Minister in London." If an occurrence of that kind should unfortunately take place serious difficulties might arise between the Governments of the two countries. It was, therefore, to his mind, imperative that a British Minister should be appointed at Washington at once. There was another reason why a Minister should be appointed without delay, and that was that the Fishery Treaty, which had been arranged so ably and well by the right hon. Member for West Birmingham (Mr. J. Chamberlain) between the United States and Canada, had been rejected by the American Senate, and it was absolutely necessary that they should have a Minister at the Court of Washington, in order that further difficulties might be prevented from developing themselves in consequence of the rejection of that Treaty. With regard to this Anglo-American Fishery Question, his own opinion was that the Americans had all along been in the right, and that the Canadians had been in the wrong. But since the lapse of the Treaty—since the rejection of the new Treaty by the Senate of the United States—Her Majesty's Government had not placed upon the Table of the House any Correspondence or Papers whatever with regard to that question. He could not understand why Her Majesty's Government had refused to give the House what Correspondence might be in their possession with regard to this fishery dispute. He was told that the fishery dispute had been treated very lightly by the people of this country, and he thought, also, it had been treated very lightly by the people of this country. Yet we should not forget that the Anglo-American fishery disputes in the Northern States of America were a burning question, and the question which, to his mind, had been, in a large measure, the means of defeating President Cleveland at the last Presidential contest. Now, he had said in regard to this question that, in his opinion, the Americans were in the right, and that the Canadians were in the wrong, and he would give a reason for holding this view. The only Treaty in existence now for governing the action of the two countries in regard to fisheries was the Treaty of 1818. He understood that all the complaints which had arisen from time to time with regard to the Anglo-American Fishery Question were mainly in consequence of complaints as to the infringement of the three mile limit. The Canadians had always held that the three mile limit should be drawn in a straight line from cape to cape, and, accordingly, three miles from the shore throughout a bay—no matter whether it were a broad or narrow bay. At one time the Canadian Government held that the Bay of Fundy was a bay from the capes, of which a straight line should be drawn three miles out, so that no American fishing vessel could enter the bay, however broad the bottom of the bay might be. Although the bay might be 200 miles wide at the mouth, 200 miles wide at the bottom, and 200 miles long, if a straight line, drawn from cape to cape, was within the three mile limit, the Canadian Government held that American vessels had no right to fish within that bay. That view was contested by the American Government. Well, in order that the Committee might understand how this question really threatened the friendship of the two countries it would be sufficient for him to call attention to the facts reported in one of the Blue Books as to the rescue of the crew of a Canadian ship by an American vessel, the *Molly Adams*. The master of the *Molly Adams* off Prince Edward's Island fell in with the Canadian steamer which run ashore. The *Molly Adams* rescued the crew, and,

in doing so, had to endanger the lives of her own crew and also her own safety. Under the Treaty of 1818 the Canadian crew could not be landed by the *Molly Adams* at any Canadian port, and, in order to relieve himself of the men, the master of the *Molly Adams* had had to give the shipwrecked crew £12 in order to pay their passage home. Owing to the condition of the bar outside the port in which she lay, the *Molly Adams*, through her delay, occasioned by the rescue of the Canadian seamen, was detained 12 days, and, instead of being able to resume his voyage, the master had to return to an American port. During the return voyage the *Molly Adams* got so short of provisions that the master applied at a Canadian port for the small quantity of half a barrel of flour. This was refused him, notwithstanding that he had been reduced to that condition, owing to an act of humanity, in rescuing Canadian seamen. The Canadians refused him the necessaries for the relief of his men, and he had to sail for America, but before he reached an American port the master and his crew had been without food one or two days. Now, unquestionably this was the most barbarous custom possible under any Treaty, and for giving effect to that custom a very strong feeling had originated against the Canadians. The Canadians, and also the British Government, were condemned for this rigorous interpretation of the Treaty of 1818. What he wanted to impress upon Her Majesty's Government was that they should, without delay, have a Minister sent to Washington, if only for the purpose of dealing with the rejection of this Anglo-American Fishery Treaty. There could be no doubt that unless negotiations were opened for the purpose of bringing this question to a final amicable settlement, some day or other we should be brought to the verge of hostilities with the United States. The American Government, in the course of many seizures which had taken place after the Treaty of Washington, to his mind had shown a considerable amount of forbearance, for the vessels seized by the Canadian Government had not only been engaged in fishing, but vessels engaged in mercantile affairs were seized also. The present *modus vivendi* would be in operation until the end of next year, and he, therefore, trusted that the Government would lose no time in opening negotiations for the settlement of the question. Pending the settlement of the question, he trusted that Her Majesty's Government would give the Canadian Government to understand that they decline being parties to the continuation of those barbarous regulations which now applied to the Anglo-American Fisheries as between Canada and the United States. As in regard to France, with whom we came into contact in fishery matters in this country, we had Treaties and Regulations drawn upon European lines. Why could not the Canadians adopt a similar system? The Treaty which had been arrived at owing to the exertions of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham and his American Colleagues at Washington had been framed on somewhat similar lines to our European Treaties. Regulations of that kind should be adopted, and he trusted the Government would do everything in their power to put as speedily as possible an end to the disputes which arose under the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he only wished to say one word upon this subject. He was in America at the time these transactions were going on, and he was bound to say that in his opinion, either as regarded the Sackville or the Fishery Treaty, that at the present time the least said and done the better. With regard to the Fishery Question, his hon. Friend (Mr. Gourley) had said just now that the question was regarded as one of great importance in the Northern States of America. Well, he denied that it was a burning question. It was only looked upon as a burning question in one county in the State of Maine or Massachusetts, and that was the County of Gloucester. North of Boston, generally speaking, the interest in the Fishery Question in the United States, whether in the North or South, was very languid indeed. No doubt the harshness of the Canadians' regulations on the subject had been remarked in many quarters. His own opinion was, however, that the first negotiations having unfortunately failed, it was better to wait a little for a more favourable opportunity before endeavouring to bring about a settlement. It was better not to be in a hurry. The

fishing community were not in a state of excitement about it. As regarded the Sackville incident, he considered that everything which had been said and done with regard to it was most regrettable. The less they did, or said, or wrote about it the better. At Washington they were rather fond of long-winded despatches. No doubt they had sent them to Her Majesty's Government, but he hoped Her Majesty's Government would not reply in that way, but would say—"We are very sorry that this incident has occurred; had we not better keep cool over it? We are not in a hurry to send a Minister to Washington; we have a *chargé d'affaires* with you who will manage very well for a time, and before long we will send over an Ambassador."

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL (Liverpool, Kirkdale) said, he cordially agreed with the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down that the least said on these subjects the better. For his own part, he wished that nothing had been said in the House to-night with regard to them, because an argument had been adduced which he should just like to show was not true. As to the barbarous restrictions imposed on fishing by the Treaty of 1818, the fact was that Great Britain and Canada had done all they could to put an end to them, and the fault lay entirely with the United States.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

MR. MOLLOY (King's Co., Birr) said, that the policy of saying nothing and doing nothing was one which would not be objected to by hon. Gentlemen opposite. He entirely disagreed with what had fallen from the hon. Gentleman the Member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs (Sir George Campbell) as to the state of public feeling in America on these questions at the present moment. He was not going into that matter at the present moment to any extent, but he was bound to say that, from the sources of information at his command, which were of the best character, he was able to say that very deep interest indeed was taken in these questions. He did not refer to the Sackville incident, which was looked upon rather as a joke than otherwise; but on the subject of these fisheries anyone who would look at the Blue Book and see the disgraceful proceedings which Canada had been guilty of would not be surprised that the Americans felt so deeply on the subject. They found that in one case in which an American fishing vessel had, during a gale, found a Canadian ship in great distress—had taken the crew on board, had carried them to their own port, and had given them money to return to their homes—they were refused by the Canadians the barest necessities of life. The Canadians refused to give them food, and sent them to sea short of provisions. Surely such a state of things as that was not calculated to bring about a satisfactory state of feeling. This fact was stated in the Government Blue Book, and it had never been denied. The question he rose especially to ask was this—"Did the Government intend or not to appoint an Ambassador to Washington before the termination of the present Presidency?" The right hon. Gentleman had stated that the Government had made no declaration on this subject, and that it was not decided when the new Minister would be appointed; but he must press for an answer as to whether they intended or not to appoint a Minister to the United States in the few months which would elapse before the new President was installed? The reason he asked this was because he thought that they might fairly assume that if a Minister was not appointed during the continuance of the present tenure of Office of President Cleveland it might lead to difficulty. He did not think it was any secret that the present President was more friendly to the Government than he was likely to be in the future. It seemed to him that not to appoint the Minister during the present tenure of Office would have the effect of increasing any unfriendly feeling that might exist between the two countries. Lord Salisbury, the other day, had made some remarks which he thought were calculated to increase the ill-feeling between the two countries; and in order to show that we were not piqued at the action—which, under the same circumstances, we should have taken ourselves—he trusted the Government would see their way to answering his question in the affirmative.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, he had hoped that what he had stated an hour or two ago on this subject might have been accepted by the Committee as

sufficient. He had said that it would be impossible to make a declaration on that point, and he had given a reason which at the time seemed sufficient to the Committee generally. The hon. Member for Sunderland (Mr. Gourley) had stated that he could not understaud why the Government had not settled this affair, seeing that the dispute was settled long ago. But the Papers before the House showed that on the day after his passports were sent to Lord Sackville, Mr. Phelps was not able to inform the Prime Minister of the ground on which he had been called upon to resign. It was unfortunate that some hon. Gentlemen thought of their own country as if it was always in the wrong. The hon. Member for Sunderland condemned the conduct of our Canadian fellow-subjects in the Canadian fisheries' dispute. It would be utterly impossible to follow the history of fishery affairs in North America, extending over a period of 50 or 60 years; but he thought it must be satisfactory to the Committee to know that during the last Session there had been no disputes and no seizures on either side, which showed, on the one hand, that the *modus vivendi* was not without effect; and that, in the second place, there was a desire to establish more harmonious relations than were found to be possible in the past. He thought it right to say this much in defence of this country and Canada against the charges brought by the hon. Member for Sunderland. It was not convenient to lay the Papers with reference to the Fisheries Question on the Table of the House; but hon. Members were in possession of the text of the Convention, and were aware of the happy results of the *modus vivendi*. Having said this much, he thought the Committee would approve his not saying any more on that subject. The hon. Member for the St. Austell Division (Mr. W. M'Arthur) had touched on a question of great difficulty in very temperate language. He regretted very much that some people should have suffered most undeserved losses by the troubles in Samoa. Those losses were in some cases undeserved, and he hoped that some compensation and amends might be made to those who had so suffered. The hon. Member had very justly touched upon the question in a broader sense than any question of losses, and he had challenged the action of Her Majesty's Government in relation to the Samoan Conference as compared with the declarations they had made at the Colonial Conference. It was impossible for him to answer the hon. Member's categorical questions. He could not tell him what had passed in the Conference, because that Conference, though suspended, was not closed, and it was not open to any of the Powers concerned to make public statements on the case; neither could he tell the hon. Member what would be the future of Samoa, but he could tell him that nothing which Her Majesty's Government did at Washington in connection with the Conference was inconsistent with the declarations made at the Colonial Conference. There was no secret or improper arrangement between Her Majesty's Government and Germany; their conduct had been straightforward and open to the other Power, and he regretted that no arrangement for the permanent good government of Samoa was arrived at. Her Majesty's Government had always pledged themselves to preserve the neutrality in Samoa between contending parties, and it was earnestly to be wished that there might be such a settlement as would put an end to all further civil wars, which did a great deal of injury to incipient civilization. Her Majesty's Government were fully sensible of the duties which devolved upon them in connection with these regions, especially in consideration of the great interests and just demands of the Australian Colonies. His hon. Friend was aware that some time ago an arrangement had been made with other Governments by which the influence of their respective countries in the Pacific was to a great extent delimited, the object being to place each group of Islands under one European Power, and that that Power should sustain law and order as between the Natives of the Islands and the subjects of civilized countries. That was an object which he thought ought to be kept in view; and he hoped it would not be long before the troubles in Samoa were healed, and, as far as possible, reredress obtained for those who had suffered. A word had fallen from his hon. Friend with respect to the presence of Germany in those seas. No doubt our country had been first in the work of colonization; they had planted themselves upon nearly every place of

the habitable globe, but he did not think they could expect that other nations who had a similar tendency would not also seek to plant Colonies. The German people formed some of the best Colonists in our own Possessions, and he did not think it surprising that the Government of Germany, with people spread all over the world, should have sought to settle them to some extent in Colonies of their own, rather than altogether in those of Great Britain and in the United States. He did not think they ought to view with jealousy the advent of other civilized Powers to Colonies to some extent adjacent to our own, and if we were to do so we should be pursuing a policy of selfishness, which would neither increase our influence nor the safety of our own Possessions. But he quite agreed that we should be mindful of the interests of the subjects of Her Majesty wherever they might be, and that we should always demand justice for them according to the laws of the country in which they lived. He thought he had now shadowed out a policy which might accomplish better results than those achieved in the past; and he hoped that the House would have no ground of complaint of the neglect of British interests in the Pacific.

Mr. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) said, his object had been to point out to the Committee and the right hon. Gentleman that before the Recess they had been told they could not have the Papers with regard to the negotiations before the Commission, because those negotiations were then going on, but that when the negotiations were over the Papers would be laid before Parliament. He believed it was quite unprecedented to enter into negotiations without powers to give the Papers connected with them when the negotiations were finished. He would ask leave to withdraw his Amendment, because he did not think it would be of use to trouble the Committee to go to a Division; but he thought hon. Members had got what they wanted—namely, an opportunity of protesting against the intemperate language of the Prime Minister in regard to America; and they had had a further opportunity of protesting against what was an insult to the present Administration at Washington in not sending an Envoy Extraordinary to that country until the Presidency was changed. That might be a policy of refinement; but he was surprised that it should have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Original Question again proposed.

Mr. W. M'ARTHUR said, he would like the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State to give a plain denial to the statement that there was an understanding between the English and German Governments that their interests should be identical at the Washington Conference and against the interests of America.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON said, he could assure the hon. Gentleman that he held that to be a totally incorrect description of any action taken by Her Majesty's Government. He had stated that what had been done by Her Majesty's Government was consistant, in his opinion, with the statement that had been made to the Colonial Conference, but when the hon. Gentleman asked him to say what had taken place categorically he was unable to answer his question. He protested in the most distinct manner against the colouring with which the hon. Member for Northampton had endeavoured to close the debate by reference to any statement which he made. It was utterly the reverse of the fact to say that in any sense there had been a disposition on the part of the Government to manifest resentment against the Government of the United States. On the contrary, he distinctly stated he was sure that the relations between the two countries were far too deeply seated to be affected by any such events as this.

Mr. W. M'ARTHUR said, the right hon. Gentleman had managed to answer a question which he had never asked. He never said the Government had not fulfilled any pledge given to the Colonial Government. What he wanted to know was whether, when they gave the pledge to the Colonial Government and when the Commissioners went across, they had already pledged themselves that their joint action should be against the American Government?

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he rose to ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could, without detriment to the Public Service, give information with regard, first, to the negotiations about Thibet; and,

secondly, those with reference to the Chinese emigration to Australia. He urged that the Colonial Governments were bound to have some regard to the diplomatic difficulties of the British Government, and should try to deal with the question of Chinese emigration in a conciliatory spirit. With regard to the past he was sorry that the initiatory steps with reference to Thibet had been taken contrary to the views of the Government of India, which views had turned out to be quite right. He hoped, if it was true, as Lord Dufferin had said, that the matter was practically settled, that the Chinese Envoy had approached our frontier, and was about to reside there—he hoped we might meet him in a conciliatory spirit and not in an aggressive one, and consider the difficulties in which the Chinese Government were placed. He also expressed the hope that the Colonies would feel that something was due on their side to the Chinese Government, and that they were bound to have some regard to the diplomatic difficulties of the British Government, and that they would try to meet them in the same conciliatory manner. With regard to New South Wales, he understood that the matter was in the same position as it stood in America in another case, that the things which had been said had been said for electioneering purposes only. He believed that this question might be settled if, as he hoped, the Chinese Government would meet us in a conciliatory spirit, and if Her Majesty's Government did not press the matter too closely.

MR. W. M'ARTHUR said, he rose to point out that the hon. Gentleman, in his view, was entirely wrong in the statement that they wished English diplomacy to be used in order to prevent Chinese emigration to Australia. The great point of objection, as he believed it to be to the Chinese, was on moral grounds.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, he stated about a week ago that negotiations were proceeding between Her Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government in the most friendly spirit, and that he most earnestly hoped that they would lead to a result satisfactory to both Governments. With regard to Thibet, he was glad to say that here, also, the relations with China were friendly, and the Government of China had expressed satisfaction with the friendly bearing of the Government of India. He could assure the hon. Gentleman that the relations of Her Majesty's Government with the Chinese Government were not in the least strained.

Question put and *agreed to.*

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £49,433, be granted to Her Majesty to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expense of the Consular Establishments Abroad, and for other Expenditure chargeable on the Consular Vote."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he had put down Notice of a Motion for reducing the salaries of certain Consuls under this Vote in order to elicit from the Government some information as regarded their policy now being pursued in East Africa. He thought these Vice Consuls and Consuls were the only people they had to look after the great movement taking place in East Africa and the agents of large commercial and territorial companies. In that view he asked to be allowed to move a reduction of the Vote by £100, part of the salary of the Consul at Nyassa, and £200, part of the salary of the Consul at Massowah. In regard to this matter, he believed that lately a speech was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a very important character with regard to our foreign and colonial policy, and the right hon. Gentleman said that it was most desirable that the Government and the people of this country should know their own minds, and that they should follow a definite policy in what they did. He wanted to know whether the Government had a distinct and definite policy with reference to the question of East Africa, and with reference to the part which Her Majesty's Government were going to take with regard to that country, as well as thepart which they might encourage their allies to take. He admitted at once that in the dreadful state of anarchy which prevailed in the greater part of East Africa, and in the lamentable results on the population of internecine war connected with slavery, that there was much to be feared with regard to a large portion of

Africa. The first question was with regard to ourselves;—had we got enough already? He would only say that this was a subject on which he had grave doubt. Another subject on which he had doubt was the expenditure. If they were going to scramble for East Africa, was it desirable or expedient that they should do so by means of Territorial Companies to whom they intrusted great rights? He thought not. He admitted the marvellous success which had attended Companies that had taken part of the gain as in the case of the East India Company, but that Company not only had territorial rights, but it had an avowed monopoly of trade. That was a clear and intelligible policy, but when they attempted at the same time to give to Commercial Companies territorial rights, they did not give them a monopoly of trade. It was totally and absolutely impossible that they could have fair-play under the circumstances between traders, and they must have great complaints, such as those which were already beginning to crop up with regard to these Companies, and he said that to intrust these territorial rights to Commercial Companies in the present day was altogether a mistake. He had noticed a statement made by a very competent man the other day, Consul Cameron, probably one of the most experienced officers in Africa, to the effect that the governing body of men should not trade, and a trading body should not govern; that the two things must be kept entirely separate, otherwise the door was open to tyranny and certain dissatisfaction. There was another view of the matter, against which he most entirely protested, and that was the mixing up of religious bigotry with commerce and trade. He thought they were bound to keep clear of that in Africa, and that was because the East India Company had always kept clear of it that they had, to a great extent, succeeded. He had, therefore, noticed with regret that these companies, whenever they touted for support, had shown a great disposition to gain the interests of people in this country by appealing to their religious bigotry, a policy which he did not think would succeed with many men, although it might with some old women. The attempt, therefore, to raise religious bigotry against the Mahomedans of Africa was entirely to be condemned. In his own neighbourhood he had noticed a speech made by a distinguished man, Sir Francis de Winton, in connection with Africa. He found that that gentleman at present held the position of Assistant Quartermaster General in Her Majesty's Horse Guards, but only a few weeks ago he was introduced into his neighbourhood of Kensington in the character of secretary to a great enterprise set on foot in Africa. He mentioned this because he could hardly believe it possible that this gentleman, with his position of Quartermaster in the Horse Guards, should be in his capacity of secretary to this Company, touting on behalf of the Company. The words were to the effect that finally it remained for the world to expand the gift that had been given to it by its travellers, by hurling back the tide of Mahomedan invasion setting in from the East, and that in the fulness of time the light of truth would shine in and enlighten all the land. This, he (Sir George Campbell) contended, was altogether injurious. This was what came from the representative of a Commercial Company to whom territorial rights had been intrusted. Not only was it inexpedient that these things should be done, but it was also unjust to say these hard words with regard to Mahomedanism. But he had always noticed that rival traders were ready to throw dirt on those who opposed them. He had read an address delivered before the Royal Geographical Society by a German gentleman, who described the state of things in West and Central Africa, and attributed everything bad to the Mahomedans, running them down in every way, and this gentleman he found to be the agent and apostle of a German Company. But it happened that some time before that another lecture had been given by Sir Joseph Adamson, who put a very different aspect on the case as regarded Mahomedanism, and that gentleman said the opinion he had formed was that contact with Europeans in West Africa was attended with almost unlimited evil to the natives, and that where Companies had increased one could only too soon discover the quick and terrible demoralization of the natives by means of the infamous gin trade. And then, speaking of his passage up a river, he said that for 200 miles he saw nothing

to alter this view, and that cannibalism, fetishism, and general drunkenness prevailed; but further on he found the gin trade had largely disappeared, there was a better state of things, and everything indicated that Mahomedanism had taken a great hold upon the native population. He would not pretend to say there might not be exaggeration on both sides of this question; he would not say that the Mahomedans were so perfect as Sir Joseph Adamson had described them to be, or that European gin-sellers were such demons as he said they were, but he held that we must not claim all the virtue for our side and give all the vice to the Mahomedans. Although they were engaged in the Slave Trade, he said that this was not their sole occupation, and that it was only an unfortunate incident connected with their domestic arrangements. But the question was which was the worse evil—gin or slavery? He thought it was difficult to say; they were both very bad. He admitted at once that the evils existing in Africa were very great indeed, although he did not think that domestic slavery was such a terrible thing as people supposed. Still he held that internecine war was an evil of the gravest kind. He was one of those who believed that slavery would never be put an end to by a mere blockade of the sea coast. If the Government decided to occupy the country he was not there to deprecate it, but he strongly protested against sham treaties, obtained for some petty barter from people who had no power to make them being regarded as giving rights to immense tracts of territory. If we were to take part of Africa we should do so honestly, and not under the authority of sham treaties. He doubted very much whether the Sultan of Zanzibar had the right to sell any part of the country or transfer these rights to Europeans. He admitted that the Territorial Companies formed in this country were composed of such eminent men that he was thoroughly led to believe that their intentions were good; one great Company had no doubt money behind it, but it was always uncertain in the case of Companies launched for the sake of commercial profit, how long their finances would last. There was in this country no means of knowing what was going on in Africa, except the articles in *The Times*, which gave a picture of the wars now being carried on and in which our Consuls seemed to have been involved. He hoped, however, that the Government would be able to give the Committee and the country some information as to the war now going on in the heart of Africa; that they would explain their policy with respect to this matter. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had told them that they were not responsible for the Lake Company, and in theory no doubt that was true; but they had seen our Consul, as it appeared, taking part in the Council of War which had led to repeated defeats, and although that Consul had been withdrawn, he would like to be made quite sure that he would not be sent back again, and that the Government had thoroughly repudiated the action of this independent Company. The German Company, in the same way, undertook operations for which the German Government were not responsible, but the moment they got into trouble they appealed to the Government, and it might be that the English Government would have to maintain the English Companies in the country over whose action they had no control. He wanted to know how far the East African Company was to go, and to what extent the Government would be prepared to act if they got into scrapes? He disliked this policy of taking enormous tracts of territory here and there, and his wish was that we should concentrate ourselves in South Africa, and that we should not involve ourselves in great responsibilities in the other parts of the Continent. He regretted the surrender of that part of the country to the south of Zanzibar, because we were not free from the difficulties which prevailed there. That portion of the country, however, had been given over to the Germans, and we must make the best of it, but he would express the hope that active interference would be avoided, and that no attempt would be made, in the interest of the Germans, to suppress a people struggling to be free.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That Item A, Salaries, &c., be reduced by £300, part of the Salaries of the Consul at Nyassa and the Vice Consul on the Mainland at Zanzibar."—(*Sir George Campbell.*)

SIR LEWIS PELLY (Hackney, N.) said, that in everything his old Friend and Colleague had stated about India

he entirely agreed; but he would pardon him if he ventured to submit to the Committee that in everything put forward concerning our interests of East Africa the hon. Member was entirely mistaken. He had watched the East African Slave Trade question from 1862 to the present moment, and he could say that, during the last few months, few days had elapsed in which he had not given many hours to its consideration. In 1862 he ventured to submit to the Government that instead of endeavouring to stop the Slave Trade by force at sea, they would do more good by endeavouring to approach Central Africa. He pointed out that in Mombassa they had one of the finest ports in the world, capable of holding the greater part of our Fleet; in direct communication with Bombay; and where there was an old trade established by the Natives of India, which they perfectly understood. These Natives were in the main on perfectly friendly and profitably commercial relations with the Arabs and Natives of the East African coast, and would constitute the best medium for mercantile development in the interior. The hon. Member had spoken of the Arabs as men with fanatical ideas. True, the Arabs were not Christians, but very many of them were God-fearing men. What the Arabs had been, history told us. Horsed or cameled on a religious idea, the ancestors of these Arabs had started from the arid regions of Mecca and Medina, and had within a century extended their conquests from the Ganges to the Atlantic, had then dominated Spain, and, if it had not been for the battle of Toulouse, they might have been in France. The hon. Gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the Imperial British East African Company would not prosper. He (Sir Lewis Pelly) happened to know something about that Company. Some 20 or 30 English gentlemen had put down £250,000 as a nucleus, and said, "Let us try what we can do by introducing a higher civilization through Eastern Africa into Central Africa." He did not think there was one of those gentlemen who had been actuated by considerations of money profit; although there would probably be an essential increase of trade consequent on the advantages of civilized government and civilized modes of transit. The trade, even then, might be infinitesimally small per square mile; but the whole area to be drained is so vast that investors in the East African Company might probably benefit largely. Meantime the founders of the Company would have to create and pay an administration, to lay out roads, and provide for all other outlays involved in civilizing a barbaric region. Hence for some time to come their outlay would likely be greater than would be their income derivable from Customs, &c. But he and his friends had with some force stated frankly and respectfully, "We do not think that the Slave Trade can be destroyed by force of arms at sea." The answer very naturally and properly was, "What alternative do you propose; have you anything to say, or do you wish to sit down with your arms crossed and let the Slave Trade go on?" That, he thought, was a very fair question. So the East African Company proposed to try and supplant slavery by civilizing Central Africa towards and round the Lake Victoria Nyanza. What had been the operation of the Company? The Sultan of Zanzibar had made a concession there. His hon. Friend (Sir George Campbell) said that the Sultan had no authority on the coast.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I did not say that, but I said he had a very limited authority.

SIR LEWIS PELLY said, that the Sultan of Zanzibar, within certain latitudes, had authority along the coast-line. He granted that the Sultan's authority did not go very far inland. Her Majesty's Government, who had given a charter to the Company, had acknowledged that fact, and, in concert with other Powers, had determined that the authority of the Sultan should be held to extend to a distance of 10 miles inland. It was not correct to say that the Company had usurped the Sultan's rights and thrown him over. They had done nothing of the kind. Their orders were to hoist the Sultan's flag over the Company's flag, and administer the whole territory within the 10 mile limit in his name. Piercing inland to Lake Victoria Nyanza, the Company were allowed to make their own arrangements. The hon. Member was quite right in saying that the Germans had had difficulties, but he (Sir Lewis Pelly) was glad to inform the

Committee that the Company had had none. There was a little more experience—not more ability, but more experience—in the English Company, and they went to work upon terms which hitherto had absolutely succeeded. The port of Mombassa was being improved, and the Indians were prosecuting their trade round the Persian Gulf, Arabia, to Pemba, Zanzibar, and Bombay. Only this morning the Company had received 16 letters from their very able agent, Mr. Mackenzie, who said that the port had been improved, that a pier had been in part erected, that a road 100 miles in length had been commenced along the sea coast; seven stations—one a principal station—were being established; that the Natives were entirely friendly, and that the principal Chief had come in with 1,000 men and had had a little breakfast with the Company's agent, and there had been no collision whatever. There had been at one time risk of difficulty with the missionaries and escaped slaves, who, to the numbers of 1,100, had, during past years, fled to the precincts of certain missionary stations. The Company felt that they had no right arbitrarily to interfere with the status of slavery in that territory; their charter did not admit of this, although it did authorize them to discourage, and, so far as may be practicable and consistent with existing Treaties between non-African Powers and Zanzibar, to abolish, by degrees, the Slave Trade and domestic servitude within their territories. They might attempt to stop the Slave Trade at sea by force, but they could not interfere with the homes of the Natives, and, therefore, an arrangement was made so that there might be no difficulty with respect to the Missionaries and the escaped slaves. A sum of money, amounting, he believed, to a few thousand pounds, was put down. With this the slaves purchased their freedom from their masters, and they were now free, and going wherever they liked. What was called Lake Victoria Nyanza was really an inland sea, being some 120 miles long by 80 wide. The Company intended to put steamers on that inland sea, and thus create an interior commercial circle, from the circumference of which they could develop trade in all directions through the centre of Africa. They would thus soon get in peaceful communication with that much dreaded Uganda Land. The Company's determination was to attract and conciliate, and to trust to commerce and the civilizing influence of improved transit. They hoped eventually to introduce a train. They had sent out a short rail, and they hoped to get up to the Lake by the ordinary transit of civilized nations. If they failed they would have at least done their best. They never had applied for assistance to Her Majesty's Government, though Her Majesty's Foreign Office had afforded them every encouragement it was possible for them to give. The Company were most grateful to the Foreign Office, but he was in the recollection of the Under Secretary when he said that the Company had never troubled him or come to him, and said—"We have annoyances from the Natives, and we would like you to come to our assistance." All they wanted was to be left alone. They were spreading civilization on every hand, and attracting steam vessels to the coast, and they would soon open out trade with the interior. Let him give the Committee an instance of the way trade went on. Their Company started a small steamer of 300 tons to trade between Zanzibar and Mombassa. Their agent reported to-day that the steamer could not carry its cargo, and he had applied for two other steamers which he said would be filled constantly. These were reassuring facts. He was sorry he had detained the Committee so long, but he thought that they would find in what he had said some grains of useful truth.

MR. BUCHANAN (Edinburgh, W.) said, a great part of the enterprise, both missionary and commercial, in South-East Africa had been due to Scottish initiative, and those interested and best qualified to judge regarded the present policy of the Government with considerable anxiety. He would look at the blockade in its relation to British interests and in its relation to the Slave Trade. First of all, with regard to the Slave Trade. The bulk of the slaves exported from the Zanzibar coast went to the Comoro Islands, Madagascar, or the Island of Pemba. We could not search vessels on the Comoro and Madagascar coasts for they were under French Protectorate. But it was a remarkable fact that while, in conjunction with Germany,

we were blockading the Zanzibar coast for the suppression of the Slave Trade, the one part of the coast that was exempted, the Island of Pemba, was the place where 19 out of every 20 slave dhows landed their slaves. That was practical evidence that the suppression of the Slave Trade was only a secondary object with those who initiated the blockade. Now, as regards British interests. These interests were twofold. There were many British Indian merchants in all the towns of that coast, and there were missionary and commercial settlements scattered over various parts of the country, from Lake Nyassa northward to near Nyanza. In 1885 we virtually surrendered to the Germans the paramount power which up to that time we had exercised at Zanzibar. We might regret it, and did regret it, but it was done. Still there was no reason why we should neglect the interests of our subjects on that coast, and there was a very prevalent idea on the coast that since 1885 we had been very remiss in discharging that duty towards both British and British Indian traders and missionaries. We had heard, a year ago, of the wanton bombardment by the Portuguese of Tunghi and Minengani, and the destruction of life and property of British Indians there. Redress was claimed and clearly due, and he (Mr. Buchanan) had questioned the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary on the subject, but no redress was ever given. No wonder that the British Indian merchants in their memorial to the Consul at Zanzibar had said—

"We are grieved to find that British interests in these parts do not receive the same attention from the Government as they have hitherto received, and that the influence and prestige acquired through the importance of the trade carried on by the thousands of the Indian subjects of Her Majesty settled in Zanzibar is allowed to be lessened by the greater political activity of other nations."

Similarly we had heard of the destruction of British Indian property at Bagamoyo the other day, and no redress given. Then with regard to the interests of the missions near Nyassa and elsewhere, he thought the Government had been a little wanting in consideration for them in precipitately joining in this blockade. Surely they might have been forewarned or their representatives consulted as to what it was proposed to be done. No such warning was given, and no intimation such as would lead them to believe that their interests were receiving prime consideration at the hands of Her Majesty's Government. They were exposed thereby to great and quite unnecessary risk and anxiety. Then there were other important consequences which might ensue from this blockade which rendered it even more fraught with risk than the operations at Suakin. They could not be blind to the great dangers which might result from differences or misunderstandings arising with Germany on the working of the blockade, and there was the much greater danger of misunderstanding arising between us and the French Government in connection with interference with ships flying the French Flag. That was a point on which they had never got any definite information. Lord Salisbury's final despatch to the French Government in the recent Correspondence was, according to the Under Secretary, still unanswered. The Admiralty instructions to Commanders on the coast and the Treaty of 1859 were at variance. So that there was every possibility of misunderstanding. And it would be doubly unfortunate if, through any action of the Germans, we were involved in difficulties with our nearest neighbours, with whom it was our interest and desire to remain at peace. He (Mr. Buchanan) would conclude by asking for any information the Foreign Office had of the position of affairs at Lake Nyassa, and, summing up, would say that it was unfortunately the belief of those best qualified to judge—in which he shared—that Her Majesty's Government in their recent policy on the Zanzibar coast had not primarily looked to the real and substantial interests of British subjects there; and further, in joining with Germany in this blockade, had, without adequate reason, introduced the possibility of new and very grave dangers.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON said, he trusted that the discussion would now be brought to a close. He reminded hon. Members that on two occasions on Votes on Account they had discussed every one of the questions raised to-night. The hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) had to-night, for the second or third time this year, raised the question of the presence of Commercial

Companies in Africa. The Committee would, he was sure, excuse him if he did not follow the hon. Gentleman once more into the reasons for his observations. He answered the hon. Gentlemen very fully on a former occasion, and he could not help thinking that if he answered him again to-night he would not convert him. He could, however, confirm what the hon. and gallant Member for Hackney (Sir Lewis Pelly) had said as to the honourable character of the enterprise in which the East African Company was engaged. It was true that the Company had not asked for any assistance from Her Majesty's Government. The manner in which the Company had commenced operations certainly augured most hopefully for the future, and the Committee had every reason to believe that happy results would be obtained. He did not think he needed to defend Her Majesty's Government against the charge of prejudice against Mahomedanism, considering that possibly Her Majesty ruled over more Mahomedans than any other Sovereign in the world. The hon. Member (Sir George Campbell) had asked him some practical questions which he would be happy to answer. The hon. Gentleman proposed a reduction of the Consular Establishments on the East Coast of Africa. He (Sir James Fergusson) assured the Committee that those establishments were hardly adequate for the duties which had to be performed. Formerly there were four Vice Consuls stationed at various points on the coast; now there were only two, both of whom were at Zanzibar. There was a Vice Admiralty Court and a Consular Court at Zanzibar, and so much overworked was the Consulate that at present assistance had to be provided. Anyone who had the least idea of the amount of work which the Consuls had to do would see that any reduction of the number was absolutely out of the question. The hon. Gentleman (Sir George Campbell) spoke in praise of the enterprising character of the Indian traders who had settled on the East Coast of Africa, and deprecated any alliance which would prejudice their position. He was sure the Germans had no desire to disturb those traders. They had resorted to Indians and Parsees to perform functions under the Company at places where those people had settled themselves, and they were most anxious to encourage the Indian traders to return to their places of business as soon as the first outbreak at their port had been suppressed. The hon. Member for Edinburgh (Mr. Buchanan) had advocated the blockade of Zanzibar and Pemba. It did not extend to those islands in the first place, because of their distance from the coast; and, secondly, because the blockade was against the importation of arms and the exportation of slaves, neither of which was practised there. There was no doubt that the great employment of slaves in the Island of Pemba was a great attraction to the Slave Trade; but hon. Members would see that, in the present circumstances of the Sultan of Zanzibar, it was not desirable to press for too much at once. But to-day the Government had received a telegram saying that there was a spontaneous movement amongst the more respectable Arabs to put down altogether slavery in Pemba and Zanzibar. It was expected that, as soon as the Sultan returned from the country, where he had been sick, a memorial would be presented to him, praying for measures to that effect. It was much better the movement should be spontaneous on the part of the respectable Arabs than that it should be enforced by us. The hon. Member also referred to the bombardment of Minengani in Tunghi Bay, and asked if we could not claim compensation for Her Majesty's Indian subjects who were injured by that bombardment. He (Sir James Fergusson) could not but say that that bombardment was, from the Government's point of view, unnecessary, and that it was carried on with unnecessary violence; but, on the other hand, he was afraid they were not in a legal position to demand compensation. He believed the formalities of war were observed. A certain notice was given to the poor people there to retire in view of the intended bombardment. He was afraid that, technically, Her Majesty's Government had no claim on the Portuguese Government. The hon. Member also referred to the condition of Lake Nyassa. He (Sir James Fergusson) believed there had been a cessation of hostilities there. Her Majesty's Consul did not take any active part in any attacks; all he did was to give refuge to the refugees in the Consulate. He was right in doing that,

but he did not take part in the military expedition, and he would have been wrong in doing so. Finally, he (Sir James Fergusson) trusted that the danger of mistake in the blockade would be avoided. Her Majesty's Government and the German Government had given most precise instructions, which were calculated, he thought, to avoid all mistakes. All that the Government could do to avoid any such unfortunate occurrence as the violation of the Flag of any friendly Power had been done, and he had no reason to anticipate that there would be any failure in that respect.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT (Sussex, N.W.) said, that the hon. Baronet had spoken about British Indians and the Portuguese Government, but it must be remembered that there were many British Indians whose property had been entirely destroyed in the German Settlement. This was a matter upon which many people in this country felt very strongly; they thought that some compensation ought to be given to those poor unfortunate people. Had we been in the position of the German Government, and had done what the German Government and the German East African Company had done, the German Government would immediately have demanded compensation from us, and our Government would have at once agreed to give it. He desired to know what steps we, as a great and independent nation, a nation who at one time had entire control of the whole of the Zanzibar coast, were taking to secure that some compensation should be made to the people who had been placed in the unfortunate position he had described?

MR. COCHRANE-BAILLIE (St. Pancras, N.) said, that as to the legality of the claims of British Indian subjects whose property had been destroyed in the bombardment of Minengani and Tunghi, anyone who read the Blue Book issued this year would conclude that there could not be a more wanton, unprovoked, and uncalled for act of aggression on fellow-subjects who looked to us for protection; also the demand made from the Sultan of Zanzibar amounted to as clear a robbery of territory as ever occurred in that part of Africa. He thought the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs might see that the Portuguese realized that the whole of their action was perfectly uncalled for; and wished to ask whether the Portuguese Government had yet paid any part of the indemnity money, also whether any settlement had been arrived at as to whom the territory between Minengani and Rovuma Rivers was to belong to?

MR. BUCHANAN asked for information concerning the suggested limitation of the Portuguese blockade.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) asked, to whom the Consul at Nyassa was accredited? Was he accredited to the Portuguese Government? If such was the case, and seeing that the Consul's power as a Judge was limited, perhaps Her Majesty's Government would consider the desirability of sending him a small launch or gunboat for the purpose of preventing slaves being shipped on the lake and sent down the river to the coast.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, he had to say, in reply to his hon. and gallant Friend the Member for North-West Sussex (Sir Walter B. Barttelot), that it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government to say, at the present time, what view they took of the responsibility of anyone in respect to the destruction of the property of British Indians at Bagamoyo and other places. The Government were really not in full possession of the circumstances. Of course the destruction of these poor people's property was a matter which must be considered, but Her Majesty's Government were not at present in a position to say what ought to be done. The hon. Member for St. Pancras (Mr. Cochrane-Baillie) must remember that the Portuguese had always claimed the territory of which they had now taken possession. He (Sir James Fergusson) was not, of course, here to defend the manner in which Portugal took possession of the territory. The hon. Member for Edinburgh (Mr. Buchanan) asked what was the limit of the Portuguese blockade. He believed the limit was the River Rovuma, but he answered a Question on the subject a few days ago. The Consul at Nyassa was appointed in order to maintain some sort of order amongst the Europeans. The Consul held a Consular Court, but he (Sir James Fergusson) was afraid it would be contrary to prudence to give

that official any sort of military or naval force.

DR. CLARK said, that if the Government wanted to stop the Slave Trade at its root, they would give the Consul at Nyassa a gunboat with which he could prevent slaves being carried to the coast. He trusted the Government would re-consider the matter.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he freely acknowledged the fair spirit in which the hon. Member for Hackney (Sir Lewis Pelly) had put the case of the East African Company. He admitted that the Company was now in excellent hands, but at the same time it was impossible to say into what hands a Joint Stock Company might drift. While the Company had the best intentions and was in the best hands, it was only, however, at the beginning of its enterprises and, perhaps, at the beginning of its troubles.

SIR JOHN PULESTON (Devonport) said, he was sure the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy would withdraw the remarks he made in reference to Sir Francis de Winton.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL : No, Sir.

SIR JOHN PULESTON said, the hon. Gentleman told them that Sir Francis de Winton went round touting for subscriptions for the Company. So far from the Company touting for money, more money than was wanted was offered by private individuals in all parts of the country—the leading spirit of the Company (Mr. W. Mackinnon) being universally known as a philanthropic gentleman, who devoted his time and resources to the best interests of civilization and to widen and increase our commerce. He (Sir John Puleston) was convinced that everyone in the country would be grateful to Sir Francis de Winton for the great interest he had taken in sending our civilization to Africa, and for the assistance he had rendered to the development of British trade there.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he would at once withdraw the suggestion that Sir Francis de Winton touted for money, but he must repeat the suggestion that that gentleman had been touting for religious bigotry.

SIR JOHN PULESTON said, that religion had nothing whatever to do in the matter, and that dogmas of religious faith had no place at all in the objects or management of the Company.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL asked leave to withdraw his Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question again proposed.

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) said, he did not think that many Members on the Opposition side of the House objected on principle to the Anglo-German agreement ; indeed, Her Majesty's Government could not well have refused to accede to the appeal made to them by the German Government to carry out the traditional policy of this country. What, however, he and his hon. Friends desired to press on the Government was that they should take care that the whole of our operations were confined to naval operations, and that no land operations of any sort or kind were undertaken. He also hoped the Government would make it perfectly clear between themselves, the German Government, and the French, that on the question of the French Flag a satisfactory solution must be arrived at. He was pleased to hear the right hon. baronet (Sir James Fergusson) say just now that in his belief the agreement would lead to a satisfactory result.

MR. PICTON (Leicester) said, he would have been very happy indeed to have responded to the appeal made by the Under Secretary of State, but he could not allow the Vote to pass without saying a few words. He really considered it his duty to call attention to the state of affairs at the mouth of the Niger. He did not think the Government could have been properly informed by their representatives out there as to what had taken place and what was taking place there at the present time. Everyone knew that the Oil River districts represented, perhaps, the most important entrance and exit for the commerce of North-West Africa. For some time past there had been a growing trade, and there was an almost illimitable scope for additional trade. There were vast populations of traders in those districts. The Government, in dealing with those districts, were somewhat severe in their treatment of the adherents of King Ja Ja who established

themselves there. He would not go into that long story, but only make one allusion to it. In the numerous treaties which had been made with the Kings and Chiefs of the various districts, there was always included an article providing that subjects and citizens of all countries might freely carry on trade in every part of those territories. In 1886 an African Company, under the name of the Royal Niger Company, obtained a Charter. He did not know by what right the Government of this country gave a Charter to a Company of Englishmen to deal exclusively in a territory over which, so far as he was aware, the Crown had not yet any right whatever. It was no part of the Dominion of Her Majesty; but the Company, however, were granted a Charter. In the Charter there were inserted various provisions intended to protect the Natives against exactions, and also to protect the traders of this country and of other countries as well. The Company were to be allowed to impose duties, but limits were set upon the duties they might impose, not only as to the amount charged, but also with regard to the objects for which the duties were to be charged. The Company were not to charge more than was necessary for the purpose of regulation, and the duties were never to rise to a sum which would inderdict trade. But the Company had levied duties to a degree that was absolutely prohibitory of commerce. During the first half of the present year the value of the produce exported had fallen to £41,440—the amount during the whole of 1887 having been £194,000. Then there were new licences charged to the traders who formerly had been permitted to do their trading free from any impost. Nothing had been said as to the amount raised by these fresh licences, but it must have been a considerable sum. Probably not more than £20,000 ought to be necessary, per annum, to carry on the proper regulation of a district of this kind, and he should like to know what was done with the surplus after that amount was paid? The amount of produce imported in 1886 was 10,900 tons, of the value of £232,000. When the new duties came into full operation in 1887 the amount of the produce fell to 8,630 tons, of the value of £194,000. He had no reason to doubt these figures, for they were given by men who thoroughly knew the trade, inasmuch as they were themselves engaged in it. Well, these figures showed a most lamentable destruction of commerce through the operation of this monopoly. Not only was that the case but much hardship had been suffered by individuals—native traders as well as English traders. He had waiting upon him recently five young men, the sons of native traders, who had been educated in this country for some six or eight years, and were thoroughly capable of expressing themselves with fluency and correctness in English—in fact, they were thoroughly educated as English gentlemen. They told him that their fathers—and he could mention the names of some of them, if necessary—had been engaged for some 25 years past trading at the mouth of the Niger and had various small steamers engaged in the traffic. They said they had been compelled to abandon the trade altogether, and sell off the steamers because of the unreasonable limitations imposed upon them by the Royal Niger Company. They were not allowed to carry on their trade except on payment of fees arbitrarily fixed by the agents of the Company, and were not allowed to bring their goods down the river except at times convenient to the Company. He had in his possession an extract from a letter of a trader who declared that he had been prevented from bringing certain goods down to the mouths of the river for a certain period, and had lost the entire value of his cargo because the Royal Niger Company insisted upon disposing of their goods first, and in the town of Lagos they brought the values down to such a low level that it was impossible for this trader to recover what he had expended. These things were great hardships which ought to be considered by the Government. Nor were the Natives the only persons who suffered. There were traders from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, all of whom complained that they had been excluded from traffic which had been the means of livelihood to them. He knew it was said that such Companies as the Niger Company would be the means of preventing the importation of spirits and alcoholic liquors which were so destructive to the Native tribes, but he found that amongst the imports levied there was a certain charge for spirits. Hon. Mem-

bers must bear in mind that though the Niger Company themselves paid a heavy duty upon the spirits they imported, yet the fact of their paying duty was only like their taking money out of one pocket in order to put it into another. They it was who levied the imposts, and they it was who appropriated the taxes, so that, whilst they had ample means of importing spirits they reaped considerable profit from the sale, notwithstanding that the duty imposed might appear to be a very high one. They had the evidence of a gentleman who was thoroughly acquainted with this subject, and who had written a pamphlet upon it, that the traffic was now going on to a considerably larger extent than he had ever known. Now he (Mr. Picton) was led to believe, and it had not been denied by the right hon. Gentleman who represented Foreign Affairs in that House, that there was an intention on the part of the Government to extend the monopoly exercised by this Company below the main stream of the Niger into and over the whole of the Oil Rivers District. Well, if the Government did this they would simply be taking out of the free commerce of the world one of the most valuable entrances to the trade of North-Western Africa, and would be handing it over for the benefit of certain private monopolists who somehow had got the ear of the Government and had gained their favour. He did not think this was a fair way of dealing with our own traders or with native traders who were depending so very largely upon us for protection. He earnestly begged the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State to induce the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was more directly responsible, to re-consider this matter, and on no account to extend the Charter of the Royal Niger Company to the whole of the Oil Rivers District. There were other modes of dealing with this district, one of which had already been suggested to the Committee. It was not for him to say what mode was the best, but he was persuaded that the worst method of dealing with it was to hand it over to these monopolists. As a protest against the condition of things on the Niger, he begged to move that the salary of the Consul at Old Calabar be reduced by the sum of £100.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Item A, Salaries, &c., be reduced by £100, part of the Salary of the Consul at Old Calabar."—(*Mr. Picton.*)

MR. LEGH (Lancashire, S.W., Newton) said, that before the Vote was taken he should like to ask for some information as to whether, in the case of further vacancies amongst the general interpreters——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, he was glad that the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Picton), in moving the reduction of the salary of the Consul of Old Calabar, had not based his Motion on the ground of any objection to the Consul himself, because he thought that Her Majesty's Government was very well served there. But, as regarded the Royal Niger Company and its Charter, the Committee would remember that that Charter was granted after very deliberate consideration, and that the late Government, as well as the present Government, fully weighed the scheme before it was carried out. The hon. Gentleman asked whether they had any right to give a Charter to a Company to make laws that impose restrictions in that part of the world. Well, Great Britain had undertaken, under the Treaty of Berlin, to do that, and they were bound to other nations to open up and defend the trade on the Niger, and to provide good government for it. He need not go into the grounds of the resolution they had arrived at to grant a Royal Charter to a trading Company with administrative powers. He would state, however, that it was not correct to say that the Company had any monopoly of trade in this country. On the contrary, the fact was that the Company was not allowed to introduce a clause giving monopoly in any one of nearly 300 treaties they had effected with native chiefs, and under which they exercised jurisdiction in those parts. In order to carry out the ordinary processes of government it was necessary, of course, that the Niger Company should be possessed of a certain revenue, and this revenue they collected, for the most part, by trading licences at the various stations on the river. He did not think it could be called proper cause for complaint that these licence fees were levied, and that goods were

obliged to pass through certain specified custom houses, because every settled Government would require that goods should, under certain regulations, pass in that way. Every Government in the world adopted that system. The hon. Member must be aware that there were many small ports in the United Kingdom where goods could not be landed without extra charges, because there were no Custom Houses at those ports. But the hon. Member had referred to complaints individually made with regard to the tariff, and wanted to know what became of all the surplus revenue collected. Well, undoubtedly, the revenue was applied to the purpose of administration, and the surplus was divided in the shape of dividends between the members of the Company. The Company had not, however, paid as yet more than 5 per cent on their very large outlay, whilst, for the first few years of their operations, they had received nothing at all. The rate charged upon palm kernels was objected to, but he had stated, some time ago, upon the responsibility of the Company, that this rate did not exceed 20 per cent of the value. This was one of those things to which the attention of the Government had been called. As to the duty upon spirits, that was levied with the view of checking the importation of spirits. Some time ago, in answer to a Question put in this House, he stated that the effect of the duty levied upon spirits had been to reduce the amount imported into the Niger Company's territory by nearly three-fourths, and that was just one of the causes of the complaint made against the Company by the traders of Lagos and elsewhere—namely, that the Company was destroying the importation of spirits. There was no difficulty in the way of any outside trader who chose trading on the Niger and selling spirits there, but, if they did so, they must, of course, pay the licence fee. No licence fee was charged inside, but traders from outside must pay that fee. With regard to the proposed extension of the Niger Company's Charter it was evidently necessary, especially in view of the discussion which had taken place in regard to King Ja Ja, that some better form of Government should be provided for the Oil Rivers than the rough and ready Consular jurisdiction which had been maintained hitherto. It had been an anxious question what that jurisdiction should be. There was at first great opposition from the principal traders accustomed to deal on these Oil Rivers, but he knew, from the Report presented to the Secretary of State, that they were now willing that—[An hon. MEMBER: Native traders?] No, Liverpool traders were now willing to accede to the proposed extension of the Niger Company's jurisdiction. No such extension would, however, be given by the Government without an increase of Imperial control. The extensive powers given to this Company required and received control on the part of Her Majesty's Government. But, as he had said, nothing would be done until the report of a special inquiry which the Secretary of State was about to make was obtained. He could name the Commissioner who was to be employed in this service, and he was a most distinguished man—namely, Major Macdonald. This gentleman was about to proceed to the Niger for the purpose of inquiring into all the complaints made, and to report generally on the situation, and he (Sir James Fergusson) was able to say that, until his Report was received, there would be no final settlement of this question.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) said, he thought the policy of granting these Charters was a very doubtful one. These Commercial Companies naturally wished to make as much money as they could, and to pay as high a dividend as possible for, as the right hon. Gentleman very truly said, their very considerable capital. The right hon. Gentleman said that no monopoly was granted to this Company. It was true that there was no monopoly in one sense, but practically, as the Company levied the duties and appropriated them when levied, in the nature of things they possessed a very perfect monopoly.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON pointed out that three-fourths of the duties were paid by the Company itself.

MR. LABOUCHERE: Yes; that was his point. The duties were paid by the Company to the Company, so that, in reality, the Company paid no duty, whereas, the outsider, entering into competition with them, did not get a return in the way of dividend or anything of that sort, and paid the whole duty. The Company, therefore, had an enormous

advantage over the individual trader; and, as a matter of fact, wherever these Charters existed, they no doubt extinguished the individual trader. He did not wish to go into the subject of these Charters, provided they could have some sort of understanding from the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary, that not only would there be an inquiry into this matter, but that an extension of the Charters over these large territories would not be granted until the estimate for the Consular service was presented next year. That was a very fair offer. They had been referred to next year very frequently, and, if there was to be an investigation into these matters, it could not signify much whether the Charter was granted in May or April. If this suggestion were acceded to, and the Charter were postponed until a discussion had been taken in the House, he thought his hon. Friend would have no hesitation in withdrawing his Motion for the reduction of the Vote. With regard to the assent of British traders to the proposal to extend the Charter of the Niger Company, no doubt the right hon. Gentleman was right in his reference to the Liverpool traders, but it was not a fact that the proposed extension had the assent of the London traders. He was informed that there was a large number of small traders whose interests in this matter were not looked after.

MR. W. F. LAWRENCE (Liverpool, Abercromby) desired to indorse what was said with regard to small traders. He had heard a great deal about various kinds of grievances, and more particularly the hardships involved in requiring small traders to pay a licence duty of £50 before they could open a pack on the river. He thought, therefore, that a new Charter should not be granted until this matter was more fully inquired into. He was glad that a Commissioner was to be sent out to investigate these matters.

SIR ROBERT FOWLER (London) asked whether the Chairman of the Royal Niger Company was not a gentleman who was formerly a very honoured Member of this House, and respected by by all who knew him—namely, the present Lord Aberdare.

MR. LABOUCHERE: What has that to do with it? We don't care for Lord Aberdare.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON wished to point out that if the Oil Rivers were brought under the Niger Company, none of the Natives in that region would pay any licence fee to the Niger Company at all. Many complaints had been made of the operations of this Company in the early stages of its history, but he could truly say he believed they had endeavoured to perform their most difficult duties in the best manner possible. They had endeavoured to administer the best justice, and to secure as their judicial officers the best men available.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, the right hon. Gentleman had not promised that these Oil Rivers would not be handed over to the Royal Niger Company until Parliament had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject. It would not be pretended that the Royal Niger Company was a purely philanthropic body. It was a Company which sought to make dividends, as he understood it, and in the prospectus they had put forward they declared that they had bought up all the interests of rival traders. They had, in fact, established a "ring" on the Niger, and it was clear that they now desired to establish another ring, in addition to that, on the Oil Rivers. He trusted that after consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary would be able to give them the assurances they asked for. If they waited until this Vote could be taken next year there would be an opportunity of securing information which was now lacking. At the present moment they had not time to discuss the question fully, nor would the House of Commons tolerate fuller discussion.

MR. MOLLOY (King's Co., Birr) asked, whether they were to understand that the right hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary declined to give them the guarantee asked for in regard to the extension of the monopoly of the Niger Company. He thought there was a misunderstanding as to what the right hon. Gentleman had said, because if someone was to be sent out to make an inquiry into the whole subject, surely no further grant could be made before the end of next Session.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, the Under Se-

cretary could not give an answer upon this point without consulting with the Foreign Secretary. It would be impossible, on the spur of the moment, to give the guarantee asked for, the full effect and scope of which he might not be aware of. The subject would certainly be brought to the attention of the Foreign Secretary.

MR. PICTON said, the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself had great weight in Her Majesty's counsels, and could he not undertake to use his influence in securing a delay in the granting of a further charter until the House had had an opportunity of discussing the matter?

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, he had intended, on this Vote, to move a reduction of the salary of this Consul, in order to bring before the Committee the question of the ill-treatment of King Ja Ja. He only rose now to say that under the pressure of Public Business hon. Members were driven into a corner, and compelled to neglect their duties in the conduct of Public Business. He did not think it would be fair, either to the Consul whose salary he should propose to reduce, or to the Sovereign whose deposition he had to complain of, to enter into the subject at any length on this occasion. He therefore proposed to adopt what he thought would be the more satisfactory course of deferring what he had to say on the matter until next Session. He had greater pleasure in foregoing his right and duty, not on the pretext of the right hon. Gentleman who asked them the other day not to deal with these Estimates now, because they would so soon have an opportunity next Session of dealing with them; but because it would be better, for the statement of his subject, that he should delay it, and more especially as he understood that there was to be an important discussion on Queensland to-night. He would give Notice, however, that he would be prepared to enter as fully as possible into the question of King Ja Ja early next Session.

MR. PICTON said, he had very respectfully asked a question of the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the right hon. Gentleman had not deigned to give an answer in regard to his using his influence to have the matter of the extension of the Niger Company's Charter postponed. The Natives at Lagos had been in the habit of deriving a large revenue from the Oil Rivers, which they did not obtain now. He should be obliged to go to a Division upon this subject.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he did not feel so thoroughly acquainted with the subject as to justify him in giving the guarantee the hon. Gentleman desired. He promised, however, that the matter should be brought to the attention of the Foreign Secretary. The noble Lord would, no doubt, give it very careful consideration.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Gentleman withdraw the Amendment?

MR. PICTON: I feel that I must press it.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 50; Noes 143: Majority 93.—(Div. List, No. 354.)

Original Question again proposed.

DR. CLARK said, there were a number of very absurd items under this Vote, about which he should like to have some explanation, such, for instance, as that for the harbour-master at Constantinople.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, he was afraid he could not give an answer on that point.

DR. CLARK said, that £1,500 was paid to medical men in different capacities; a sum was paid to the harbour-master at Constantinople, which ought to be defrayed by the Turkish Government, and there was another payment made to a hospital——

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: If the hon. Gentleman refers to the hospital, I can give him an answer.

DR. CLARK: I want to know more particularly about the harbour-master.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I will give the hon. Gentleman an answer on that matter on Report.

DR. CLARK said, there was an item for distressed seamen, and he wished on that point—though the President of the Board of Trade was not present—to impress upon the Government the desirability of considering the subject of the silver currency in this connection. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would put pressure upon the President of

the Board of Trade to prevent seamen discharged abroad being paid in depreciated silver instead of gold.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

(3.) £7,620 (including a Supplementary sum of £5,500), to complete the sum for Slave Trade Services.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he had put down an Amendment to this Vote, but, considering how large the subject was and how impossible it was to deal with it at this time of night, he did not propose to move it.

Vote *agreed to.*

(4.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £1,005, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Three Representatives of Her Majesty's Government on the Council of Administration of the Suez Canal Company."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he should very much like the Government to tell the Committee what had become of the proposed arrangements for improving the Suez Canal, about which they had heard so much some time ago, but about which they heard nothing now. He proposed to move the Amendment to reduce the salary of the British Director of the Suez Canal Company by £100, for the reason which he would now mention. At any other time he should have taken a strong objection to the holding of the office of Director of the Suez Canal Company by Sir Rivers Wilson, whom he thought more responsible than anybody else for certain troubles which had occurred in that part of the world. What, however, he now wished to impress upon the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the fact that Sir Rivers Wilson already held, outside his two offices of Controller General of the Treasury and Director of the Suez Canal Company, another office as director of a private Company. He was aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had told them that Sir Rivers Wilson had at one time got the assent of a Chancellor of the Exchequer—he did not know which Chancellor of the Exchequer; but, at any rate, one of them—to his holding this office in connection with a private Company in conjunction with his two public offices. Probably it was not a large office, but he (Sir George Campbell) wished to press the point in this case of Sir Rivers Wilson on account of the bad example he was showing. As a high official of the Treasury Department he was holding an office in direct opposition to the General Order of that Department. He (Sir George Campbell) wished to support the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the efforts he was sure the right hon. Gentleman was making to purify the Services in this particular. The right hon. Gentleman had expressed a strong opinion upon this subject, though it had not appeared, when they came to individual cases, that he had the courage of his convictions. Sir Rivers Wilson was an officer of the Treasury, and it was under the Order which existed in the Treasury, and which affected all other officers in that Department. How could it be supposed that that Order was effective in any case when they found one of the highest officials of the Treasury, in immediate connection with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enjoying dispensation from the operation of that Order? He hoped, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would express so strong an opinion on this case that it would put a stop to the bad example and prevent a repetition of such conduct in the future. The right hon. Gentleman had expressed a strong opinion on the matter on a previous occasion, but seemingly without effect. If a further expression of opinion were put forward to-night which would have the effect of inducing Sir Rivers Wilson voluntarily to resign the position he held in connection with the private company, it would be productive of the best results. He hoped such an expression of opinion would be forthcoming.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That Item A, Personal Remuneration, be reduced by £100, part of the Salary of the Non-Resident British Director."—(*Sir George Campbell.*)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, the hon. Gentleman opposite was aware that the fees paid to Sir Rivers Wilson as Director of the Suez Canal Company went into the

Exchequer and not to Sir Rivers Wilson himself, therefore the hon. Member could not move a reduction of his salary on the ground of his being a director of the Suez Canal Company. From the beginning it had always been understood that these fees were to be paid into the Exchequer. With regard to the Insurance Company of which Sir Rivers Wilson was a director, he (Mr. Goschen) had nothing to add to his previous statement. The hon. Member was correct in reminding him that Sir Rivers Wilson had received leave from a previous Chancellor of the Exchequer to retain his office. Under the circumstances it would be impossible for him (Mr. Goschen) to cancel such permission given by a previous Chancellor of the Exchequer, nor indeed was Sir Rivers Wilson's office on the same footing as offices in the Treasury itself. The Solicitor to the Treasury had recently resigned his office spontaneously and without pressure. He (Mr. Goschen), however, did not feel called upon to exercise pressure in a case where leave had been given.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he would only respectfully express his difference from the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer to this extent, that he thought it quite possible for the right hon. Gentleman to cancel the permission given by a previous Chancellor of the Exchequer. He trusted, however, that the expression of opinion given by the right hon. Gentleman adverse to the holding of a private office whilst a servant of the Treasury would effect the object he (Sir George Campbell) had in view.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member withdraw his Motion?

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Yes, I withdraw it.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(5.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £29,115, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, in aid of Colonial Local Revenue, and for the Salaries and Allowances of Governors, &c., and for other Charges connected with the Colonies, including expenses incurred under 'The Pacific Islanders Protection Act, 1875.'"

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, the next reduction he had to move was £1,300 on account of the Sahmadoo Mission. He moved this because he knew nothing about it. He did not know where Sahmadoo was. He had a suspicion that the expedition was in some way connected with some extension of territory in Western Africa, but was not certain, and he hoped the Government would give them some information on the subject. He did not think that the House ought to sanction the Vote before they were supplied with some information concerning it.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That Item A 1, £1,300 for the Sahmadoo Mission, be omitted from the proposed Vote." —(*Sir George Campbell.*)

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth) said, he was happy to be able to give information at least as to one of these Votes. The Sahmadoo Mission was not a Mission undertaken with the view of annexing territory, or a Mission of an aggressive character. Sahmadoo's place was near the sources of the Niger, and the expedition had been sent out for the purpose of conciliating Sahmadoo himself, who was a person of such influence that he had been called the Mahdi of the Western Soudan. He could assure the hon. Gentleman of the advisability of entering into peaceful negotiations with this Mahdi, with the view of keeping our trade connections open, and with the view of preventing other powers obtaining an undue influence in that quarter. It was for this reason, and this reason only, that this mission was sent. He was sorry to say that the gallant officer—Major Festing—who had been in charge of the Mission had unfortunately died out there. Her Majesty's Government had in him to regret the loss of a useful and valuable officer. That was the full explanation of the Vote.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) wanted to know why the expenses of the Mission should be defrayed by Her Majesty's Government instead of those interested in keeping open the trade of the Niger? He saw that of the amount put down as the cost of the mission, some £200 was represented as being returnable. Was that what they expected to make by the sale of the presents?

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, by means of these Missions Native Chiefs were brought under British influence, and then step by step to annexation. He had the greatest doubt as to the policy of these Missions. They had been told this was a Mission to the source of the Niger to bring about an understanding to prevent the controlling influence of another Power, and it was known that France was the Power of which we were jealous. He did not like the policy at all; he protested against it.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, that it was stated in the Estimates that an amount of £600 was expected to be paid in before the 31st of March, 1888, and it might be well to know if that expectation had been realized? Also, he would remark on the general question that he thought it would be more becoming if the Committee had more information in regard to these transactions before being called upon to pay the expense. The Committee had a right to know, and should have an opportunity of expressing an opinion before committing the country to such a course.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS said, the Report of the Mission had not yet arrived, owing, as he had explained, to the death of the officer. The hon. Member could hardly expect that the House should be informed before every friendly Mission was sent to some remote part of Africa.

MR. CONYBEARE said, he thought they ought to have such information, because these friendly Missions often turned out to be very far from friendly.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, of course they were powerless against the Government majority, but he would make his protest.

Question put, and *negatived.*

Original Question again proposed.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, the next Amendment he had was a very important one, though it could not now be fairly discussed—the reduction of the Vote for the occupation of New Guinea. He made this Motion *pro formâ*, as a protest, to show his dissatisfaction at the conduct of Her Majesty's Government in proclaiming as British dominion a great territory not really in the possession of Her Majesty, and also because Her Majesty's Government had made what was practically a surrender of New Guinea to Queensland. Practically this was so, though not technically. He would not, however, enter on the subject that night, and, unless compelled to put himself in Order by doing so, he would not move the reduction he contemplated.

MR. CHANNING (Northampton, E.) said, he rose to move a reduction of the Vote on Account of Sub-head G, £1,800, that being the contribution from the Imperial Exchequer towards the salary of Sir Frederick Napier Broome, the Governor of Western Australia. He took this course to draw the attention of the Committee to various circumstances in the conduct of the Governor during the past few years, which, in the opinion of those who had considered them, rendered Sir Frederick Broome unfit for the responsible position of Governor of a British Colony. The question of the position and appointment of Colonial Governors had been prominently brought before the notice of the House recently by representations from Queensland, from New South Wales, and from South Australia; and he was very glad, and every friend of our Colonies would be glad, to observe the spirit in which Her Majesty's Government had met the Colonial demand for the recognition of Colonial opinion. It was now acknowledged among official circles that the Representative of the Crown, while upholding the dignity of his Office, should command the respect of the Colonists themselves. The question he was raising became the more important, because Western Australia was still a Crown Colony, and the exercise of the power of the Governor less controlled by the Colony; and, secondly, because there was at the present moment before the Legislative Council of Western Australia a Bill to extend responsible government to that Colony, and one result of that Bill would be that the position of the Governor of the Colony would have to be reconsidered. He was not sure whether there would have to be a fresh Commission issued or a renewal of instructions. He did not bring this forward in a Party or personal spirit, but simply in the interests of the Colony, and to vindicate the conduct of certain officials who had been improperly treated by Sir Frederick Napier Broome. The circumstances he would bring before the Com-

mittee showed, in his opinion, that the Governor was unfit for the Office he held from his uncontrollable temper, from the want of knowledge he had shown on repeated occasions of the duties of his own Office and those of his subordinates, and from his reckless and improper use of arbitrary power. The three cases he was about to lay before the Committee were all cases in which differences had arisen between leading officials of the Colony and the Governor in relation to the interpretation of duty; and in every one of these cases, when brought before the Colonial Office, the subordinate officials had been justified by the Colonial Office so far as interpretation of duty was concerned. Undoubtedly, the conduct of the Governor was improper and illegal with regard to the Chief Justice and the Attorney General for Western Australia, and it compelled the Colony to pay for two Attorneys General for six months, and for two Chief Justices for eight months. The first difficulty to which he drew attention was that which arose in regard to the Surveyor General of the Colony, Mr. Forrest. He pointed out to the Governor that it was his duty not to take action in a certain matter without consulting the Executive Council, and in this he was supported by the Attorney General. This contention being supported on a reference to Lord Derby, the then Secretary of State, from that date the Governor began a series of personal attacks upon the officials mentioned, which resulted in the matters to which he would draw the attention of the Committee. Within a few months of the decision of the Colonial Office, Mr. Forrest being at Government House and some slight difference arising, Sir Frederick Broome forgot himself so far as actually to commit an assault upon Mr. Forrest, accompanying that by swearing and the use of such expressions as "scoundrel" and "cur." This was disgraceful conduct on the part of a Representative of the Crown; and, indeed, when the Governor came to England in the ensuing year, he only saved himself by making a full apology and promise of amendment to the then Secretary of State, Lord Derby. The Secretary of State felt so strongly on the matter that he wrote a despatch after the return of the Governor from England, in which he said—

"As I have received your personal assurance that you will use your best endeavours to work harmoniously and in a friendly spirit with the Members of your Executive Council, I am willing to hope that the Attorney General and Surveyor General may be contented to allow the recent controversies to be forgotten."

But within the last year Mr. Forrest again made representations to the Colonial Office that he could not venture to express any difference of opinion with the Governor without incurring serious risk of personal assault upon himself. Then, turning to the case of the Attorney General, Mr. Hensman, the point of difference which arose had regard to the discharge of the duties of Attorney General. The Attorney General held that it was his duty to advise the Governor on points of law, and, of course, to represent the Crown in all cases where the Crown was interested; but the Governor pressed upon him for two years that it was the duty of the Attorney General to advise magistrates in the exercise of summary jurisdiction whether they should convict and what sentences they should pass. Mr. Hensman, well known to members of the English Bar, a man of clear and independent mind, with a high sense of professional duty and honour, promptly pointed out—and with his contention every lawyer would agree — that it was entirely improper for him to interfere in any way with the discretion of the magistrates. He wrote to Lord Granville—then Secretary of State—and in reply the Secretary declared the duty of the Attorney General was not to interfere with the magistrates in their administration. This course, however, was again pressed upon Mr. Hensman by the Governor, and actually in cases where the Crown was not concerned, and in which Mr. Hensman was retained by one of the parties—as under the regulations Mr. Hensman was authorized to be retained. Then the Governor proceeded to issue Minutes attacking Mr. Hensman in the most violent way as discrediting the administration of the law, and destroying the traditions of his profession. Mr. Hensman appealed to the Secretary of State, very naturally; but shortly after, at a meeting of the Executive Council, the Governor reproduced all these charges, and actually refused to allow Mr. Hensman to make any defence or protest. This provoked Mr. Hensman into sending

a letter of resignation to the Governor, which in due course should have been transmitted to the Secretary of State. But Sir Frederick Broome, instead of taking the usual course, snapped at the opportunity, accepted the resignation on his own responsibility, directed Mr. Hensman to leave his office, and appointed a successor. Mr. Hensman pointed out to the Governor that he was not entitled to do that, and that the offer of his resignation was intended to be submitted to Her Majesty. Thereupon the Governor offered to accept a withdrawal of resignation if Mr. Hensman would consent to give the advice to magistrates as he wished. Mr. Hensman replied that, until the answer of the Secretary of State was received, the matter was *sub judice*, and thereupon the Governor took the extraordinary course of interdicting Mr. Hensman from duty. Such interdiction was only resorted to in extreme cases of robbery, embezzlement, or where immediate action was required, and after the charges had been formulated and the official had an opportunity of answering them. When the matter came before Lord Granville, in May, 1886, he instantly ordered the interdiction to be removed and salary to be paid to Mr. Hensman, thus entirely justifying Mr. Hensman. Subsequently the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire (Mr. E. Stanhope), who was then at the Colonial Office, offered Mr. Hensman the Attorney Generalship of Barbadoes, an offer Mr. Hensman did not feel inclined to accept. On the 25th September the same Secretary of State expressed his opinion that Mr. Hensman had advised the Governor in perfect good faith, and that there was nothing to justify a charge of misconduct; and this was subsequently confirmed by Lord Knutsford, who held Mr. Hensman absolutely free from any blame. It might be added, in reference to this case of Mr. Hensman, that at one of the largest public meetings ever held in the Colony Mr. Hensman was invited to remain in the Colony, and had done so. A later Despatch from the Colonial Office—December, 1886—still referred to the claim of Mr. Hensman on the Colonial Office to receive a suitable appointment, and he (Mr. Channing) expressed his surprise that, after Mr. Hensman's conduct had been fully justified by the Colonial Office, and a considerable time had elapsed, no appointment had been given to that gentleman after the shameful way in which he had been pitchforked out of his position in Western Australia. Then, with the endeavour to be as brief as possible, he turned to the third case, to which he wished to call attention—that of Chief Justice Onslow. It was singularly upon all-fours with that of Mr. Hensman—it was again a question of legal interpretation of duty. The Chief Justice was required to deal with certain Petitions of prisoners in his capacity of Chief Justice. He said it was his duty to deal with such Petitions as raised questions of law or interpretation of evidence or with new evidence—it was clearly his duty to aid the Governor in matters of that kind, but that it was not his duty as Chief Justice to usurp the prerogative of the Executive Governor in dealing with petitions simply *ad misericordiam* where the prisoner claimed consideration and remission of sentence on the ground of his family or any such circumstances. This contention of the Chief Justice was supported by a Despatch from the Colonial Secretary, which said the Chief Justice was perfectly right in his interpretation of his duty as to the particular case submitted, but did not deal with the general question of law. Sir Frederick Broome shortly afterwards sent four Petitions to Mr. Onslow, which that gentleman returned, saying he could not deal with them on the grounds alleged. The question was then referred to the Colonial Office; but, while it was thus *sub judice*, the Governor once more sent the same petitions insisting upon the advice of the Chief Justice on those Petitions from prisoners *ad misericordiam*. Mr. Onslow replied that he could not deal with them until he received the instructions of the Secretary of State—a course that must recommend itself to anyone who respected the traditions of official life. Mr. Onslow did not return the petitions, but detained them, pending the reply of the Secretary of State. It might have been more prudent to return them, but, with perfect frankness as to his reasons for doing so, the Chief Justice retained them. Upon this, after a peremptory demand for their return, the Governor formulated a charge of wilfully detaining Papers belonging to Her Majesty, with

the view to found thereon a process which would result in the suspension of the Chief Justice; a flimsy pretext, where there was no disguise of the object with which the Papers were retained for a few weeks pending the decision of the Secretary of State. Receiving notice of this charge, Mr. Onslow at once wrote to the Governor, and in this letter—perhaps in language that might be called intemperate—he protested against the continued persecution and harassing action of the Governor as tending to discredit the Judicial Bench. At the same time he sent this letter to the Governor, Mr. Onslow embodied his protest in a letter to the Secretary of State, and, knowing this, as the despatch passed through his hands, the Governor promptly formulated a second charge, in which he said the Chief Justice, in alluding to his action as harassing, improper, and degrading to his Judicial Office, had used language improper in his position and tending to the injury of Her Majesty's Service. It became known in the Colony that the Chief Justice was about to be suspended on this second charge, and certainly, at this juncture, the Chief Justice was indiscreet, and acted improperly, in allowing the whole of the correspondence to go into the Press. Everyone acquainted with the requirements of official life must admit this conduct was indefensible. Immediately after this, with the help of the Executive Council, the Governor suspended, or interdicted, Chief Justice Onslow, and the whole of this matter was referred to the Colonial Office. The Puisne Judge—Mr. Stone—was requested to act as Chief Justice, but declined, taking also the strong step of telegraphing to the Colonial Office a protest against the action of the Governor towards Chief Justice Onslow. He also attended a meeting, which included nearly the whole of the barristers and solicitors of Perth and the neighbourhood, in which the conduct of the Governor was censured in the warmest terms. The whole of the Colony, he might say, expressed indignation at the action of the Governor—and certainly it did not conduce to the dignity of the position of Governor that he was burned in effigy in several places in the Colony. The matter was referred to a Committee of the Privy Council, on which Lord Knutsford and Lord Cranbrook sat, and their decision was absolutely to exonerate the Chief Justice—so far as the discharge of his judicial duty was concerned—absolutely to exonerate him, so far as the questions arising between him and the Governor were concerned, and that in his action with regard to the Petitions there was nothing contrary to his duty, though in his action in retaining the Petitions and sending the letters to the Press he committed a serious fault. But the point he (Mr. Channing) wished to bring before the Committee was that the Chief Justice was perfectly right in the interpretation of his duty, and that he was treated in a monstrously unjust and illegal way by the fabrication—if that was not using too strong a term—of those charges on which to get up a fictitious ground for suspending him, and that this conduct of the Governor tended greatly to the injury of judicial position and business in the Colony. He was informed that many of those who had suits pending refused to bring them on before the Court, and for eight months, in fact, the Supreme Court was almost deserted owing to the fact that a most incompetent man was placed in the position of Chief Justice. Certainly he should feel it his duty—if he did not have an assurance from the Government that the connection of Sir Frederick Broome with the Colony would terminate at the end of his six years of Office next May, or when responsible government was given to the Colony—to divide the Committee and obtain some expression of the feeling of the Committee on the question.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Item G, £1,800, the Salary of the Governor for Western Australia, be omitted from the proposed Vote."—(*Mr. Channing.*)

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN (Denbighshire, E.) said, he could not help thinking that on either side any man who took an interest in the welfare of our Colonies would allow his hon. Friend had done good service to the Colony in bringing forward this flagrant—he might almost say this scandalous—case. As the hon. Member had said, Western Australia was a rising Colony, and before long would become a self-governing Colony, and it was extremely important that the relations with the Imperial Government should be conducted in a sensible way. Sir Frederick Broome ap-

peared to be a man who had a genius for quarrelling with everybody. First he quarrelled with the Surveyor General; even assaulted him, and called him by opprobious names. Then he quarrelled with the Attorney General, and seemed to have no idea of the distinction between administrative and judicial work, for he actually insisted on the Attorney General directing magistrates what sentences they should pass. Lastly, he quarrelled with the Chief Justice, who naturally refused to advise the Government on a point that clearly came within the administrative functions of the Governor. On every one of these cases he had been held by the Colonial Office to be entirely wrong. Then, acting under the advice of his Council, who seemed to be supple instruments in his hands, he suspended the Chief Justice for eight months. The case being referred to the Privy Council, the conduct of the Governor was condemned. No doubt, the conduct of the Chief Justice was not altogether justifiable; but then the Committee were not discussing the salary of the Chief Justice, but the grant for the Governor's salary. His hon. Friend had made out a very strong case. See what happened in the Colony; the whole of the Bar, with Mr. Justice Stone, a distinguished member of the Bench, took the part of the Chief Justice, and declared, in the strongest terms, against the Governor. Indignation ran so high that resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Governor in many places, and even in some places the people went to the length of burning the Governor's effigy. If this had been a self-governing Colony, would any Governor have dared to act in such an outrageous manner? Much as he held that, as a general rule, it was desirable to support the Governor, he must say the conduct of this Governor had been so outrageous that if his hon. Friend carried his Motion to a Division he should vote with him.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS said, he was quite sure the Committee, and especially the right hon. Gentleman who had just spoken, and who had held Office as Under Secretary for the Colonies, would not expect him to say, on the *ex parte* statement of the hon. Member for East Northamptonshire (Mr. Channing), that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to dismiss the Governor of Western Australia. But that was really what the hon. Member's proposition amounted to. He demanded, in fact, that Her Majesty's Government should give a pledge that when his term of Office expired the Governor should not be continued in Office. In truth, it was most inconvenient to raise the question in this way. After all, what did it amount to? The hon. Member brought forward the case of Mr. Forrest, the Surveyor General, who appeared to have had a squabble with the Governor. He said the Governor quarrelled with Mr. Forrest, and the Governor alleged that Mr. Forrest quarrelled with him. It was to be regretted this case had been referred to. It had been submitted to Lord Derby in 1884, and in the result some species of apology was accepted, and the matter dropped. Then came the case of Mr. Hensman, who also had an altercation with the Governor, and the Governor, in the exercise of his authority, suspended Mr. Hensman. This case was also considered by the Colonial Office, and Mr. Hensman had been offered the position of Attorney General in Barbadoes, because it was thought better, after the quarrel between him and the Governor, that they should be separated. But Mr. Hensman declined this appointment, and, he being no longer in the Colonial Service, the Colonial Office had no longer any control or authority over him. He must say it was hardly fair to the Governor to re-open a case which was settled some two or three years ago, as a proof of the inability of the Governor to continue the discharge of his high and responsible functions. Then there was the case of Chief Justice Onslow. As hon. Members were aware, there were three modes of bringing about the removal of Colonial Judges—first, by Burke's Act, 22 *Geo.* II., enabling the Governor in Council to dismiss, subject to an appeal to the Privy Council; secondly, the Queen might direct suspension by the advice of the Secretary of State; and, thirdly, by an Address from the Legislature to the Queen, where there was a responsible Government. The Governor acted within his powers in suspending Chief Justice Onslow. He had then to communicate the fact of his suspension to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State had to take the Queen's pleasure, signified on the advice of the Privy Council. What was the decision?

There were three charges formulated against the Chief Justice. For the first, the Council determined there were not sufficient grounds; as to the second, the Council were of opinion that the Chief Justice had acted indiscreetly, but they found that the conduct imputed to him arose out of irritation produced by the first charge, and did not afford sufficient ground for suspension; but on the third charge—that of publication of correspondence and confidential information in the newspapers—the Council had some hesitation in not recommending the confirmation of the suspension of the Chief Justice. The case having been tried before the only tribunal competent to try it, it was impossible now to re-open the case. There was another case connected with the Chief Justice that led him to ask the hon. Member not to bring the whole matter before the Committee. That case was now, so to speak, *sub judice*, and he must say, in fairness to the Chief Justice and to the Governor, that it would be doing both of them an injustice were the Committee to attempt to pronounce any opinion upon facts, the whole of which could not be known to the Committee.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said, this could not affect the conduct of the Governor, but only of the Chief Justice.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS said, he only alluded to charges against the Chief Justice as they affected the charge made against the Governor of having behaved badly towards the Chief Justice. The charges he would not go into, because they related to matters still *sub judice*.

MR. CHANNING said, without going into matters as to which he recognized the impropriety of reference, he would remind the hon. Gentleman that the charges he made against the Governor had reference only to matters that arose between him and the Chief Justice.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS said, he could not quite agree with the hon. Member, but he was not going into that. He had shown the Committee that, in the judgment of the Privy Council, the conduct of the Chief Justice was reprehensible; so much so, that they entertained a doubt as to whether he ought to be suspended. In the interest of both parties it would be well if less publicity were given to a case that required calmer consideration than would be evoked by the hon. Member for East Northamptonshire.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, the Attorney General, whose case had been presented by his hon. Friend, belonged to a family within his own constituency, and, therefore, he might be excused if he said a few words. He wished to challenge most distinctly the statement made by the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary that the case submitted was an *ex parte* statement. That was not a fair way of describing a case which had been carefully examined at the Colonial Office and decided in Mr. Hensman's favour on every point. It was perfectly true that promotion was offered to Mr. Hensman in Barbadoes, but that meant exile from a pleasant country and friends to an unhealthy climate and under conditions that amounted to a punishment. It was quite impossible to expect the Committee at the tail end of the Session, and at such an hour in the morning, to do justice in the case; but it would be a great injustice to allow it to go forth that this statement of his hon. Friend was an *ex parte* statement on which the Committee ought not to express an opinion. It was a statement that had been carefully inquired into by Lord Knutsford, and upon which that noble Lord had, in reply to Questions, expressed himself distinctly in favour of Mr. Hensman. He did not think this unfortunate gentleman had been treated fairly by the Government because he had not accepted exile to a country not healthy, leaving a country where he occupied a deservedly honoured position. At least some better form of words might have been employed in dealing with his case.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he confessed he had not followed this particular case, and could only say that the state of things in Western Australia seemed to indicate what was vulgarly called a pretty "kettle of fish." But he desired to draw attention to a matter of which he had given Notice—a trifle perhaps, but involving the surrender of a country 20 times as big as the British Islands, the last territory we possessed to which we might emigrate our paupers——

THE CHAIRMAN said, this could not be discussed on the present Vote. It should be discussed on the Consular Vote.

The Governor was in no way responsible.

COMMANDER BETHELL (York, E.R., Holderness) said, whatever else might be the result, the discussion had disclosed a most unfortunate state of affairs in Western Australia. Though he confessed he did not feel able to vote with the hon. Member for East Northampton without further knowledge, he hoped the Government would look earnestly into the accusations against the Governor in respect to the Chief Justice, and it was only in that hope that he felt able to support the Government on a Division.

Question put.

The Committee *divided:*—Ayes 36; Noes 124: Majority 88.—(Div. List, No. 355.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR. FIRTH (Dundee) said, he wished to ask whether the one gentleman who was responsible for the judicial business on the Island of Heligoland, with a salary of £50, was an Englishman or a Frisian?

BARON HENRY DE WORMS said, he was an Englishman.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £24,235, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for certain Charges connected with the Orange River Territory, the Transvaal, Zululand, Bechuanaland, the Island of St. Helena, and the High Commissioner for South Africa."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, tbe House disposed of Continents after midnight nowadays. He had been called to Order when he was seeking to call attention to the alienation of an enormous British territory, and now he had to call attention to the annexation of an enormous territory of which we knew very little, but which they were given to understand, in some way or other, extended from Bechuanaland to the Zambesi River. He raised this question in connection with the salary of the High Commissioner at the Cape of Good Hope, because he believed this particular question came within that official's cognizance and control. He sought some information, because the Papers presented to the House were not yet printed. This want of control of the House over the printing of Papers was one of the abuses that must be remedied. He desired information without entering into the question. He asked for some idea as to the extent of territory, and the reasons that had induced Her Majesty's Government to accept this Protectorate, which was an incipient annexation. What powers would be exercised over the Chiefs within the territory, and what would be the control over speculative settlers? He formally moved the reduction of the salary of the High Commissioner by £100.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Item D 1, Salary of the High Commissioner of the Cape of Good Hope, be reduced by £100."—(*Sir George Campbell.*

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, in order to ascertain what the Government intended doing, he moved to report Progress. Some discussion there would be on the Report of the Scotch Estimates, and also on the Probate Duty Bill; and if the Government intended to proceed with all the Revenue Votes, hon. Members must make up their minds to sit till 4 or 5 o'clock.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Dr. Clark.*)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, the Government hoped the Estimates in Class V. and the Revenue Estimates would be finished that night, and then the Report of the Scotch Estimates would be taken; but he would not press the Committee to proceed with the Probate Bill at this Sitting. He believed it was the general wish to close the Estimates to-night, with the exception of Irish Estimates, which would be taken at the next Sitting.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL asked, what would be the effect of not passing the Probate Duty Bill—would it be that Scotland would not get that little share set apart for her?

MR. GOSCHEN said, he was most anxious that Scotland should have her

share of this money, and there would still be time to pass the Bill if the second reading were taken to-morrow.

DR. CLARK said, he was satisfied with the explanation, and would not press his Motion.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, it was obvious there was no alternative between rushing things through and coming down on Boxing Day. For the last he was not prepared. He must, however, protest against the disgraceful fashion in which Business had been mismanaged, and the work of Committees of Supply reduced to a farce.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Question again proposed.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth) said, he could only reply to the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy by referring to the answer he gave the other day as to the frontier line of Bechuanaland. The exact extent of the sphere of influence had not been exactly defined. Papers shortly to be issued would contain the fullest information.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he did not press for particular information; but he would be glad to know the reasons that had induced Her Majesty's Government to extend to such an extent the sphere of Her Majesty's influence.

MR. GOSCHEN said, it was in 1887 that steps were taken by which British influence was extended over the tribes in this territory. The Chiefs agreed not to make any Treaties with any other Power, and to reserve certain rights to trade. The protection was of a limited kind, and no liability of any kind was incurred; it was just an arrangement to prevent the rush of any other nation into the country, and reserving the rights of British settlers.

DR. CLARK said, the Native King had the right to enter into Treaties, and did so; but he was not allowed to cede any portion of the territory to a Foreign Power. He saw no objection to the Protectorate, and hoped his hon. Friend would withdraw his Amendment.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he was not satisfied; there had been no explanation of motives. He could not withdraw his protest; but he would not carry it to the extent of a Division.

Question put, and *negatived.*

Original Question put, and *agreed to.*

(7.) £8,300, to complete the sum for Subsidies to Telegraph Companies.

(8.) £26,000 (including a Supplementary sum of £25,000), to complete the sum for Cyprus, Grant in Aid.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he never had opposed this Vote, and held that we must take the responsibility with our occupation of the Island. It was, however, an unfortunate arrangement, by which there was no fixed contribution, but a sum that varied according as Cyprus was prosperous or otherwise. He hoped before this Vote came again before the Committee there would be some alteration and improvement in this system of hand-to-mouth grants.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, he was deeply sensible of the desire among hon. Members to forward Business, and he could assure them that the Government would do their best to introduce this Vote early next Session, so as to allow full discussion then. Of course, there was a great deal to be said on the Cyprus Vote, and he was perfectly ready to admit the situation was far from being satisfactory.

SIR JULIAN GOLDSMID (St. Pancras, S.) said, it was the fashion in these days to commute annual payments for a lump sum. The Turkish Government were in want of money; would it not be possible to arrange for the payment of a lump sum down, and thus to do away with the Turkish tribute? He had had the opportunity of learning the opinion of many persons interested in the Island, and he found there was a general feeling that it would be for the advantage of Cyprus to do away with the nominal Turkish suzerainty, and this could only be accomplished by commuting this annual tribute. He had no wish to press the matter now, but it would be worth considering; and, perhaps, next Session the Government could say whether something of the kind would be possible.

MR. GOSCHEN said, this suggestion had not escaped attention; in fact, some years ago a proposal was submitted to the Porte, but it was not considered acceptable. But he did not say it was not a matter that deserved further consideration.

Vote *agreed to.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

(9.) £487,920, to complete the sum for Customs.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, he was aware his hon. Friend the Member for South Islington (Sir Albert Rollit) desired to raise a question on this Vote. He was afraid it would occupy some time, and he would not now express any opinion upon it. He would appeal to the hon. Member whether, for the convenience of Members generally, he would accept the suggestion to postpone the discussion until next Session?

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT (Islington, S.) said, the matter he was going to bring forward was of serious importance to shipowners and the public. After the appeal made, and considering the time of the Session, he could not do otherwise than accept the suggestion.

MR. NEVILLE (Liverpool, Exchange) said, there was one question he had to raise which had reference to the employment of officers of Customs at the Port of Liverpool. The duty of men of that class, formerly known as "tide waiters," was to watch on board ships to prevent the putting of contraband goods over the side. These men, he was credibly informed, were on duty 18 hours out of the 24, and had no fixed hour for meals, nor was there proper sleeping accommodation provided for the short time they had for that purpose. He put a Question the other day, and received from the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury the answer that the duty of the men consisted in being present to prevent contraband goods being put over the side of the ship; that it involved no hard labour, and that it rarely happened that a man was more than three days on one ship; and that no officer was required to be on duty more than 18 hours on an average. He was given to understand, however, that men had been sometimes seven days on a ship and no provision made for shelter, no matter what the weather might be. That was a kind of servitude to which no officer ought to be subjected. He did not wish to raise a discussion, but simply to ask the hon. Gentleman to cause an investigation to be made, and he would find that the hours of employment demanded from the officers at Liverpool were excessive. He was informed that the amount of sick leave granted to these 30 men exceeded the whole amount granted to all the other Custom House officers. This was an indication of the evils of the system, and he hoped that, when again this Vote came on, the Government would be able to say that something had been done to alter these arrangements.

MR. J. SINCLAIR (Ayr, &c.) asked, whether the arrangements as to hours adopted in some quarters, such as Liverpool and London, in a tentative manner, would be applied generally to the whole of the ports of the Kingdom?

MR. JACKSON said, the last question had reference to a wholly different matter than that raised by the hon. and learned Member for Liverpool. The request made was reasonable; he would undertake, by investigation, to satisfy himself on the matter, and make a statement when the Estimate came on again next year. It was true the men had long hours of duty, and it was almost in the nature of the duty that it should be so.

SIR ALBERT ROLLIT said, he had received similar representations in reference to the duty of these officers at Hull. He hoped inquiry would include their case.

COLONEL HAMILTON (Southwark, Rotherhithe) said, he had been given to understand that officers on the Thames at Victoria Dock had been on duty for 24 hours continuously.

MR. JACKSON said, there had been no alteration, so far as London was concerned, in the hours that had prevailed for some time. Possibly the hon. and gallant Gentleman referred to officers whose duties were analogous to those who were called boarding officers at Liverpool. It might have been possible, and long hours were a necessity of the service, but the whole subject should be considered.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry, W.) said, one grievance awakened

recollection of others, and even at Holyhead in connection with the mail boat service officers were kept out for long hours in all weathers. True, there was not the expectation of doing anything, but he could not see why there should not be relief at shorter intervals than 18 hours.

Vote *agreed to.*

(10.) £1,057,629, to complete the sum for Inland Revenue.

MR. BARTLEY (Islington, N.) said, he wished to refer to the question of poundage paid to collectors of Income Tax, and the promise made three years ago to do away with it. The amount had, however, much increased this year.

MR. GOSCHEN said, most Members of the Committee were aware that no poundage was paid to any Government officer; they were local assessors and local collectors who were paid by poundage. The Government had no such system, and had made several efforts to change the local system, but had always been met with considerable opposition in the House when the attempt was made. The Government had not had time to deal with the subject last year. It was a matter that deserved serious attention. The system gave rise to a great deal of irritation on the part of those who paid taxes, and he would be glad to see it abolished.

Vote *agreed to.*

(11.) £3,146,666, to complete the sum for the Post Office.

MR. LAWSON (St. Pancras, W.) said, he desired to draw attention to two or three points in reference to the postmen. In many respects their position was a hard one, and he did not suppose any hon. Member grudged the usual Christmas box it was the universal custom to bestow on this class of public servants. In many districts these men had to work 16 hours on end, carrying heavy weights too, heavier than were contemplated before the introduction of the Parcel Post. Why had the Postmaster General singled out this particular class for treatment different to the rest of the Civil Service? Why had they been prevented from associating together for purposes of mutual benefit and for bringing their grievances before the public; why, also, had they been prevented from meeting and ventilating what they considered their just claims against the Department? Were the rule applied throughout the Civil Service he would not complain. The tendency of Trades Unionism might be good or bad from a Departmental point of view, and probably was bad from the economical point of view; but when other Civil servants were allowed to combine, postmen were prevented by indirect but practical measures directed against their members, preventing even combination for purposes of thrift. Next, he asked the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General to take in hand and re-model the Postal District Divisions, so that postmen should never be on duty more than 12 hours, or more than eight hours continuously. There were instances in the South Eastern District where men had been engaged for 16 hours at a stretch. The arrangement of districts and sub-districts in London was absurdly anachronistic. Old divisions were kept up that were no longer applicable to the altered circumstances, and many so-called suburban districts were integral parts of the Metropolis. Into this question and others he avoided entering at length, and perhaps the right hon. Gentleman would answer these questions. The Committee must admit, although there were occasional scandals, the postmen were one of the most industrious bodies of men in the Public Service, and deserved well of the public.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University) said, he would endeavour to imitate the brevity with which the hon. Member had raised these questions. As to the instance in which a man had been on duty 16 hours at a stretch, he agreed that it was more than any man should be called upon to perform, and if the hon. Member would furnish him with particulars he would cause inquiry to be made. It was not always possible to increase the force of men at short notice or to carry out reforms at once, but he had taken steps to put an end to long hours of duty in more than one district. As to the question of the weight the men had to carry, there, also, he was in sympathy with the hon. Member. Although no man was allowed to carry more than 36 lbs, no doubt, when that arrangement was made, it was not contemplated that on any but rare occasions

a man would have to carry so much. The introduction of the Parcel Post, however, had made a change in this respect. In any case where the weight exceeded that figure a man was always given assistance. Here, also, if there was any instance in which, except under times of great pressure, a man had to carry excessive weight exceeding the Regulations, it should at once be made the subject of inquiry and alteration. As to the association of postmen for the purpose of mutual benefit, so far from there being any rule against it, such meetings continually took place, and only last week there was a meeting of the Lower Division clerks in the Savings Bank Department to consider certain proposals made by the Controller of that Department, and with the consent of the Authorities meetings were sometimes allowed within the walls of official buildings. But, no doubt, there was a rule laid down by Lord Stanley of Alderley, when he was Postmaster General in 1866, a rule which had been embodied in the general Regulations that public meetings for the purpose of agitation should not be held. The hon. Member, doubtless, had in mind the action taken in regard to Mr. Dredge. In 1887 this man was reduced from the first to the second class for writing to the Press on official matters, in contravention of rule, and for attempting to promote an agitation. At that time it became a question for him (Mr. Raikes) to decide whether this was a case to be met with dismissal from the Service, and he preferred to take the more lenient course of reduction to a lower class. This reduction was accompanied by a caution, but in the course of the present year a notice was issued and signed by Dredge, calling a mass meeting of Post Office *employés* at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Road, and this was indirect contravention of Rule 42 of the Regulations. This meeting he (Mr. Raikes) prohibited, and a few days later Dredge called a general committee meeting for the purpose of discussing matters of Departmental control, and since then, though being called upon for explanation, and being emphatically cautioned, he had persistently endeavoured to stir up agitation, and he (Mr. Raikes) had felt it his duty to direct his dismissal. The Committee would agree that if discipline was to be maintained among a large body of public servants, when a man persistently put himself forward as a leader of agitation after repeated warnings it was necessary, however painful it might be to do so, to dispense with the services of such a servant.

MR. LAWSON said, he had avoided entering into this case, respecting the time of the Committee, but he might say that there was a different aspect to it. It might also not be out of place to inquire why in this case such a very different treatment was meted out to that which was adopted towards Sir Charles Warren, who in a similar case simply had his attention drawn to the Rule, while Mr. Dredge was at once degraded?

MR. RAIKES said, that Sir Charles Warren was not under his orders. In the case of Dredge, his attention was drawn to the Rule, and he was not dismissed under that Rule.

MR. LAWSON: He was degraded.

MR. RAIKES said, he only desired to give information, and that was his only reason for referring to this case. He could assure the hon. Member that when meetings were proposed to be held among *employés* for purposes of thrift or mutual benefit the Authorities were extremely glad, and gave every facility for such meetings; in fact, the leading officials had often taken part in such meetings, and directed proceedings in reference to the various charitable and beneficial associations that existed among men in the Post Office Service. As to hours of duty, his desire was that they should never exceed 12, and that the working hours should never exceed eight. On the question of re-adjustment of Postal Districts he would not now enter; but he quite agreed that in many districts the divisions had become obsolete, conditions having changed from the time when they were fixed. The time had come for re-adjustment, and, as soon as he could, he would get a comprehensive and complete scheme drawn up. He was glad to join with the hon. Member in bearing testimony on the great services rendered by postmen as a class; their industry, attention, and civility conferred great benefit on the public, and the valuable addition to their salaries made in the shape of Christmas boxes was a practical recognition by the public of the satisfactory way in which these public servants did their work.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, he would postpone until next Session reference to the Report of the Commission on Sunday Postal Labour, and the only point he would now raise was in relation to the age of ship surgeons on mail steamers. On what grounds did the Post Office in their contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental, the Orient, and other lines of mail steamers, insist that the surgeon in attendance should be not younger than 23, and not over 30 years of age? The inconvenience of this arrangement had been felt in the Orient. He suggested a medical man for appointment on that line, an M.D. of London, Member of the College of Physicians, an able man in all respects, but yet he could not receive the appointment because he happened to be over 30 years of age. This gentleman was senior assistant at Charing Cross Hospital, and he wanted to take a voyage for the benefit of his health. Why should this limit of age be insisted upon? He could understand why it was desirable not to have a very young man, and, therefore, there could be no objection to the age of 23, but surely a medical man was not disqualified from practice at 30? Why was this stupid condition adhered to?

MR. RAIKES said, he was much obliged to the hon. Member for deferring the Sunday question, which was rather a large one. As to the other question, he did not know that any objection had been raised to the Rule until the hon. Member himself raised it the other day. The fact was, it had always been found possible to obtain sufficient efficient surgeons between the ages of 23 and 30, and so there had never been any reason to change the Rule, and there had been no complaint of it from the Mail Companies. The Orient line had only recently come into the contracts and become sensible of the Rule, and he could not see his way to make an exception to the Rule in this case. He would cause inquiry to be made into the reasons that supported the Rule, and if there were any reasons for changing it. He could not promise to make the change without sufficient grounds.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, in justice to persons employed by the Post Office, and who had intrusted him with the ventilation of their grievances, he explained that he could not do justice to their case now, and, therefore, he postponed the duty to next Session.

SIR JOHN PULESTON (Devonport) asked, if any effect had been given to the recommendation of the Commission for shortening the hours of service; and had there been any difficulty in getting men to volunteer for extra duty?

MR. LAWSON asked, if any alteration had been made in the Savings Bank Department, where the clerks often did five hours extra work daily to the great detriment of their health?

MR. RAIKES said, he quite agreed that the state of the Savings Bank Department was not satisfactory. At the present time there was a press of work with which the present staff was unable to cope; and, therefore, there was more recourse to overtime than he could wish. There was great readiness among all classes to carry on the work at great sacrifice of time. An arrangement had been made in the Department, which he had reason to believe was acceptable to the men, for payment by piece work, and no doubt that would work well when applied to times of extreme pressure. Beyond doubt, however, a large addition to the Savings Bank branch was absolutely required, it was impossible to carry on the work without it. Such an addition was now under the consideration of the Treasury, and to the Treasury also he must refer his hon. Friend as to the establishment of a seven hours system; it was a matter that one Department only could not deal with. He had put his own proposals before the Treasury, and he had had the advantage of the most experienced officials in drawing up a full and exhaustive Report representing the view of the Department, and he hoped the Treasury would, when they had had time to digest the Report, arrive at a conclusion that would be satisfactory to all parties.

SIR JOHN PULESTON asked if, with the additional staff, there would still be the necessity for overtime?

MR. RAIKES said, there were times in the Savings Bank Department when it could not be avoided.

GENERAL GOLDSWORTHY (Hammersmith) said, he hoped that the right hon. Gentleman, in considering the rearrangement of deliveries, would see the

advantage of no longer treating Hammersmith as a suburb of Paddington.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, he wish to ask to what extent the practice of "Grahamizing" letters was now carried out by the Post Office? Complaints had been made to the right hon. Gentleman that Members of the House only enjoyed their correspondence at second hand, the letters, when delivered, bearing evident traces of having been opened and read. He should have thought that the Government had now known Irish Members so long that their curiosity in this way would have been exhausted; but a few weeks ago, when he was in Dublin, a gentleman whose name and address he could give as a guarantee of *bona fides* said that to his personal knowledge a number of route bags were detained in Dublin, and a number of persons he named were engaged all night with a kettle of hot water and a variety of apparatus in opening and examining letters, some letters being detained until the departure of the next mail. He asked the right hon. Gentleman if he could give any information as to such proceedings—his informant gave his name and expressed his readiness to substantiate his information. He (Mr. Sexton) believed that a power rested with the Home Office to detain and examine letters, but it was important to know if letters could be opened, not only by the chief officials at the Home Office, but by delegates and minor officials. He should have thought that with the facilities the Government had for private inquiry, and with the experience they had had of Irish affairs, Members' correspondence might have been respected.

MR. RAIKES said, it was his anxiety to make inquiry into any statement of the kind. A complaint was made to him some months ago, through communication with an hon. Member opposite, and that hon. Member would do him the justice to say that he lost no time in investigating the matter to the best of his power, though he was disappointed at not being able to arrive at a more certain result. The gentleman to whom the right hon. Member for West Belfast referred must be under some great mistake, or else there was some person in Dublin employed in the Post Office who richly deserved to be treated with the utmost rigour of the law. The right hon. Member had stated correctly that no letter in passing through the Post Office could be detained or opened except under the sanction of the Secretary of State in this country.

MR. SEXTON: Has he a delegate?

MR. RAIKES: There must be a warrant from the Secretary of State to authorize any letter being intercepted; and all he could say in reference to this statement of the right hon. Member was that certainly any person so tampering with letters had been guilty of a very grave breach of the law, and he would be extremely glad of any assistance from the right hon. Member towards the discovery of any person so guilty, and he would be prepared to deal with the case. He acknowledged the courtesy of hon. Members in communicating with him on this subject, which touched them very nearly. They believed their correspondence had been tampered with, but he hoped and believed they had been misinformed, and that injury to the fastenings of envelopes was due to accident. If there had been any attempt to violate the correspondence of Irish Members, it was an illegal act which he would at once use his power to stop and to secure the punishment of the offender.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry, W.) said, although they had no doubt whatever that letters had been tampered with, he readily accepted the statement of the right hon. Gentleman that this was not done with his approval. Within the last three days he received a letter which it could plainly be seen had been opened and closed again in a clumsy way. At the present time he had with him a person whom he had employed to bring a letter from his office in Tralee, because he found that previous letters had been tampered with, and this letter was so valuable, in connection with a certain inquiry now proceeding, that he dared not trust it, even though registered, to the Post Office. He did not suggest that the authorities of the Post Office, as represented by the right hon. Gentleman, would countenance such proceedings, but undoubtedly letters had been tampered with. If one only read what came out in evidence before the Commission the other day—if he were allowed this

reference—it would be observed that the Attorney General asked whether they knew anything of two letters addressed by the informer O'Connell to his brothers in Kerry? They did not, but they had a belief that these letters were stopped either by detectives or in the Post Office. He was not in a position to say that they actually reached the Post Office; but if he found out that it could be established in evidence that they once reached the Post Office, he should demand a searching inquiry as to how far the letters went and where they were stopped. He had no moral doubt that letters to and from Irish Members had been intercepted and opened in the Post Office, and some of them lost in the Post Office, and he charged that this was done for a certain political—vile political purpose. This was a charge under which the Authorities ought not to rest. From what the right hon. Gentleman had now said, and from what he had said previously, he did not believe the right hon. Gentleman would continue to hold his post for two minutes if he found that the Executive followed this practice; but they made the charge believing it true, and it was no idle charge to direct against a Government. Letters had been delayed in delivery, and when delivered the envelopes had been found soiled at the point of closure—they had even flown open in the hand. The Irish Members could defy this prying into private correspondence — the Government might even read the letters as they were written, but it was a barbarous and antiquated policy to pursue. He dissociated himself from any accusation against the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General or the Postal Authorities who acted under his directions; but he seriously made the charge that letters to and from Irish Members had been opened in transit.

MR. SEXTON asked, was he to understand that, if what his informant alleged took place actually did occur, it did not occur under a Home Office warrant? Was there any warrant in force under which letters could be opened?

MR. RAIKES said, the right hon. Gentleman must be satisfied with what he had said in relation to the statement he made. If anything of the kind took place it was certainly unauthorized. He repeated his statement that, to the best of his belief, there had been no such case, and if there was anything of the kind it was a gross breach of the law. If any hon. Member would furnish him with any details to work upon the inquiry should be made at once, and it should be thorough.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON said, there was the sworn evidence of O'Connell, to which more or less credence might be attached, that he posted two letters to his brothers in County Kerry. If he did so, those letters never reached their destination. Irish detectives might have seized them before they reached the Post Office. When he was at liberty to do so, he should make it his duty to fix the responsibility.

MR. CONYBEARE said, he did not think the reply they had just had from the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General was so satisfactory as the first. Anyone who listened must have noticed the extremely guarded manner of the second reply; at any rate, the impression left on his mind was that there was something behind that had not transpired, but of which the right hon. Gentleman was aware. It was the duty of English Members to join in the protest of their Colleagues from the other side of the Channel. He did not wish to make any accusation against the right hon. Gentleman, but from his reply he seemed to be aware that, either here or in Ireland, there had been tampering with letters. He observed the right hon. Gentleman did not deny that. This was a matter that ought to be thoroughly explained, and it interested English Members, too, who were accustomed to write to what were considered suspected characters. It was no use pursuing the matter now, but he should look forward with interest to a further development of this curious episode, and the possibility of these transactions taking place in Ireland. Of course, if he was under a misapprehension as to the manner of the right hon. Gentleman, he should be glad to hear it; but he could not help expressing his conviction that, from the guarded manner of the right hon. Gentleman, it was evident there was something in the charge made by his hon. Friends as to tampering with letters in Ireland.

MR. RAIKES said, after that, it would be well to repeat what he had said to the Committee—that if there had been

any tampering with letters it was a gross breach of the law, and he would do his best to discover and punish the offenders.

MR. CRILLY (Mayo, N.) said, in his professional capacity as a journalist, he had communications with the American Press, and he happened to write a weekly letter for publication in a New York Catholic paper. As a matter of fact, out of 13 letters sent, four had gone astray. On reliable authority, he had heard that letters from Irish Members to America were often opened. He had been in communication with his correspondents in New York in reference to these four lost letters, and there could be no doubt that they had not been delivered, and it was certain they had been posted at Charing Cross. He joined in the protest of his hon. Friends, and expressed his strong belief that, by some corrupt means, subordinates in the Post Office detained letters. He only hoped that other officials would join with the right hon. Gentleman, whose generous, honourable spirit in this matter he entirely recognized, in affording protection to private and professional correspondence.

Vote *agreed to.*

(12.) £291,500, to complete the sum for the Post Office Packet Service.

MR. PROVAND (Glasgow, Blackfriars, &c.) said, there was a debate last year on the Postal contracts, in which the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Edinburgh (Mr. Childers) took part; and in that debate the Government were asked to appoint a Select Committee at the beginning of the Session to take into consideration the whole question of how these contracts were settled. The right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) gave his consent, but he (Mr. Provand) did not ask for it when the Estimates came up, because at the beginning of the Session the right hon. Gentleman said so many Committees had to be appointed that the matter must be indefinitely postponed. He (Mr. Provand) had now to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) if he would promise to appoint such a Committee at the beginning of next Session, or if the right hon. Gentleman would say he would endeavour to do this he would not ask for an absolute pledge. There had been precedents for such a Committee; but it was 15 or 16 years since a Committee considered this question, and since then our whole Mercantile Marine had been revolutionized, and everything in relation to mail carrying changed, far more than during any previous period. It was, therefore, all the more necessary that the whole question should be dealt with. He had expected the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Edinburgh (Mr. Childers) would have been present to support his request.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, he was afraid he could not give the pledge the hon. Gentleman wished for.

MR. PROVAND said, he would not ask for an absolute pledge, but only that the right hon. Gentleman would do his best to have such a Committee appointed.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he would not make any declaration that would lead to misunderstanding. He could not undertake to hold out any decided hope to satisfy the hon. Gentleman. He must take his own course. There were very few contracts running out within the year with which such a Committee could deal. Of course the Government would consider the matter, but he did not wish to mislead the hon. Gentleman by any further statement.

MR. PROVAND said, he would remind the right hon. Gentleman that before the Recess the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury promised there should be such a Committee to consider this question exhaustively.

Vote *agreed to.*

(13.) £636,836, to complete the sum for the Post Office Telegraphs.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry, W.) said, he had in relation to this Vote to complain that in the Tralee office an arbitrary transfer of all the telegraph clerks had been suddenly and carelessly made. The only reason that he could assign, after an exhaustive inquiry, was that on a certain day the magistrate in Tralee had the pleasure of sentencing him (Mr. Edward Harrington) to a month's imprisonment, and then, rushing out into the streets, ordered a baton charge by the police through Tralee. Mr. Cecil Roche, when he had had time for reflection, felt that

he had somewhat endangered his position by this action, and afterwards with Colonel Turner went to the County Club. Mr. Roche was correspondent of *The Dublin Daily Express*, and perhaps that fact explained how it was that that journal was able to announce so long beforehand the intention to institute the prosecution against the Irish Members. Colonel Turner and Mr. Roche, the Divisional and the Resident Magistrate, went into the County Club, and there they prepared a telegram to *The Dublin Express* describing how stones and bottles were thrown by the mob before the police charged. In this there was not a word of truth, as any fair man in Tralee, any of the resident Englishmen there, would declare. But Colonel Turner and Mr. Roche concocted this telegram, and despatched it to the newspaper. *The Dublin Express* had received an account of the proceedings from their local correspondent, and this telegram was added to his report. The local correspondent protested against this, and declared that the statement was untrue and that he never sent it, and naturally wanted to discover how it was the paper fell into the mistake, feeling sure that it was not evolved out of the editorial imagination. Inquiry established the fact that Mr. Roche had sent the telegram, and the matter was exposed in the Cork papers. Then, probably, these magistrates imagined that they had been sold by the telegraphists betraying the secrets of their office. So far he proceeded on personal knowledge, and now he was going on presumption. He presumed they made some report, or caused a report to be made, and then, as a matter of fact, the whole of the telegraph staff was, in the course of a few weeks, changed from that town. They were not changed on promotion, but virtually they were changed as a punishment, and that for a fault they never committed. He could state from personal knowledge that it was not through the telegraph clerks that the exposure was brought about—the information came from the County Club. He apologized to the right hon. Gentleman for raising this question without Notice, but he did not think the Vote would be brought on so late and so suddenly. The charge in respect to letters the right hon. Gentleman had met as an English gentleman in charge of a Public Department, determined that his conflict with Irish Members on political matters should not affect his duty, and here was an equally specific charge in reference to the Telegraph Department. These men had made no complaint through him, but he knew the facts—that these men had been removed from Tralee and from the friends with whom they were accustomed to associate, with no advancement in their pay to meet the necessary expenses, and—though he admitted this was only a presumption on his part—because Mr. Roche and Colonel Turner had chosen to report them to the Authorities as having disclosed the authorship of this telegram. What he had to ask was that transactions of this kind should not be allowed to occur in future, but that any charge made against an official should not be acted upon until it had been fully examined and that considerations of political partizanship should be eliminated from all such questions.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University) said, he certainly was ready to give the assurance the hon. Gentleman asked for, that the question of political partizanship should be kept out of matters relating to the Department. The clerks at Tralee to whom the hon. Member referred, three in number, were transferred to Limerick and elsewhere in the South of Ireland in the interest of the Department. Whenever an official was punished, or there was any question of his being punished, he was invariably called upon for an explanation in respect to the conduct complained of; but when an officer was transferred, not as a punishment, but in the interest of the Department, there was no explanation to call for, for there was nothing alleged against him. It was the opinion of the Telegraph Authorities in that part of Ireland that these young men were likely to be more useful in the Service of the State if they were employed in other offices than Tralee, and, therefore, they were transferred. He had never heard before of the statement with regard to Mr. Roche and Colonel Turner, but he would be very glad to inquire if there had been any complaint to the Postal Authorities from these magistrates; certainly, if there had been, it had never come to his knowledge. There had not

been any charge made against any of the clerks in the Tralee office, and if there had been any charge he should certainly have given them the opportunity of explanation. In a complicated Department, such as the Telegraph Service, various questions arose as to the suitability of men for particular offices. On the judgment of the Post Office Authorities in Ireland it was deemed expedient to employ these clerks elsewhere, and, that being so, he had sanctioned their transfer to offices where their prospects of promotion were as good as in any other office.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON said, he thought he might draw attention to one fact—namely, that the right hon. Gentleman had displayed a great deal of knowledge of the circumstances at very short notice. Tralee was but a town with less than 10,000 inhabitants, and, considering the wide area of his adminstration, it must have struck the Committee with astonishment that upon such a question of detail, upon which he had given no Notice, the right hon. Gentleman exhibited such knowledge as to be able to say the locality to which these clerks had been transferred.

An hon. MEMBER: Why ask him?

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON said, he had apologized for asking without Notice, but he was surprised at the readiness of answer and fulness of information. In drawing attention to this, he wished distinctly to disavow any charge of collusion on the part of the right hon. Gentleman, but he might have been unwittingly the victim of a conspiracy. It was strange that a transfer of such a kind had never before been made in Tralee. [*Cries of* "Divide!"] He was entitled to ask this question on the Vote. The right hon. Gentleman said such transfers were necessary in the interest of the Service, and so far that was satisfactory; but he would ask the right hon. Gentleman, was the transfer brought to his knowledge before it was made; or whether it was not the fact that in view of the probability of this question being raised, this information was supplied to him in anticipation?

MR. RAIKES said, he must plead guilty to having more acquaintance with details of administration than the hon. Member seemed disposed to give him credit for. The matter of this transfer came before him some months ago, but the facts were in his memory sufficiently to enable him to give the answer he had given. If the hon. Gentleman desired more specific information, he would look into the matter again and ascertain if there were any grounds for the allegation made.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON said, he was satisfied with the statement of the right hon. Gentleman.

Vote *agreed to.*

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

Committee to sit again *To-morrow.*

SUPPLY—REPORT.

Resolutions [15th December] reported.

(1.) "That a sum, not exceeding £26,627, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Lord Advocate's Department, and others, connected with Criminal Proceedings in Scotland, including certain Allowances under the Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 83."

DR. CLARK (Caithness) asked the Lord Advocate the reason why a new Procurator Fiscal had been appointed to Caithness at a lower salary than his predecessor; and would he be permitted private practice? He understood it was the opinion of the right hon. and learned Gentleman that Procurators Fiscal should not have private practice.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute) said, if the hon. Member would give Notice he would supply the information.

DR. CLARK said, he referred to Caithness, not Orkney.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Second, Third, and Fourth Resolutions *agreed to.*

(5.) "That a sum, not exceeding £237, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for certain Expenses connected with the Police in Scotland."

DR. CLARK asked the Lord Advocate, if he would give consideration to the case of the unfortunate policeman, who being sent on duty from Tobermory to Tiree, there caught bronchitis and was dismissed the force, the authorities refusing to pay the doctor's bill. He

hoped for the sake of a miserable £5 this man would not be treated so harshly.

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON said, the hon. Member could hardly expect him to be prepared to go into the case of every policeman whose expenses might be concerned with this Vote. Application should be made to the Local Authorities, who had charge of such matters. If it came before the Secretary for Scotland it would receive due attention; but he was not aware that it had been brought under notice with any degree of precision to make it necessary that he should inform himself of the circumstances.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Sixth and Seventh Resolutions *agreed to.*

(8.) "That a sum, not exceeding £10,325 (including a Supplementary sum of £300), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for Grants to Scottish Universities."

MR. HALDANE (Haddington) said, he regretted that it should be his duty, at such a late hour to call attention to a matter of a disagreeable and painful nature. That duty he would discharge as briefly as possible. He had to challenge the Vote for the salary of the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and he challenged it on the ground, firstly, that the Professor, under unfortunate circumstances, had, by his conduct, made it impossible that discipline could be adequately maintained amongst the students, and, secondly, that the Court of the University had come under the imputation of having failed to discharge its duty to the public in continuing the Professor in his position under the circumstances he was about to detail. In the autumn of 1886, Professor Rutherford had for assistant Dr. Herbert Ashdown, a gentleman of considerable scientific reputation. It appeared from the evidence subsequently taken, that in the autumn of the year mentioned Dr. Rutherford had fallen into ill-health, and certainly became subject to the most extraordinary delusions, and among those delusions was this, that he took it into his head that a large body of his students were indulging in practices of making obscene and abominable gestures and were guilty of conduct utterly incompatible with anything like decency, and, eventually, he called Dr. Ashdown into his private room and imputed to him what, if true, might have brought him within the Criminal Law of the land, and certainly would have rendered him unfit to associate with his fellow men. Dr. Ashdown indignantly denied the charge, but, made with great detail, it was repeated to other persons, and thereupon Dr. Ashdown resigned his position as assistant to Dr. Rutherford, and complained to the Senatus, who saw fit to decline an inquiry into it. Dr. Ashdown then applied to the University Court, which, under the present constitution, was largely composed of the Professor's colleagues —though if the Government Bill passed it would, he hoped, be different. The Court, in turn, did not see fit to take action. Dr. Rutherford, however, applied for and obtained leave of absence for six months. It was impossible for Dr. Ashdown, under the circumstances, which became bruited abroad, to remain patient under the foul imputation upon his character, and, consequently, he instructed his solicitor to take proceedings against Dr. Rutherford in order to clear his character. Thereupon Dr. Rutherford made an apology in writing which, if he had adhered to it, would, so far, have cleared Dr. Ashdown personally, for he said he imputed nothing to Dr. Ashdown, and regretted the statement he had made. But towards the end of January, 1887, Dr. Rutherford in his class, in effect, retracted the apology, and Dr. Ashdown found it necessary, under the circumstances, to publish the apology to vindicate himself in Edinburgh and other towns. Dr. Rutherford had thought fit to express to his class his belief that he made a mistake in putting forward the statements in the apology, and to say that if the circumstances were only known, there would be great sympathy with him. Consequently Dr. Ashdown, when Dr. Rutherford returned, felt it necessary to appeal again to the University Court. He wrote a letter in which he said it was a disgrace to the University that such vicious practices and ideas should be promulgated in the University, and allowed to go on unchecked. Thereupon the University Court instituted an inquiry and took evidence. Professor Rutherford was re-

presented by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Elgin, and Dr. Ashdown by the right hon. and learned Member for Clackmannan. The Court was composed of the Solicitor General and another well-known member of the Legal Profession, one layman, two Professors, and the Principal. Evidence was taken, and it appeared that these charges and insinuations had been made not only against Dr. Ashdown but against students in the class as well. These facts were not controverted in the evidence. Professor Rutherford appeared to have an idea there was a conspiracy among his students. One person he had called up and accused in the most circumstantial manner of conduct that could not be spoken of in detail. Professor Rutherford admitted that he had in his mind certain ideas and interpretations of the gestures; but he alleged—and this was the only point on which there was a conflict of testimony—that he had no intention of imputing to the persons charged that they had indulged in those practices. Professor Rutherford called medical evidence, and this showed that in April, 1866, his mind was excited by reading books of a peculiar character. It appeared that in 1886 was not the first occasion on which he had made charges of the kind; he had previously made charges of a similar character against an assistant named Stockman, who threatened to knock him down if he repeated them. Of course it was well to express sympathy for a man labouring under temporary insanity, as Professor Rutherford was, and he should be the last to press harshly against a distinguished man of science labouring under such a misfortune, but clearly it was the duty of the Court to have regard, in the first place, to the interests of the University, and, if necessary, to treat Professor Rutherford as an invalid, and to recognize the fact that it was impossible for him, after all that had transpired, in future to maintain the discipline of his class. He should have been allowed to retire upon a pension, and had that course been followed there would have been no further ground of complaint. But instead of that the Court saw fit to begin its judgment by an attack on Dr. Ashdown for the terms of the letter referred to, and it then proceeded, after declaring Dr. Ashdown blameless, to state the circumstances and found Professor Rutherford had acted as described, and wound up by saying that now the Professor was restored to health sufficiently to resume his duties. In that finding of the Court there had been no sufficient regard to the public interest. It would be interesting to know whether there was a division of opinion in the University Court, and if the Solicitor General and the other legal member of the Court took a view not expressed by the Court finally. He might be wrong in suggesting that, for he only spoke from rumour. The result was that since Professor Rutherford had been reinstated, if certain statements in the newspapers were well founded, there had been an end of discipline. Scotch newspapers had commented freely, and *The Scotsman*, in a recent article, questioned if any prudent father would care to trust his son to Professor Rutherford's class, owing to the teacher being subject to such extraordinary delusions. He regretted to have to say anything derogatory of the University of which he was a member, but he conceived he had discharged a duty in bringing this matter before the House, and he did so in order to bring pressure to bear, and to call attention to a state of things which was nothing short of a public scandal.

DR. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W.) said, he had considerable hesitation in taking up the time of the House, but the subject had a painful personal interest to himself. Professor Rutherford was an old friend of his, he had known him from the beginning of his professional career, and he had watched the success of that career with the greatest interest. It was with the deepest pain he had heard of the occurrences that had been put before the House. He did not deny them, he would not attempt to; but the line he took was different entirely to that of his hon. Friend. Professor Rutherford's mind was unhinged temporarily by hard labour, and while in this condition he committed the unfortunate acts and said the unfortunate things of which the House had heard. After that Professor Rutherford took a long leave of absence, but he came back perfectly restored in health. He had seen his friend since,

and had passed some time with him, and should say his mental abilities were entirely restored. He should regard him as having passed through a severe illness. A relapse was of course possible in this as in any other case, but it was improbable, and should it occur, of course the case would be dealt with. His (Dr. Farquharson's) information was entirely different from that of the hon. Member, and he could quote a better authority than *The Scotsman*. He had been in communication with the authorities at the University, anxious to obtain the most reliable information, and he was assured that since his return Professor Rutherford had discharged his duties with all his old ability. Having the services of a man of such exceptional distinction, the University did well to retain them. He would be a severe loss to the University, the authorities there being naturally desirous to keep up their teaching to the highest point of efficiency. He recommended that this matter should now be allowed to drop. The University might be safely allowed to manage its own affairs.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities) said, he should add very little to what had been said, and only desired to speak because personal reference had been made to himself. He was a member of the Court which investigated and decided upon this unfortunate case, and he desired to say, in the most distinct and unequivocal manner, that the decision of the Court was unanimous. They came to that decision after the most careful inquiry, conducted, as the hon. Member had said, with the aid of some of the most eminent counsel at the Scottish Bar, with the single desire to do justice to the Professor, to Dr. Ashdown, as a distinguished student and assistant, and, above all, to the University. The facts were as the hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Haldane) had sketched, and all he need say about them was that while the Professor's mind was clouded by his unfortunate illness he did, unhappily, use expressions towards Dr. Ashdown that were quite unfounded, and for which there was no excuse whatever, except the very sufficient excuse that he was not at the time master of himself. For this, Professor Rutherford made the most ample apology. Dr. Ashdown, not satisfied with that, insisted on an investigation by the Court, and in this demand the Professor coincided. The Court had not only the assistance of the gentlemen whom the hon. and learned Member had referred to by name, but also that of several distinguished medical men, and upon the whole matter the Court were satisfied that the condition of Professor Rutherford's health, mental and physical, under which he had suffered, had entirely passed away. The evidence on this point was uncontradicted. How, then, the Court could come to any other decision than they did, he could not for the life of him imagine. The hon. and learned Member seemed to think there should have been an enforced retirement of Professor Rutherford. He was one of the ablest teachers of physiology in the Kingdom. There was undoubted evidence that he was restored to health, and he was teaching 430 students with perfect success; how, then, it could have been right or just to bring about his retirement he could not see. He regretted that this matter had been raised. It was not necessary in the interest of Dr. Ashdown, whose character was as completely cleared as any man's character could be, still less was it for the interest of the University, for what possible benefit could there be in a discussion of this kind? and he did not think it was required in the interest of public morality. He felt sure the House would be disposed to leave the matter where it stood after full investigation by the Court, whose statutory duty it was to investigate the case.

DR. CLARK said, one point was not clear or satisfactory, and that was that while Dr. Ashdown had lost his position he had in his professional career by the unfounded charges of a gentleman who had unfortunately gone out of his mind, the decision of the Court practically censured Dr. Ashdown for the course he took. Professor Rutherford had a large class now, but he gathered from a recent visit to Edinburgh that something like anarchy prevailed in that class, the Professor having lost control over his students. It was something like a verdict of "Not guilty, but do not do it again."

It was most unfortunate that an innocent individual should suffer—that Dr. Ashdown should be deposed from his former position, and should have his professional future clouded by the action of a man who had clouded his mind by the study of some form of phalackology.

MR. HALDANE said, he did not propose to move a reduction of the Vote, and still less to press it, but he wished to make an emphatic protest in the interest of the Profession to which he belonged.

MR. SPEAKER said, he would remind the hon. and learned Member that it would not be in Order for him to speak again.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Subsequent Resolutions *agreed to.*

MUNICIPAL FUNDS (IRELAND) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question proposed [13th December], on consideration of Lords' Amendments, "That this House doth disagree with the Lords in the Amendment in page 2, line 20."—(*Mr. Sexton.*)

Question again proposed.

Debate *resumed.*

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, his objection to the Amendments was that instead of taking silence for consent, it required approval, and did not define any way whereby approval should be given.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) said, he would suggest that the hon. Member's objection would be met by the addition of words to the end of the Lords' Amendment, "Provided always that such approval shall be given within one calendar month after the said seven days, except where the Local Government Board shall direct a local inquiry, etc."

MR. SEXTON said, he was satisfied with the proposal of the hon. and learned Gentleman.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Lords' Amendment *agreed to*, with an Amendment.

Subsequent Amendments *agreed to*, with an Amendment.

SEA FISHERIES REGULATION BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Order for Consideration of Lords' Amendments read.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.) said, he had been in communication with hon. Members, and understood there would be no objection to take this Bill. The Amendments were merely formal, except that they defined more strictly the divisions between Sea Fisheries Districts and the existing districts of Salmon Conservators, and secured the representation of Salmon Conservators on the new District Councils.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Lords' Amendments be considered."—(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.*)

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, he must object that there were certain points in the Bill that required discussion.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH said, the Bill did not apply to Scotland.

DR. CLARK said, still he objected.

Consideration of Lords' Amendments *deferred* till *Thursday.*

LIBEL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Lords' Amendments *considered.*

Several *agreed to.*

Several amended and *agreed to.*

One *disagreed to.*

Committee *appointed*, "to draw up a Reason to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to one of the Amendments."—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum.

Reason for disagreeing to one of the Amendments made by the Lords to which this House hath disagreed, *reported*, and *agreed to*:—To be communicated to The Lords.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT (No. 4) BILL. [BILL 398.]

(*Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Burt, Mr. Bradlaugh, Colonel Blundell, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Abraham (Rhondda).*

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Objection being taken to further Proceedings, the Chairman left the Chair to report Progress.

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

House adjourned at ten minutes after Four o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 18th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Sand Grouse Protection * [305].

Second Reading—Preferential Payment of Members (No. 2) * (301); Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Act, 1888, Repeal (282), *negatived.*

Third Reading—Public Health Acts Amendment (Buildings in Streets) * (283), and *passed.*

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered on *Thursday* next in order to its being dispensed with for the remainder of the Session.—(*The Marquess of Salisbury*).

HINDOO LAW OF MARRIAGE—INDIAN PROCEDURE CODE—REMOVAL OF A NATIVE CHRISTIAN GIRL.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

LORD FITZGERALD said, a good deal of attention had recently been drawn to a case at Patna in which a magistrate ordered a girl, alleged to be under the age of 14 years, to be handed over to a man for alleged immoral purposes, to whom the mother was alleged to have sold her. Sir John Gorst, replying to a Question on the subject in the House of Commons a few days ago, stated that the magistrate acted under Section 551 of the Indian Procedure Code, and added that the Secretary of State desired him to remind the House that Indian magistrates were bound to administer the law as it was, and that Her Majesty's Government was under the most solemn obligations to respect the religious and social customs of the Hindoos, and all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. He entirely agreed with that statement, which was in accordance with the recommendation of the English Commissioners for the codification of the law of India, who, in the course of their Report, said—

"And such code, prepared, as it ought to be, with a constant regard to the conditions and institutions of India, and the character, religions, and usages of the population, would, we are convinced, be of great benefit to that country."

The section under which the magistrate acted, it should be borne in mind, only applied to female children who were under the age of 14 years, detained for an unlawful purpose—and an immoral purpose would, of course, be an unlawful purpose. It was, therefore, very important to clear up distinctly whether the child was under 14 years or not. The Under Secretary, in his Answer to the House of Commons, did not mention a strange fact in this case—namely, that this child had already been twice married. The case threw some light on the system of child marriages in India, which, in a recent trial of a Brahmin convicted of murdering his child wife, Mr. Justice Norris pronounced to be the root of most of the miseries in Hindoo social life, and which, he added, was now severely condemned by a large section of the Hindoo community. He did not desire to discuss or express any opinion on this case at Patna, but it was one which had aroused immense interest in the district and which required careful consideration, touching closely as it did the social customs of the people. At present the House was not in full possession of the facts, and it being the first province of this House to supervise the administration of justice in all the dominions of the Crown, he would ask the Secretary of State for India whether he would procure further information as to this important case?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Viscount CROSS) deprecated any discussion of this matter at the present moment, as the House was not in possession of full information. The case was recently brought to his notice, and,

after communication with the Government of India, the following information was received, which was recently, at his desire, given to the House of Commons:—

"Quinn, magistrate of Patna district, reports that girl alleged to be under 14 years of age left reputed husband's house in October last. Application made to magistrate of district under section 551, Criminal Procedure Act 10 of 1882, to restore girl to her mother. Orders issued under section to show cause why girl should not be restored. Inquiry made about it shows that girl's marriage has been proved and Court's orders issued for the restoration of the girl to her husband and mother. Bengal High Court, on application, pending inquiry, has refused to interfere with district magistate's proceedings. Affair apparently dispute between the missionaries and natural guardians for possession of native child. The Government of Bengal has called for record of district magistrate's proceedings."

He had no occasion to doubt the accuracy of the facts in that statement, and he gathered from it that the matter was still pending in the High Court of Bengal. He had, by telegram, again communicated with the Viceroy, and had requested his Excellency to furnish him, by mail, with the fullest report of the whole proceedings. When this report arrived he would communicate its contents to their Lordships' House; but until then he did not think that anything could be done in the matter.

PREFERENTIAL PAYMENT OF WAGES (No. 2) BILL—(No. 301).

(*The Earl of Dunraven.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that the Bill had passed the House of Commons without objection, and had been amended by the Attorney General. It must, therefore, in its present state, meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. The object of the Bill was to give to wages in this country the same conditions of justice as they received in other countries in respect to their priority in cases of bankruptcy, liquidation, or the winding up of companies. The Bill proposed, in cases where the landlord distrained for recovery of rent, to give a priority to Local Authorities and to wages up to a certain extent. But the Bill provided, in the event of the distress not being sufficient to meet all the requirements of the case, that the landlord should have the right, which he did not now possess, of priority over the general assets and total estate of the company in liquidation, or of the bankrupt. Therefore the Bill took away no practical right from the landlord, but would do away with much hardship to the wage-earning classes of the country. If their lordships would read the Bill a second time, he should move that the Bill be committed on Thursday next, and move the suspension of the Standing Orders in order to carry it through on the same day.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Earl of Dunraven.*)

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (The Earl of ONSLOW) said, he was not sure that the Bill would have its intended effect if it did not apply to the estates of debtors dying insolvent. Therefore he should move an Amendment to the Bill in the next stage, though he should be unwilling in any way to imperil its passing.

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL (Earl CADOGAN) said, that he believed the Bill was not intended to apply to Ireland, where the law of bankruptcy was different from that of England; but that, as it stood at present, it would so apply. He should, therefore, move an Amendment to exclude Ireland from its operation.

Motion *agreed to;* Bill read 2ª accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House on *Thursday* next.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGLAND AND WALES) ELECTORS ACT, 1888 REPEAL BILL.—(No. 282.)

(*The Lord Denman.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

LORD DENMAN, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that the Local Government Act of this Session was passed in a great hurry; was a dangerous measure; that the counties did not desire it; nor was there any desire to supersede the magistrates in the management of county business. It was a very unsatisfactory Act as regarded women. In short, the Act

should not have been passed until after a General Election, when it could have been seen whether it received the approbation of the country. He begged to move the second reading of this Bill.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Lord Denman.*)

On Question, *resolved* in the *negative.*

PUBLIC BUSINESS — REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

LORD NORTON said, he rose to ask Her Majesty's Government, Whether the Bills standing for Second Reading in this House on the subject of Reformatory and Industrial Schools are intended to have early attention next Session, considering that five years have now elapsed since the Report of the Royal Commission on which they are founded? The Royal Commission had reported that these schools had done infinite service to the country by ridding it of nurseries of juvenile crime. Yet in the course of many years abuses had crept in which impaired the efficiency of the schools and had almost threatened their existence. In many cases parents were divested of the proper care of their children, and this led to a great waste of public money for the maintenance of the schools, and involved a charge on the Treasury of £500,000 yearly in addition to the voluntary contributions that were also absorbed. There were three Bills that stood on the Paper of the House for a second reading, counting two introduced by the Government as one measure, relating to reformatories and industrial schools respectively. These were both consolidating and amending Bills; and they introduced a number of improvements. They would greatly reduce the number of boys sent to reformatories by authorizing the use of corporal punishment for a greater number of juvenile offences. They also proposed to fine parents who were culpable for their children's offences, to make them pay compensation for damage done by their children, and to make them give security for the better conduct of their children. These were all useful provisions, and no time ought to be lost in passing them. The second measure was his own, and it proposed to separate the penal treatment of children from their schooling. The third Bill had come from the Commons, where it had passed *sub silentio*. It proposed to authorize magistrates either to commit criminal children to prison or to sentence them direct to school. This was a mischievous proposition, as under it there would be two sets of children, equally criminal, so differently treated according to the fancy of magistrates as to render discipline difficult. This Bill kept up the phraseology of sentences to detention in school, which would be analogous to binding for a term of apprenticeship after prison treatment had been completed. He hoped all these Bills would be brought forward and discussed together early next Session, before the Report of the Commission was entirely forgotten, and that they would be introduced first in this House, which had more time to consider them than the other House.

EARL BROWNLOW said, it was the intention of the Government to re-introduce these Bills early next Session, and he trusted they might be introduced in this House and discussed by their Lordships, who had given great attention to the subject, in time to be sent early to the other House, in the hope that they might receive attention there also.

IRISH INDUSTRIES—THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF HOWTH asked Her Majesty's Government if they contemplate carrying out any of the recommendations advocated by the Royal Commission on Irish Industries? He put this Question, not on his own spontaneous motion, but in the interests of a large class of society in Ireland. There was a rumour that the Estimates would be taken early next year; and he greatly feared, from symptoms he had seen, that the Government were likely to avoid dealing with the question of Irish industries unless some pressure was put upon them. In undertaking to deal with the Irish industries, and to expend large sums of money upon them, the Government had, no doubt, the laudable intention of developing those industries; but they had also another object in view, and that was to gain a good name for themselves. They wanted to appear as a parental Government in Ireland, and to obtain the good-will and

good wishes of the large mass of society there, and had done so. The position of the Government was clearly that of an individual who had taken apartments in an hotel, and who lived sumptuously and entertained his friends, and then wanted to run away without paying the bill. That was precisely the position in which the Government practically stood with regard to Ireland at the present moment if they did not soon carry out their engagements. They appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of the Irish industries, which the previous Government on two occasions had refused to do; but they did this apparently to gain time to get out of their difficulties. Everything connected with the Irish fisheries and railways and other industries had been so thoroughly threshed out that the Royal Commission had only to fall back upon the beaten track. The Government had introduced a Drainage Bill into the House of Commons this Session for the drainage of the Bann, the Shannon, and another river, and on account of the fierce opposition of the Irish Members that Bill was withdrawn. There was also a rumour that the Government had abandoned the idea of dealing with the Irish fisheries on account of their unfortunate position as detailed in the Report of the Royal Commission. He trusted, and sincerely hoped, however, that the question of the Irish fisheries would not be consigned to obscurity. The Light Railway Bill in 1883 miscarried, and its operations were disregarded; but that miscarriage had left a large surplus available, which had been subscribed, or brought about, rather by the action of the late Government. He thought from what the present Government had promised they would have had their fisheries and their harbour and their railways satisfactorily improved. Great expectations had been held out by them in that respect; but he regretted that none of these expectations had been realized. Those promises had been given mainly to gain popularity; and he certainly thought that the Government ought not to retire from the scene without carrying out some of those promises. There were various works which they might carry out, and which he was sure would not meet with the opposition of the Irish Members. The first work which he would suggest should be carried out was the junction of the railways in the County Cork. That was a work of enormous value, as it would afford facilities for the whole trade of the South-West of Ireland, and especially the fishing trade, in avoiding the different loadings and unloadings that were now necessary. The next work he would suggest was the construction of additional railway lines in certain districts, such as a railway connecting the coast of Kerry, and more especially the fishing ground there, with the more important towns of Ireland, and a railway through Connemara to Galway. With regard to industrial schools, one of which had been so successfully established at Baltimore by the private generosity of Lady Burdett-Coutts, he thought the best position for them would be in Galway Bay or Donegal Bay. The pupils turned out from those schools, which would in this manner largely meet the wants of the congested districts, would be perfectly fit for service in any Mercantile Marine, or in the Navy; and if they chose to stay at home they would decidedly be an improvement to their neighbourhood, and benefactors to it. He most earnestly called the attention of the Government to these works; and, in conclusion, he wished to say in reference to the statement of Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on Saturday, with regard to the Liberal Unionists, that as an humble Liberal Unionist they were bound to tender their allegiance to the Conservative Party, and in doing so to co-operate with the great and important Body which was led by the Marquess of Hartington on important questions.

THE LORD PRIVY SEAL (Earl CADOGAN) said, that having on several occasions during the present Session endeavoured to the best of his ability to answer Questions put to him by the noble Earl on that subject, he was afraid that he had not been able to satisfy him heretofore; and as his answer must now be of the same tenour as his previous ones, he feared that he would fail again to come up to the full measure of the noble Earl's wishes. He must protest against the account which the noble Earl had given of the conduct of the Government with reference to the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Irish Industries. Still more must he disclaim entirely the motives which the noble Earl

had imputed to the conduct of the Government in regard to that important subject. The noble Earl had likened them to a lodger who stayed for a time and lived on the fat of the land in a house and left without paying his bill. Now he could not see the application of that figure of speech; and he must say he thought that the other remarks made by the noble Earl with respect to the conduct of the Government were not only uncalled for but were somewhat unjust. The noble Earl had spoken of their having withdrawn the measures that were brought forward with reference to drainage in Ireland because they met with opposition from the Irish Members "in another place." That was not at all an accurate version of the case. The fact, as their Lordships were aware, and as the noble Earl himself must be aware, was that from the pressure of Business in the other House of Parliament, owing to circumstances over which the Government had no control, it had been necessary to drop not only those Bills, but also many other Bills of importance to various parts of the Empire. He had informed the noble Earl on a previous occasion that inasmuch as the Commissioners in their Report had inverted the order of the subjects referred to them, and had felt it their duty to report first upon the subject of arterial drainage, and secondly upon the questions of fisheries and railways, his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland had deemed it his duty to act on the Report of the Commissioners in the same order as that in which they were dealt with in that Report. With that object in view, the Government introduced Bills dealing with the arterial drainage of the three rivers which had been mentioned. Those Bills were introduced in the other House by his right hon. Friend. Much delay took place before the Government were enabled to introduce them at all. When they were brought in they met —whether rightly or wrongly—with considerable opposition from Members connected with Ireland; and, as he had said before, the pressure of Business had been such that it was impossible for them to proceed with them during the present Session. The noble Earl asked whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to deal with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Irish Industries in the ensuing Session. It was the intention of his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland to re-introduce the Bills dealing with arterial drainage at an early period in the ensuing Session, with every hope that they would be able to pass through Parliament and become law. With regard to the other and equally important questions—namely, the fisheries and railways with which the noble Earl dealt—his right hon. Friend was precluded from introducing any measures dealing with these questions until the question of arterial drainage has been entirely disposed of. He must tell the noble Earl that Her Majesty's Government had no intention as that which he imputed to them—of living on the credit of the promises which they had made, and not carrying out those promises to their fulfilment; but they intended to continue to deal with these great and important subjects connected with Ireland at the earliest possible opportunity, and they hoped that all the recommendations of the Royal Commission would be carried out in the ensuing Session.

Earl Cadogan

House adjourned at a quarter past Five o'clock, to Thursday next, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 18*th December*, 1888.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—*considered in Committee* —CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 21, 27, 23, 28, 29, & 32; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 18; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Votes 6 & 9; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Vote 6.
Resolutions [December 17] *reported.*
WAYS AND MEANS—*considered in Committee*—£20,984,191, Consolidated Fund.
PUBLIC BILLS — *Ordered* — *First Reading* — Glasgow Boundaries * [401].
Second Reading—Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) [397].
Committee—Suffragans' Nomination [363]—R.P.
Committee—Report—Third Reading—Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) [400], and *passed.*
Withdrawn—Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment * [308]; Solicitors (Ireland) * [140].

QUESTIONS.

—o—

PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885—SALE OF THE VERNER AND GREVILLE ESTATES—MR. O'SULLIVAN'S CIRCULAR.

MR. MAHONY (Meath, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he will lay upon the Table of the House the Correspondence between Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, Solicitor for the Trustees of the Verner Estate and the Land Commission, relative to the Circular issued to the tenants by Mr. O'Sullivan; whether it is a fact that the Greville Estate has been sold to the tenants, Mr. O'Sullivan acting for the landlord; and, whether Mr. O'Sullivan accepted promissory notes from the tenants on this estate, in payment of rent due, so as to enable them to show a clear receipt to the Land Commissioners?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): There is no objection to lay upon the Table copy of the Correspondence referred to, beyond the expense and inconvenience of multiplying Parliamentary Returns. I shall, however, be happy to show it to the hon. Member. The Land Commissioners report that they have no knowledge as regards the inquiry in the second paragraph; but that it is likely that Mr. O'Sullivan may have been concerned in the negotiations in the matter. They are not aware that he accepted promissory notes from the tenants in payment of rent due.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART—GRANTS IN AID TO PROVINCIAL MUSEUMS.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS (Birmingham, Bordesley) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether, in view of the successful working in past years of Grants in Aid to Provincial Museums for the purchase of objects of Art, and the great encouragement to the formation and maintenance of Local Museums thereby afforded, he will give an assurance that these grants, which were discontinued in 1887, shall be renewed at the earliest possible time?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I will consider whether anything can be done to meet the views of my hon. Friend; and I hope that such economies may be possible on other items of the Science and Art Vote as to enable us to propose a grant for the purpose which he has at heart. Of course, a great deal will depend upon the readiness of the localities to meet the Government half-way, and more than half-way, in the matter by local contributions.

CHINA—THE CANTON RIVER.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether any further remonstrances have been addressed to the Chinese Government relative to the closing of the Macao passages of the Canton River; and, whether representations have reached him that the alleged obstruction will cause a serious danger to shipping and an obstacle to trade?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Representations have been made at different times to the Chinese Government in regard to the serious loss caused to British shipping interests by the obstructions raised in the southern reaches of the Canton River; but the Foreign Office has not heard with what result. The attention of Her Majesty's Minister will again be called to the matter.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS (VARIOUS POWERS) ACT—DEMOLITION OF HOUSES.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the hon. Member for the Knutsford Division of Cheshire, as the Representative of the Metropolitan Board of Works, How many houses occupied by the labouring class in the Metropolis have been taken, or will be taken, in carrying out the improvements authorized by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act of the present Session; and, what are the names of the parishes in which these houses are situated, and how many such houses are comprised in each parish?

MR. LAWSON (St. Pancras, W.) also asked the hon. Member for the Knutsford Division of Cheshire, Whether "The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1888," allows of the demolition of 19 houses in each

parish; whether it is the fact that in houses occupied by the labouring class there are frequently 20 or 30 persons; whether the number to the house will be carefully considered by the Board with a view to their re-housing in case of displacement; and, in what number of parishes the Act authorizes works and improvements?

MR. TATTON EGERTON (Cheshire, Knutsford), in reply, said, that the Metropolitan Board only proposed to take eight small houses in Battersea, each of which was occupied by a single family, and 10 in Fulham, eight of which were new, and occupied by persons in trade, or other business. The other two were occupied by three families. The total number of the working classes that had been displaced would probably not exceed 40 in the parish of Battersea and 25 in the parish of Fulham. The number of persons being so small, and there being no lack of dwelling-house accommodation in these two neighbourhoods, it would not be necessary for the Board to make any special arrangements for re-housing them.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—FALCARRAGH PETTY SESSIONS DISTRICT—SUMMONS-SERVER.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is a fact that up to the 4th instant one Bankhead, of Falcarragh, County Donegal, had not been legally appointed summons-server in the Falcarragh Petty Sessions District; and, whether service at suit of summonses at Wybrants Olphert, landlord, against five tenants for alleged larceny of turf on Meenlaragh Bog by said Bankhead, was held good by Court of Petty Sessions at Falcarragh on Tuesday 4th instant, presided over by Mr. Bourke, R.M., Mr. Stewart, a local landlord, being the only assessor?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I understand that it is the case that the man referred to was not an ordinary summons-server of the district. But he was permitted by the magistrate to serve the summonses, in accordance with statutable powers enabling the magistrate in that behalf.

TRUCK ACT, 1887, SECTION 9—THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

MR. M'LAREN (Cheshire, Crewe) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the continued violation of Section 9 of the Truck Act of 1887 by the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe; and, whether he will take steps to see that this section is carried out for the protection of the workmen?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (MR. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The question of the legality of the system in use at Crewe has been for some time under my consideration; and I have directed the opinion of the Law Officers to be taken on the points of law involved. The Company deny—and it is not yet clearly established—that this system is a violation of the Truck Acts.

MR. M'LAREN reminded the right hon. Gentleman that the point of violation was that they had not ordered the men to appoint auditors.

MR. MATTHEWS replied that he was quite aware of that; but the contention of the Company was that they were mere collectors of the voluntary contributions of the men.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—POLICE STATION AT MAGHERAROARTY.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether a barrack of five policemen was established in a wing of the Magheraroarty Coastguard Station in June, 1888; whether the chief occupation of the men in this station has been to patrol around Meenlaragh Bog, and take down names of tenants of Innisboffin when handling their turf on the said bog, which is within one mile of Meenacladdy Barrack; whether he is aware that Magheraroarty Coastguard Station, where second barrack was established, is within two miles of Meenacladdy Barrack; can he state at whose instigation and recommendation the Meenacladdy Barrack was established about two years ago; whether the barrack in the Coastguard Station was also established on the same recommendation; what are, and have been,

the duties of the police in both barracks; and, whether the district has been uniformly peaceful?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Constabulary authorities report that a party of one sergeant and four constables was established at Innisboffin Coastguard Station in a vacant house. One of the duties was to patrol the bog, which, however, is three miles distant from Meenacladdy Barrack, and to see whether persons interfered with it. As regards paragraph three, the Coastguard Station is three-and-a-half miles distant from the barrack. Meenacladdy Barracks was established on the recommendation of the County Inspector. The barrack at the Coastguard Station was not established on the same recommendation, but on the recommendation of the acting Divisional Magistrate. The duty of the police was to look after the peace of the locality generally. Meenacladdy is a permanent barrack, and the police stationed there carry out the ordinary police duties of the subdistrict. The district has not been uniformly peaceful.

IRISH LAND COMMISSIONERS—COURT OF DUNDALK.

MR. NOLAN (Louth, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether a large number of applications to have a fair rent fixed have been listed by the farmers of North Louth; and, if so, will he communicate with the Land Commissioners with a view to having a Court held in Dundalk at an early date?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Land Commissioners report that a Sub-Commission sat in Dundalk last September and disposed of 83 cases, which includes all cases received in their office up to and including October 26, 1887. The number of applications remaining undisposed of up to date is 221. The Sub-Commission will again return to Dundalk in its proper rotation. It is not at present possible to fix a date for such sitting.

PUBLIC HEALTH — OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether the causes of the recent outbreak of typhoid fever in the Lincolnshire County Asylum have been investigated; whether the epidemic is attributable to defective sanitary inspection, with resulting imperfection as regards drainage, &c.; and, whether the Report of the Lincoln Medical Officer of Health is correct in attributing epidemic to external producing causes?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Yes, Sir, I am informed by the Lunacy Commissioners that the causes of this outbreak have been investigated by the asylum authorities. It has been traced to defects in the system of drainage, which was supposed to have been put into complete order in 1881. The Lunacy Commissioners have not been furnished with any Report of the medical officer to the effect quoted; but that officer was probably in error if he attributed the epidemic to external producing causes. The asylum has now been placed in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

GIBRALTAR—ENTERIC FEVER IN THE GARRISON.

MR. MURDOCH (Reading) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether his attention has been directed to the number of serious and fatal cases of enteric fever which have recently taken place in the garrison of Gibraltar; and, whether he will order an inquiry to be made into the cause of the prevalence of enteric fever?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): Yes, Sir. I regret to state that enteric fever has been prevalent this year at Gibraltar, though the admissions to hospital, while considerably in excess of last year, have only just exceeded, and the deaths have been less, than the average of the three preceding years. Steps are being taken to ascertain the cause; but the difficulty of the case is increased by the presence of a crowded civil population under somewhat unfavourable sanitary conditions.

LICENSING — THE "FREEMASONS' ARMS," WOLVERHAMPTON.

MR. ALLISON (Cumberland, Eskdale) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether the

licence granted at the last Brewster Sessions to Mr. White by the magistrates at Wolverhampton, in lieu of one which was described as not "old and inoperative," but "actually in existence," was one which has not been exercised for years, in consequence of the house to which it was attached having been pulled down; whether the mere issue of a certificate to the Town Clerk for a public-house is sufficient to entitle the licence to be described as operative, although the house is not in existence; whether the house so extinguished as a public-house was the "Freemasons' Arms"; and, whether the Town Clerk has paid the licence fees during the years it has been abolished, or only the certificate fees of 8*s.* 6*d.*?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The answer to the first paragraph is in the affirmative. The clerk to the Justices justifies the statement in his former letter, from which I quoted, to the effect that the licence was still in existence, on the ground that the licence had been regularly renewed at every Brewster Sessions, and paid for by the town clerk. This licence would apply at once if the house were rebuilt, but it is only in that sense that it could possibly be called "operative." The house in question was the "Freemasons' Arms." The town clerk has paid no fee beyond the fee of 8*s.* 6*d.*

POLICE (METROPOLIS) — DARTMOUTH PARK HILL.

MR. HOZIER (Lanarkshire, S.) (for Mr. COCHRANE-BAILLIE) (St. Pancras, N.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he has received a Petition from the inhabitants of Dartmouth Park Hill, asking for increased police protection, the necessity of which was shown on the occasion of a recently attempted burglary; and, if he can say whether such Petition will be granted?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Yes, Sir; and I am informed by the Commissioner of Police that there are two fixed points distant 620 and 690 yards respectively from Dartmouth Park Avenue, where the burglary was recently attempted, and the Commissioner cannot say that the neighbourhood, as compared with many other suburban localities, has insufficient protection. The Commissioner is not, at the present moment, in a position to establish an additional fixed point; but he will consider the needs of the locality whenever he has any additional men at his disposal.

POST OFFICE—MONEY ORDER OFFICE —ORDERS FROM ABROAD.

MR. J. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether it is the fact that in cases where sums of money are remitted to this country, through the Money Order Office, the persons to whom they are sent only receive money orders through the General Post Office, giving no information of any kind as to the persons making such remittances to them, or even as to the towns from which the orders may have been sent; and, whether, in view of the fact that the receivers of such remittances by way of money orders from abroad are now wholly unable to distinguish the persons by whom they may be sent, it would be possible to have the names of the senders of such money orders given in every case?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): In the majority of cases, money order remittances from abroad are effected by means of money orders which, like those of inland origin, are sent by the remitters to the payees; but there are some cases in which the foreign system differs so entirely from the English that the remittances have to be advised to the British Post Office, by which the actual orders are issued to the payees. The remitters should, and no doubt generally do, advise the payees that a remittance has been sent. It is not the duty of the Post Office to give this information; and, indeed, there are obvious reasons why it should not be given generally. But, in any case, where the holder of a money order is in want of information it is always supplied under certain conditions on application being made to the Department.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—PROSECUTION BY THE MAYOR OF CORK FOR OBSTRUCTION.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention

has been directed to a prosecution of several policemen by the Mayor of Cork, when it was given in evidence that the Mayor was surrounded and prevented proceeding by policemen with drawn swords and fixed bayonets, and that, having explained that he was the Mayor of Cork, was answered by the police—"I don't care to the devil who you are;" whether, at the order of District Inspector Pearson, the Mayor was subsequently permitted to pass, but was again stopped at North Gate Bridge, and treated by the police with considerable violence; whether it was sworn that cordons of police were upon the occasion referred to stationed at various points in the City of Cork, preventing by force of arms the citizens of Cork proceeding on their lawful business; whether it is true, as stated in the Cork daily papers, that the magistrate, Sir D. V. O'Sullivan, who delivered judgment, said—

"That, taking into consideration the serious consequences of a criminal conviction to Sergeant Kennedy, &c., the Bench had determined to dismiss the case;"

and, whether, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes in future?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.), in reply, said, that as the Question had only appeared on the Paper that morning, he was unable then to answer it.

DR. TANNER: I will put the Question down for this day week.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—THOMAS MORONEY, A PRISONER FOR CONTEMPT.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL (Tyrone, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to an interview reported in *The Freeman's Journal* of Friday, December 14, between a representative of that journal and Mr. Thomas Moroney, in which the following passages occur:—

"In a conversation with a representative of *The Freeman* Mr. Moroney recounted a number of incidents of his imprisonment. As far as appearance goes his sturdy frame shows no signs of being affected by the prison treatment. His hair, however, is much greyer than it was on the morning when he stood in the Bankruptcy Court. His mental vigour seems unimpaired, and listening to his conversation, sometimes vigorous, always clear and interesting, the cruelty of the statements made as to the state of his mind must strike every one: He was several times examined by medical men, Dr. Carte, Dr. O'Farrell, Dr. Connolly Norman, and he appears to have had a lot of quiet fun with them with reference to his alleged weakness of intellect;"

and, if the report of the medical men concerning Moroney can be laid upon the Table of the House?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): It is the fact that *The Freeman's Journal* gave a report of an interview between Mr. Moroney and their representative in the terms the hon. Gentleman has quoted. It is also true that the statement which is described as "cruel" was one constantly made on behalf of Mr. Moroney by Mr. Moroney's friends; and it is an amusing commentary, perhaps, on some of the debates we have had in this House. With regard to the Medical Reports, I have already shown them to one hon. Member, and if any other hon. Member wishes to see them, I shall be happy to show them to him.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked, Whether the statements referred to as "cruel" might not well and honestly have been made upon a perusal of the very Reports supplied to the right hon. Gentleman?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I do not think the Reports bear out the epithet; but I do not desire to cast the least imputation on any hon. Member. I only say that the report of this interview is an amusing commentary on the statements that were made.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): With reference to the imputation which the right hon. Gentleman, whatever may be his desire, has thrown upon hon. Members of this House, I wish to ask him whether the statements described here as "cruel" were founded, not on the personal knowledge of the hon. Gentleman who made them, but on the Medical Reports supplied to the right hon. Gentleman?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No; I think not. I understand that many hon. Gentlemen visited Moroney in prison, and the statement made to the House was based on those visits.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): Will the right hon. Gentleman lay on the Table of the House the various Medical Reports supplied to him?

MR. T. W. RUSSELL inquired, Whether the hon. Member for Cork, who in seconding the Motion of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh), did not make these ghastly statements?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)—TRAINING COLLEGES—ST. PATRICK'S TRAINING COLLEGE, DRUMCONDRA.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, in order to carry into effect his principle of equal treatment in regard to Official and Denominational Training Colleges for National teachers in Ireland, he will sanction a grant for the cost of building the St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, or a payment for the annual charge in respect of interest on the cost of erection; and, whether he will agree to defray the cost of the maintenance and repair of the College, and will cancel the Rules by which the contribution of the State to the College is limited to 75 per cent of the certified expenditure, and is made dependent, not upon the work of the College itself, but upon conditions as to examinations, illness, death, and the occupation of the person trained for two years after leaving the College, which conditions are not imposed in the case of the Official College, whilst they operate to the embarrassment and loss of the Denominational Institution?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): As regards that part of the Question which deals with Rules imposed upon the Denominational Colleges, but not imposed upon the Marlborough Street College, I propose to examine the matter very carefully during the Recess, in order to see how far an equality which, speaking broadly, I regard as desirable is attainable. As regards the amount of the grant, whether towards buildings or towards current expenditure, I should be glad if the hon. Gentleman would address his question to the Treasury, with whom the decision rests.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—DEATH OF JOHN KINSELLA.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE (Edinburgh, Mid Lothian) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, as contradictory statements have been placed before the world in a case where human life was involved, he will lay upon the Table the official records of all proceedings taken by any public authority in Ireland, in connection with the death of John Kinsella, including proceedings for damages or orther redress on account of the cattle seized at the time?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): If the right hon. Gentleman refers to the shorthand accounts of what took place in Court, I am not aware that any record of them exists. Certainly, there is no official record of them in the possession of the Government. But if, as I should rather gather, he alludes to the depositions on the inquisition before the Coroner, the depositions taken before the Magistrate, and the indictment and proceedings at the trial at Assize, it would be unusual and contrary to precedent to lay these upon the Table of the House. But they are all public records, and copies of them can be obtained by any Gentleman who desires it. The proceedings for damages on account of cattle seized are civil proceedings, with which the Government has no privity.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: Will the right hon. Gentleman be kind enough to refer me to the Office where copies can be obtained?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I will inquire, and transmit the information to the right hon. Gentleman.

ARMY—GALLOWGATE BARRACKS, GLASGOW.

MR. WATT (Glasgow, Camlachie) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether the old Glasgow Barracks, known as the Gallowgate Barracks, have been sold to the North British Railway Company; and, whether any provision has been made in the contract as to the class and character of the buildings which may be erected thereon, so as to leave as much open space as possible, having regard to the congested state of the surrounding working class population?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): The Gallowgate Barracks have been sold to the North British Railway Com-

pany. There are no restrictions as to the class or character of the buildings to be erected on the site.

ARMY—MEDICAL OFFICERS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) asked the Secretary of State for War, If, under the recent Regulations extending the time of foreign service for medical officers, those men who are serving abroad will come under these altered Rules; and, whether those ordered abroad before April 1, 1889, will come under such Rules?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): All medical officers of the executive grades who may be serving abroad on April 1 next, or who may be subsequently ordered abroad, will come under the new Rules as to foreign service, subject to possible modifications in regard to officers required to accompany troops returning home.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE—HONORARY RANK OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) asked the Secretary of State for War, If the officers of the Commissary, Ordnance, and Chaplains' Departments, after five years' service with the honorary or relative rank of major, receive the honorary or relative rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, if he will consider the desirability of extending the same privilege to medical officers?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): Uuder a new Warrant for the Commissariat, rank will depend upon establishment. Chaplains are few in number, and enter the Service comparatively late in life. Their status affects their allowances; but they are satisfied with their ecclesiastical title. It is true that surgeons-major serve with the allowances of major for eight years; but that is because their advent to those allowances was advanced three years. Relative rank does not now exist.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD (IRELAND)—RETURNS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the Irish General Prisons Board have issued a Circular directing medical officers to furnish in future to the Board a weekly Return, in a prescribed form, of prisoners under special medical treatment, including cases in which change of diet or extra diet had been ordered, or any remission of labour or exemption granted?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.), in reply, said: The General Prisons Board report that, in accordance with the statutable requirement, it has always been the practice for the medical officer of a prison to present a Report giving a Return of the extra diets awarded by him. The Board have recently altered the form of the Return, and this is, doubtless, the origin of the rumour to which the hon. Gentleman refers.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): Has it not been the usual practice to keep a Return as to special medical treatment, and not as "extra diet?"

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I understand it is the duty of the medical officer to keep the Board informed as to the particular diets which he orders.

ARMY—THE LEITRIM RIFLES.

MR. HAYDEN (Leitrim, S.) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he can state when he is likely to come to a decision as to the place of training of the Leitrim Rifles next year; and, whether he will refrain from changing the place of training from Carrick-on-Shannon until after the re-assembling of Parliament?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): The General Officer Commanding in Ireland has not yet made his proposals as to the training place of Militia battalions in Ireland next year. In the absence of this information I cannot give the undertaking craved for by the hon. Member.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—CASE OF JAMES CLARKE CLINTON.

SIR ROBERT FOWLER (London) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether the French Government have given any decision upon the case of James Clarke Clinton, a British subject, expelled from Assinee, on the West Coast of Africa, by the

French Resident there, so long ago as May, 1887; whether the same Resident subsequently expelled the said James Clarke Clinton from British territory adjoining the French settlement of Assinee; and, what steps are being taken to enforce the rights of Mr. James Clarke Clinton as a lawful subject of Her Majesty?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): The French Government have not yet given a final decision upon this case, though, upon the representations of the British Ambassador, they have permitted the re-opening of a place of business which had been closed. There is much conflict as to the circumstances under which Mr. Clinton was expelled from Assinee. It is certainly not the case that he has been expelled by the French Resident from British territory, where the Resident would be absolutely powerless. Mr. Clinton's claims have received all the attention to which, as a subject of Her Majesty, he is entitled.

CRIMINAL LAW — CASE OF JAMES BAINES, CONVICTED OF FORGERY AT STAFFORD SUMMER ASSIZES.

CAPTAIN HEATHCOTE (Staffordshire, N.W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he will consider the Memorial, signed by 10 of the jury who convicted James Baines of forging the signature of a man named White to a receipt for £1 8*s*., at the Stafford Summer Assizes, 1888, in which they state—

"That there was considerable difference of opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. That, on telling his Lordship that there was no possibility of agreeing to a verdict, we were told by his Lordship to go back, and not tell him until 10 o'clock. After again considering the case for over two hours, we agreed, and some of us very reluctantly, to a verdict of guilty, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground that some of the jury considered the evidence against the prisoner weak;"

whether he is aware that one of the jury has made a written statement that the recommendation to mercy was a compromise, to enable the jury to agree; and, whether, under the circumstances, and considering that "there was an element of doubt in the case," as is stated by the jury, he will advise the extension to James Baines of Her Majesty's prerogative of mercy?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have considered the Memorial in question, and I am aware of the facts stated. The learned Judge has written me a most careful Report on the whole case. He put it to the jury, after their recommendation to mercy, whether they were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner was guilty, and directed them that, if they were not clearly convinced of this beyond doubt, they ought to acquit. The foreman, after putting it to his fellows, said they were so agreed. The Judge adds that he is not dissatisfied with the verdict, and that he took into consideration the recommendation to mercy of the jury in awarding the sentence. Under these circumstances, I regret that I do not feel justified in advising any interference with the sentence, as the case was a serious one, the prisoner having availed himself of a fiduciary position to defraud a society of poor men.

SCOTCH CROFTERS' EMIGRATION.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Lord Advocate, What arrangements have been made in regard to the emigration of Scotch crofters, now that the Vote for the purpose has been withdrawn; how the money already expended is to be found; whether operations are to be continued without Parliamentary sanction; and, when Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing the subject?

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute): The Government regret exceedingly that the time at their disposal did not permit of the Vote for Emigration being discussed. It is only, however, postponed until the earliest opportunity in the next Session. In the meantime, no fresh expenditure will be incurred. The sum of £5,000 has been advanced out of civil contingencies in anticipation of the Vote. It will be recollected that an advance from civil contingencies must be made good out of moneys provided by Parliament.

SCOTLAND—DUNDEE A CITY—THE LORD PROVOST.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Lord Advocate,

Whether Dundee has been made a city, with a Lord Provost; how the right to these titles is obtained in Scotland; whether all Scotch cities are entitled to a Lord Provost; whether the ancient City of St. Andrews is entitled to elect such a dignitary; and, if he can say whether Dunfermline, Elgin, and other places are so entitled?

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. P. B. ROBERTSON) (Bute): Dundee will be made a city as soon as the Charter passes the Great Seal. The Charter does not affect the title of the Chief Magistrate. The right to that title is obtained by Act of Parliament, prescription, or Royal grant. It is not the practice of all Scotch cities to have their Chief Magistrates styled Lord Provost. The Chief Magistrate of St. Andrews is not usually styled Lord Provost, nor are the Chief Magistrates of Dunfermline and Elgin.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth): What is the advantage of these titles?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON: I should recommend the hon. Baronet to apply to the putter of the Question.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Could the citizens of St. Andrews not give their Chief Magistrate the title of Lord Provost if they wished to?

MR. J. P. B. ROBERTSON: The right of the Council of St. Andrews is to elect their Chief Magistrate. His title is determined by law in the manner I have stated.

PRISONS (IRELAND)—CORK PRISON—FATHER KENNEDY.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN (Glasgow, Bridgeton) (for Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE) (Bradford, Central) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is true that Father Kennedy, who is imprisoned in Cork Gaol, has only had exercise in the open air during one hour out of 96 hours from the commencement of his imprisonment on account of his refusal to take exercise with ordinary criminals; and, whether other priests, imprisoned for offences under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, have been forced to associate with ordinary criminals in their exercise, or have been deprived of exercise on their refusing to do so; and whether they have been otherwise punished by imprisonment in punishment cells on a diet of bread and water for such refusal?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The General Prisons Board report that Father Kennedy, who is confined in Cork Prison, had, owing to his refusal to take the usual exercise at the same time as other prisoners of his class, taken only one hour's exercise during the first 96 hours of his imprisonment. As far as the Board are aware, there are only four recent cases in which priests have been confined to prison. In two of these they were under medical treatment, and were, therefore, not exercised outside with the other prisoners, and the two others were, by order of the Court, subject to exceptional treatment as first-class misdemeanants.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): May I ask the right hon. Gentleman by what right the General Prisons Boards can deprive a prisoner of the two hours' exercise secured to him by statute? I wish also to ask whether the exemption which the right hon. Gentleman gave to priests from wearing the prison garb does not extend to the performance of menial labour, and to associating during exercise with criminals?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The priest referred to was deprived of an hour's exercise by his own action, and not by the action of the Prisons Board. It is perfectly true that it is contemplated that prisoners should receive two hours' exercise daily; but it is also contemplated that they should receive it under the ordinary Rules governing prisons. As regards the second Question, the hon. Gentleman will gather from various answers I have given in the House on the subject of the treatment of priests that the exceptional treatment extended merely to the habit they are canonically required to wear, and I had no idea of extending the privilege further.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) asked whether the right hon. Gentleman was aware that priests were obliged by Canonical Law to wear a particular garb?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I admit that is a fair Question. I am not familiar with Canon Law; but I do understand that the wearing of a particular garb by a priest is a matter which is regarded in a very different light from the wear-

ing of a particular garb by a layman, and it is on that account that I based the distinction.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that when this clergyman was in prison before his health broke down by being deprived of this very exercise?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I am not aware of that.

MR. SEXTON asked whether the right hon. Gentleman had inquired of any canonist whether the wearing of a certain garb was a canonical obligation?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I have said, in answer to the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. John Morley), that I have not.

PRISON RULES —REFORMATORIES — HANDCUFFING OF YOUNG PRISONERS.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) (for Mr. CONYBEARE) (Cornwall, Camborne) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of a little boy 12 years of age who, having been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment and three years in a reformatory, was after the expiry of his imprisonment taken handcuffed by rail to the reformatory at Sandbach, in Cheshire, on Friday the 7th instant; whether there were any special circumstances requiring such harsh treatment; whether it is the usual practice to handcuff children when being conveyed from prison to reformatory schools; whether it is in any case justifiable to handcuff persons after they have worked out their sentence in prison; and, whether he will inquire into the matter?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have made inquiry into this matter. Boys are usually removed to a reformatory on the last day of their imprisonment. It is not usual to handcuff them, unless that precaution is necessary to prevent an escape. In this case the Governor of the Derby Prison had reason to fear an attempt at escape, and accordingly a handcuff was placed on one of the boy's wrists, the other cuff being held by the warder, an old and not very active man, in whose charge he was. The handcuff was removed after changing trains at Crewe. The boy was by law in the custody of the warder until he was lodged in the reformatory, and there was nothing illegal in the precaution taken.

MR. CHILDERS (Edinburgh, S.) asked whether it was at all justifiable to handcuff children when being conveyed from prison to reformatory schools?

MR. MATTHEWS said, that must entirely depend on the reasonableness of the case. In the case in question the boy had manifested the greatest unwillingness to go to a reformatory, and his conduct had not been subordinate when in prison. As a matter of fact, the boy bolted between the warder's legs when the latter was taking out his railway ticket.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—COST OF THE EVICTIONS AT GWEEDORE, CO. DONEGAL.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, How much has been spent during the years 1887 and 1888 in connection with evictions on the property of Captain Hill, in Gweedore, County Donegal; and, whether he can give the amount paid to the proprietor of the Gweedore Hotel for rations and accommodation by or on behalf of persons engaged in connection with these evictions?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Inspector General of Constabulary reports that the cost incurred for travelling expenses and extra pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary in connection with evictions on the estate referred to was in the year 1887 about £390. The proprietor of the hotel received for accommodation afforded a sum of £13 4*s.* 6*d.* There is no information as to payments for rations. No expense was incurred in the year 1888.

THE SALVATION ARMY—SHELTERS FOR OUTCAST POOR.

MR. JAMES STUART (Shoreditch, Hoxton) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he has received a Memorial from "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, respecting the establishment of cheap shelters for the outcast poor in London; and, what reply he has given to that Memorial?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have received the Memorial in question from "General" Booth; and I have directed a reply to be sent that the Government cannot assist a charitable work conducted by private persons with grants of money, buildings, or stores.

THE COUNTY COURT DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether the duties of the Superintendent of the County Court Department at the Treasury are directly connected with the supervision of the accounts of the Registrars of County Courts; whether he is aware that the present Superintendent is the joint author of a work on County Court Practice, of which many hundreds of copies of each new edition have been supplied at the public expense to various County Court officials; whether this practice is to be sanctioned in the case of a new work which the present Superintendent has at the press; and, whether a practice should be continued by which those who supervise public expenditure have a direct interest in its increase?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) (who replied) said: The answer to the first Question of the hon. Member is, Yes. The Superintendent of County Courts is joint editor of a standard work on County Court Practice. Each Judge and Registrar of a County Court is entitled to be supplied at the public expense with any one work on the subject which he may himself select, and *Pollock and Nicol* is one of those sometimes applied for. The new work referred to in the Question is a new edition of this work, the last having been issued in 1880. The editors have sold the copyright, and have no interest in the number of copies issued.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, VOTE 2, CONSULAR SERVICES.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): I beg leave to notice an error in the report of a reply which I gave to an hon. Member last night, who asked whether compensation had been demanded on behalf of the British Indians whose property was destroyed by the bombardment of Minengani, in Tunghi Bay. I am represented to have said that the bombardment of Bagamoyo, from our point of view, was unnecessary, and carried out with unnecessary severity; whereas it is apparent that I was not referring to that place at all, and the question of the losses of British Indians at Bagamoyo was not referred to till afterwards. The remarks of the hon. Member for North St. Pancras (Mr. Cochrane-Baillie) in regard to Minengani are, I observe, similarly applied to Bagamoyo.

MOTION.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE (EXEMPTION FROM THE STANDING ORDER).

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That the Proceedings on Supply and Ways and Means, this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, Sittings of the House, and the Proceedings on Ways and Means may be begun, though opposed, after Twelve o'clock."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked whether the Motion was put down with a view of compelling the conclusion of the Irish Estimates to-night?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The Motion is made in order to give more elbow-room, if I may use the word, to hon. Members, and in order that they may feel that they are not tied to a particular hour. I believe that hon. Members below the Gangway opposite, as well as all sections of the House, will be anxious, if possible, to bring the Estimates to a conclusion this evening, as it would involve very considerable inconvenience to a great many Members if they should be obliged to return on Monday, as they will have to do if we cannot conclude the Estimates to-night. But the Motion is put down with no desire of compelling hon. Members to conclude this evening, but only in the hope that they may see their way to do so. I would remind hon. Members that, if there be any point which they should feel they had not time adequately to discuss this evening, pos-

sibly on Report to-morrow they would be able to raise it. If we take the Report of Supply to-morrow we shall be able to read the Appropriation Bill and to conclude the Business of the House practically on Saturday.

MR. SEXTON said, he shared the desire of the right hon. Gentleman to bring the Business of the House to a termination as soon as possible; but he asked whether it would not be possible, consistently with the passing of the Appropriation Bill on Christmas Eve, to leave over a portion of Supply till to-morrow?

An hon. MEMBER: No.

MR. SEXTON: Yes.

MR. GOSCHEN: As I understand it, Christmas Eve is Monday next, I do not know whether hon. Members would really wish to impose on the House the obligation of coming to town on Monday if, with the help of some co-operation on the part of hon. Members, it be possible to avoid that contingency; but it is with no desire to put undue pressure on hon. Members, or to close further discussion, that this Motion is put on the Paper.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) asked if the 6 o'clock Rule would be suspended to-morrow?

MR. GOSCHEN: Yes; and that is a further argument why hon. Members should endeavour to conclude the Estimates this evening, as they will be able, on Report, to discuss further points if they should find it necessary to do so.

MR. SEXTON: After the statement of the right hon. Gentleman, my hon. Friends do not intend to divide the House against the Motion.

Motion *agreed to.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

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SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(1.) £32,665 (including a Supplementary sum of £10,000), to complete the sum for Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, Ireland.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, that if the amount of this Vote represented in Ireland, as it did in England and Scotland, the cost of the force employed for the detection and punishment of crime in the ordinary sense of the term, the Committee need waste very little time upon the matter, and he should not feel himself disposed to raise any discussion upon it. He felt bound, however, to avail himself of this opportunity, late in the Session as it was, to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the money given by this Vote was employed in Ireland for purposes altogether different from those for which the money voted for the administration of justice was employed in other parts of the Empire. In other parts of the Empire money was employed for the detection and punishment of crime. In Ireland the money voted under the head of Criminal Prosecutions was employed for the creation and fabrication of offences. It was employed in snatching verdicts against the opponents of the Government by juggling the machinery of the law, and in condoning offences and enabling criminals to escape from justice when they happened to be friends of the Government. No doubt the charge he made was a serious one, but he was prepared to make good what he said. When the Vote was last under discussion, attention was drawn to the functions exercised by the Attorney General for Ireland in regard to the finding of Coroners' Juries, and the Chief Secretary, on that occasion, made an attack upon the Coroners' Courts in Ireland, the like of which had never, within his knowledge or within his memory, been before directed by any Minister of the Crown against any Court; certainly not by any Minister of the Crown so new to the Office as the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman had declared in good round terms that Coroners' Juries in Ireland were often no better than instruments of judicial murder, and very often conspiracies to assassinate; that Coroners were often placed under the pressure of violent political influences, and that the juries themselves were subjected to influences most unfavourable to the police. With regard to the Coroners he was quite aware that some of them were men of violent political convictions, but their violent political convictions were those of the Chief Secretary for Ireland himself. As to the Coroners' Juries who had been con-

cerned in recent memorable inquiries in Ireland, not one of them had been in any way identified with the politics of the people. He referred to the inquests at Midleton, Youghal, and Mitchelstown. The Coroner himself was a gentleman of very moderate political opinions, and, from all he could learn, had never been in any prominent way associated with any political agitation in Ireland. The Chief Secretary for Ireland stated that the Coroners' Courts were of the nature of conspiracies to assassinate, but did the Coroners choose the juries? The Coroner in Ireland, like Coroners elsewhere, did nothing but address his prescript to the police, and the police, on receiving it, selected the persons who were to serve on the jury. In fact, in cases where the police themselves were concerned and the members of the force strongly incriminated, the police themselves summoned the jurymen, and constituted what the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary termed the instruments of judicial murder and conspirators to assassinate members of the Constabulary Force. He wished to submit to the Committee the constitution of one Coroner's Jury in Ireland, who recently delivered a very memorable verdict. There were 13 members of the jury. The foreman was a Catholic, the second was a Protestant Conservative, the third and fourth were Protestant Conservatives, the fifth was also a Protestant Conservative and a nephew of the proprietor of the Protestant Conservative Hotel, in which Dr. Ridley was staying when he committed suicide. The sixth was an ex-Sergeant-Major, a Catholic, whose politics were unknown; the seventh was an anti-Nationalist, the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh Catholics, the only indication of whose politics he possessed was that they had never been members of the National League; the twelfth and thirteenth were the only Nationalists on the jury. That was the constitution of the jury empanelled in the case of Dr. Ridley—namely, 11 Conservatives and anti-Nationalists, and only two Nationalists. Yet that jury found that Dr. Barr, the agent of the Chief Secretary, had been guilty of foul aspersions in regard to Dr. Ridley, who had been driven out of his mind in consequence, and had committed suicide. That being the constitution of the jury which inquired into the treatment of Dr. Ridley, he thought he was entitled to demand from the Chief Secretary the withdrawal of the statement he had made impeaching the constitution of that tribunal. The jurymen were summoned by the police themselves, and it was ridiculous to say that they could be supposed to be in the interest of incriminated persons, when the incriminated persons were members of the Police Force themselves. Since the former debate upon this Vote the right hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland had been driven to take action in one murder case—namely, that of Midleton. But how had he been driven to take action? It was by the Lord Chief Baron who animadverted severely upon the fact that no action had been taken against the policeman Swindell, and intimated that if the next-of-kin of the murdered man made an application to him in consequence of the failure of the Attorney General to take action, he would cause a presentment to be made to the Grand Jury. It was then, and only then, that the Attorney General consented to interfere and to recognize the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. There was then, however, another great scandal connected with the case, because, although the Attorney General had consented to take action at the instance of the Lord Chief Baron, he had released the constable from custody, and he was now out on bail in his own recognizances. It was a singular fact that a man who had been found guilty of murder by a Coroner's Jury should be out on bail upon his own recognizances, and that fact, he was afraid, was simply calculated and intended to defeat the ends of justice. But the Government adopted two measures of justice in dealing with Irish questions. In this case a police-constable charged with murder was released on bail, but when a Member of Parliament or a priest was prosecuted for some trumpery or imaginary offence under the Coercion Act bail was refused, and he was committed to prison to await his trial. Nothing more instructive, shocking as it was, had come to light than that the police-constable Swindell, found guilty of wilful murder, should now be at large on his own recognizances, while Father M'Fadden, a man respected and revered all over Ireland, was refused bail, although there were

thousands of men ready to go bail for him for thousands of pounds. This venerated priest had been sent to prison to await his trial. Now, the first claim he made was that there should be an equal measure of justice for all classes in Ireland, and that gentlemen who were accused of offences under the Coercion Act in Ireland should be allowed to remain out on bail when there was no reason to apprehend that they would fail in putting in an appearance to answer any charge that might be preferred against them. Instructions had been issued by the Attorney General, and those who represented him, within the last few days, which had been the cause of a grievous scandal. The Chairman of the Town Commissioners, a solicitor, and other responsible persons had been summoned on a charge of unlawful assembly. Nobody could pretend that they would fail to attend the trial; but bail was refused on the pretence that they might attempt to escape, and they had been taken from place to place to Dublin through the streets handcuffed. He submitted that such a course of proceeding was highly prejudicial to the cause of order, and if a policeman convicted upon a Coroner's inquisition of wilful murder was allowed to be on bail upon his own recognizances, those gentlemen ought certainly to have been allowed to be out on substantial bail. He had said that the Crown had determined to take action in the Midleton murder case, and he wished to know whether no action was to be taken in the case of Patrick O'Hanlon, who was murdered by a stab of a bayonet, just after Captain Plunkett gave his orders to the police not to hesitate to shoot? Would the Government say that when a Coroner's verdict of wilful murder had been found, or a case of murder alleged on substantial grounds, that they would refuse to take even the preliminary step of submitting the facts of the case to the opinion of a Bench of Magistrates? No steps had been taken in the Youghal case, and the public were crying out for an investigation into the case of Patrick O'Hanlon. What was to be done in the Mitchelstown case? Were the police to shoot down in cold blood a boy of 16 and an old man of 60, an old pensioner who had spent the vigour of his years in the service of the Crown? The Government, one after another, had been driven out of the various pretences for abstaining from taking action which had been used in the course of debate. Instead of a public inquiry there had been a private investigation in a private room, and that private inquiry was held upon the question, not as to whether these men were legally killed or not, but whether the police should have run away, and how it came to pass that they did run away. No inquiry whatever had been held as to the criminality of the murders. He claimed that an inquiry should be held; there could be no doubt that the slaughter arose in the first place in consequence of the interference of the police with a peaceable public meeting. The police endeavoured to force their way through the heart of the meeting in order to secure an official report of the speeches. Both the law and the Police Rules were violated, and so also was the Police Code, in firing upon the people from the barracks, because the Code directed that there should be no firing except at the word of command. No word of command was given, and, therefore, it was clear that there was a violation of the law from which death resulted—in fact, the lives of three men were sacrificed; and he believed that public opinion in Ireland would never rest satisfied until an honest public inquiry had been held into the murders which had been there committed. The public loudly demanded that the Government should submit the conduct of the police on that occasion to a magisterial inquiry. This Government might not do that, but some Government would have to do it. It might not be done this year or next year, but, as sure as they were sitting there that day, some day or other it would have to be done. The sooner it was done the better, and the sooner a grievous and dangerous scandal would cease. The obligation to institute an inquiry rested on the Government, and although they had gone a considerable way in preventing inquiry, he must remind them that there was no statutory limitation in regard to the crime of murder. He would now turn for a moment to the conduct of the Crown at a recent Wicklow Assize. He did so in order to illustrate his contention that the Crown had two ways and two measures of administering justice in Ireland. He would first refer to the manner in which

outrages were fabricated. They all knew that the police had arranged with an infamous person, named Cullinane, to accompany a member of the Police Force to a certain house at night for the purpose of committing an outrage. Cullinane accompanied the policeman, but the expedition did not turn out as was expected, because in the struggle which occurred inside the constable lost his life. The persons incriminated were Catholic peasants of Clare, and the Attorney General changed the venue to Wicklow, where successful efforts had been made to plant the county with tenants who were at the service of the landlords. It was not considered sufficient to transfer the case to the county of Wicklow, but the Attorney General used his power in order to get the case tried by a Special Jury. And what was the result? Although four-fifths of the people of Ireland were Catholics, out of a Special Jury panel of 200 members, in this instance, 150 were Protestants and 50 were Catholics, but that was only the beginning of the matter. When those Catholic peasants who had been brought from Clare were placed on their trial, 24 Catholic jurors answered to their names, but as these 24 Catholic jurors came to the Book to be sworn each one of them was told to stand aside by the Counsel for the Crown; not a single Catholic juryman was allowed to go into the box, but the jury was composed entirely of Protestants. He need not point out to Gentlemen as experienced as hon. Members of the Committee that when the Crown asserted its rights in ordering gentlemen to stand aside it was simply a farce to arrange a jury panel at all, and they might just as well, in the first instance, have summoned the 12 men whom they desired to try the case. A jury of this character was not employed to try the case according to the evidence but to procure a conviction. It would appear that the only object of empanelling a jury was to secure that pliable men should go into the box. There was another case to which he would call attention—namely, the Kinsella case. He would contrast the proceedings of the Crown in that case with that which occurred in regard to the trial of the peasants of Clare. Freeman was an Emergency man who had gone out armed for the express purpose of committing murder. The men of whom he was in charge did commit murder in broad daylight. The Grand Jury ignored the bill against the chief instrument of murder, and the Crown indicted the rest for manslaughter. He could not understand why the charge was reduced into one of manslaughter, because the whole of those Emergency men were engaged in a doubly illegal proceeding. In the first place, they refused to exhibit their authority; and in the next, the legal status of the tenant had passed away, and the landlord had no more right to distrain on that farm than on any other farm in Ireland. The enterprize was altogether illegal, and the taking of life by any menber of the gang involved any man who belonged to it in a charge of murder; yet the Crown put forward the indictment not for murder, but for manslaughter. Now, in a previous case when Catholic peasants were on their trial, the Crown ordered every Catholic to stand aside and empanelled 12 Protestants. In this case, however, when Emergency men were on their trial the Crown did not order anybody to stand aside, but stood aside themselves and allowed the Counsel for the prisoners to pack a jury in order to procure a verdict of acquittal. The Counsel for the defence challenged every Catholic juryman, but not a single Protestant. He allowed every Protestant juryman who came forward to be sworn, and so pliable was he that when the son of the murdered man pointed out that they were allowing the first cousin of the chief criminal to enter the jury-box the Counsel for the Crown declined to interfere, and Richard Bradshaw, the first cousin of John Freeman, who was sworn as having fired the shot that killed Kinsella, was allowed to enter the box and take the oath as a juryman in connection with the case in which the guilt of his own first cousin was unquestionable. That afforded a picture of the administration of justice at the same Assizes, the same Counsel acting for the Attorney General in one case having brought Catholic peasants from the County Clare empanelled a Protestant jury to convict, and, in the other case, the Counsel for the defence was allowed, without a single challenge, to empanel a Protestant jury for the purpose of acquitting, of course with the necessary consequence that it did acquit. Moreover, the

Counsel for the Crown were well aware that the witnesses for the defence in the case of the Emergency men had perjured themselves and involved themselves in a mass of contradiction. Anyone who would take the trouble to read the depositions would find that as to more than one vital point those witnesses perjured themselves. What was the effect—the Crown, who was nominally, but not in reality, prosecuting, never examined the depositions or pointed out the contradictions, but the Counsel asked a formal question or two of each witness for the defence and allowed the evidence to go unchallenged. Having, in the first instance, permitted the jury to be packed for an acquittal, they refrained from performing their duty, and showing that the evidence was untrue. Now, he maintained that action of this kind was a monstrous scandal. He greatly regretted that it should be necessary for him to make such statements, but there was another case which occurred at the same Assizes to which he would call attention. A gamekeeper of the Marquess of Headfort was committed by the magistrates for firing at a person with intent to kill. In due course of law the case ought to have been tried in the Province of Munster; the act occurred there, but the Crown removed the trial to Belfast, for no other reason that he could conceive than to secure an acquittal at the hands of 12 Protestant and Orange adherents of the Government. As a matter of course, a Protestant Orange jury acquitted him. On those grounds he was anxious to lay down the principle that the money voted by the Committee, nominally for the punishment of crime, was in reality used in many instances to snatch verdicts by juggling the machinery of the law, by in some instances securing a conviction, and in others allowing criminals to escape from justice. The Attorney General was the functionary to whom the law intrusted the trial of offenders under the Coercion Act. He wished to ask the hon. and learned Gentleman opposite why it was that in the grave and important cases which arose under that Act the Government had not followed the provisions of the Statute? The Act laid down that the magistrates appointed under it must be men of legal training and experience, of whose competence the Lord Chancellor must be satisfied. Why, then, in every case, had the Attorney General for Ireland refrained from appointing persons of judicial or legal training, and had appointed instead ex-officers of the Police Force or retired military or naval officers? There might be some explanation of the matter; but it appeared to him that an ex-officer of the Police Force was not a fit person to conduct an inquiry in such a case, especially where it was expressly laid down that the Lord Chancellor was to be satisfied of the legal competency of the persons appointed. When the Bill was under discussion two years ago, a clause in it excited a great amount of controversy—namely, the clause which sanctioned private inquiry ostensibly for the purpose of detecting secret crimes which otherwise might not be detected. It was asserted at the time the clause was under discussion that it would not be used for the purpose of detecting crime, but for pursuing combinations where they happened to exist. But the transactions in reference to the Plan of Campaign were public; and he failed to see why it should have been necessary to resort to those private inquiries in order to get at the bottom of them. Those private inquiries were conducted with great severity. They had the testimony of the Bishop of Raphoe that in one case people were taken to and fro in the depth of winter, thinly clad, to the injury of their health and the imminent danger of their lives. They all knew that these private inquiries had been futile. He should be glad to hear of a single case in which a witness had refused to give evidence that he had yielded when examined in one of those private inquiries. He believed that no such case could be mentioned. Therefore, he was of opinion that a great economy might be effected in regard to several classes of prosecutions if the Chief Secretary would make up his mind—which he might do without detriment to any public interest—to tell the police to let the people alone, except where it was necessary that they should be interfered with. He thought that the police should be instructed not to interfere with the people except when they were holding an illegal meeting, or doing some illegal act. Let the police be kept away altogether; let them remain in barracks, or be told to take a

walk, or anything else, except interfere with the people. In that case the peace would not be broken, and nine-tenths of the charges under the Crimes Act would be swept away. What was the case now? People were arrested for cheering persons coming out of prison. The people assembled to welcome a public man, and in other cases they brought food and fuel to the families of persons imprisoned under the Act. At once the police put in an appearance upon the scene, although there was no occasion whatever for their presence. The people were all of one mind, and without the interference of the police there would be no disturbance of any kind. When the police arrived, somebody cheered, and probably somebody groaned, and although the law allowed every man to elect a Member of Parliament, they would not allow him to express his opinion by a groan or a cheer afterwards. The agents of the police charged the people with riotous and disorderly conduct, and amused themselves by shooting them down because they cried—"Down with Salisbury and down with Balfour!" They maintained that such cries were unlawful, and calculated to bring about a breach of the peace. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary preserved a philosophic indifference to the sounds emitted in that House, but the moment a derisive cheer or a groan was uttered out-of-doors the police were called upon to interfere. One policeman, giving evidence, stated that he did not know whether it was unlawful to shout "Down with Gladstone;" it might be, but he could not say; he did not know whether it would be unlawful to shout "Down with Parnell;" and, coming to a climax, this police constable said he did not know whether it would be unlawful to shout "Down with O'Brien." Why, in a public meeting or assembly, should it be objectionable to cheer a particular individual, or even to give utterance to a groan? In neither case was any harm done to any man. Both policemen and Members of Parliament in England were sometimes groaned at and sometimes laughed at. If such a thing occurred in Ireland the offender would get a month's imprisonment. In England they had to grin and bear it, and nobody was the worse. He would seriously submit that if the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would give proper instructions to the police, he would get rid of one class of charges under the Act — namely, unlawful assembly, obstruction of the police, assault upon the police, and riot. There should be no interference except after due warning, or where a breach of the peace was being committed, and then public meetings would pass off without anything like a disturbance. He trusted also that the right hon. Gentleman would consider the question of multiplying charges in reference to the same act. At present, if a meeting was being held the police interfered, they pushed the people about, and the assembly was immediately regarded as an unlawful one, and if the people in a moment of irritation obstructed or struck a policeman serious consequences ensued. That was the case in by far the greater number of cases that occurred. If a man attended a public meeting in Ireland now, he was liable to be tried on four separate and distinct charges—namely, unlawful assembly, obstruction of the police, assaulting the police, and riot. He asked the Government in future to confine the charge to one. Let the Government select the material charge and try the accused upon that. He appealed to the right hon. Gentleman because he was personally responsible for the multiplication of charges that now occurred. The right hon. Gentleman made a speech at Manchester last year, suggesting the inconvenience of appeal. In cases where the accused did not receive a sentence of more than a month's imprisonment he had no right of appeal. He had only a right of appeal where the sentence was for a month or two. The Chief Secretary, however, declared that an appeal was inconvenient, and thereupon the Attorney General and the Solicitor General began to take proceedings upon four charges instead of one. In most cases there was a conviction, and there was a separate sentence on each conviction; by this method a long sentence was in reality inflicted, while the prisoner was deprived of the right of appeal which he would have had if the sentences had been combined. He maintained that this was an un-Constitutional proceeding, as it was simply the result of the right hon. Gentleman's speech at Manchester. He would ask the right hon. Gentleman to instruct his lawyers to be

satisfied with one charge and one sentence, and not to pile up charges only technically different in reference to the same act. He looked upon it as a scandal that a number of men, accused in the first instance of riot, should afterwards be tried for unlawful assembly upon precisely the same facts. Then, in the next place, he wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman what his intention was in regard to prosecutions for holding meetings of suppressed branches of the National League? He understood that the right hon. Gentleman had very sensibly given up Press prosecutions. He had ceased to prosecute the editors and vendors of newspapers for publishing reports of such meetings, and he could not now consistently continue to prosecute the persons who held the meetings. Some time ago a determined raid was made upon the newsvendors for selling newspapers in the streets, but the Government had now abandoned all those prosecutions. Why, then, should the prosecution of the persons who held meetings be continued? The right hon. Gentleman had declared that the National League in Ireland was a thing of the past, yet it was a curious fact that in one case where the Resident Magistrate entered into a prosecution against a newspaper a change of venue was asked for, because it was said that 12 jurymen could not be obtained in the county who were not members of the National League, yet that was a county in which the National League was said to have been suppressed. Were those prosecutions to be continued or not? If they were to be continued, he would ask the right hon. Gentleman to instruct the Resident Magistrate to require some evidence to be given that such a meeting had been held. The usual course taken in Ireland upon this subject was this. If a meeting of Nationalists was called for any purpose whatever, even if the meeting were held in a room where the National League used to meet, although, perhaps, it might be the only public room in the village, that simple fact was taken as evidence that it was a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League. That was the view of Captain Seagrave, or rather Private Seagrave, of whose legal knowledge the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied, and who had acquired his legal knowledge while serving in the ranks. It was also the view of Mr. Rollestone, who seemed to hold that the onus of proof rested upon an accused person, and that he was to be considered guilty until he had proved himself to be innocent. He asked the Chief Secretary to require that there should be some evidence, in the case of those suppressed meetings, that such meetings had actually been held. He knew the Court of Exchequer had, in certain cases, suppressed decisions because they found that there was some evidence from which it might be inferred that a meeting had been held; but considering the terms of derision and contempt in which the Resident Magistrates and their decisions had been over and over again referred to in the High Courts of Justice, he thought he was entitled to ask the right hon. Gentleman that whereas prosecutions against newsvendors, and editors, and publishers of newspapers had been abandoned, he would instruct the magistrates, before prosecuting persons for holding meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, to require some evidence to be given that such meetings had been held. There was only one other class of prosecution to which he would refer, and that was prosecutions for what was called conspiracy. He laid it down without fear of contradiction that in nine cases out of 10, where prosecutions had taken place in Ireland since the passing of the Coercion Act for conspiracy, men had been imprisoned, and in many instances sent to hard labour, upon a charge in respect of which not a single particle of evidence was produced. It was shown in the Killeagh case, the case of the Tralee blacksmiths, and the Miltown Malbay publicans. The charge against those persons was that they had conspired with or induced other people not to deal with a certain person, whereas the only evidence against them was that they had refused to sell. Now, a refusal to sell was no crime whatever under the Coercion Act; but if they entered into a combination to refuse to sell, and did injury thereby, the offence was punishable under the Common Law. Yet, in most of these cases, the ignorant and malicious Resident Magistrates convicted the accused and sent them to hard labour—their offence having been refusal to sell. That was certainly the fact in the Killeagh case, the case of

the Tralee blacksmiths, and the Miltown Malbay publicans. It was too late to compensate these poor men for the loss of trade and injury they had suffered from a conviction, but he might, at least, make an earnest appeal to the Chief Secretary or the Attorney General to instruct the magistrates in future not to convict under the Coercion Act on evidence which showed that in many cases the accused were intimidated themselves, and not that they had conspired to intimidate others. He had also to ask the right hon. Gentleman to secure for persons convicted the ordinary facilities which the law allowed in regard to appeal in cases stated. It must be remembered that the magistrates in very few cases had any legal training whatever, or possessed any judicial qualification. Moreover, very few of them pretended to be partial in deciding between landlord and tenant, nor did they possess the necessary qualifications to secure the due administration of justice. He, therefore, asked the right hon. Gentleman to provide that all persons convicted and sentenced under the Act should have the right of appeal on questions of fact to the County Courts, and on questions of law to one of the Superior Courts, although, if all the County Court Judges were like those who so readily took the hint from the right hon. Gentleman to shorten and to multiply sentences in order to prevent an appeal, he should care very little for carrying the appeal further. As matters stood at present, he certainly thought that there should be some opportunities afforded for bringing the decisions of those scratch magistrates before some person who had had a judicial training. It was promised, when the Act was under consideration, that there should be an appeal in every case, and it was only in the face of that promise that the House passed that part of the Act. Nevertheless, the law had been left in such a condition that it was only when a sentence for a longer period than a month was passed that an appeal could be made, and by passing three short sentences instead of one long one the right of appeal was disallowed. He entreated the Government to give to a prisoner that right of appeal which was given to him under the ordinary law; and in reference to the right of having a case stated, he would only refer to the language and decisions of the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Dowse, by whom the incapacity and ignorance of the Resident Magistrates was exposed in terms stronger than any he had ever heard or read of as being delivered from the Judicial Bench. He submitted that when any legal gentleman, on behalf of a prisoner who had been convicted by a Resident Magistrate, asked to have a case stated, his application should be complied with as a matter of right. Otherwise, those convictions would continue, and there would be magistrates like the two ex-police officers who sat on the Killeagh case, who, although they had full warning of the decision of the Court of Exchequer and the ruling of the Judge, yet, in the face of that warning and decision, refused to have a case stated. He maintained that it was not only through ignorance, but through malice, that in this case the magistrates convicted on evidence which the Court of Exchequer declared to be insufficient. When they took a course like that, and refused to increase the sentence in order to give the accused a right of appeal, and had also refused to state a case so that the High Courts in Dublin or the Judges of the County Courts might look into the matter either on the basis of facts or law, he was justified in saying that their proceeding was not only one of ignorance but of malice. Their proceedings were also conducted in stealth, and by hearing charges in secret they kept them from the purview of the people, so that no opportunity was afforded to the public of ascertaining whether any particular case had or had not been decided in defiance of all principles of law and justice. He made with confidence these two appeals to the Chief Secretary—namely, that when a prisoner asked for the right of appeal the sentence should be increased to above a month, so that he might obtain it. Nobody would be damnified by the increase of sentence except the prisoner, so that if he was satisfied to have an increase for the purpose of procuring a revision of the sentence he ought to be entitled to get it. In the second place, he asked that when any legal gentleman appeared before a Judge or before a Resident Magistrate and claimed to have a case stated his claim should be granted as a right. That was the only way in which the repetition of the grievous

scandal and hardship inflicted upon innocent men could be prevented. The last instance he would give of the exasperating way in which the Government were acting in carrying out the provisions of the Coercion Act had reference to the case of his hon. Friend the Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien), who was tried at Mitchelstown for addressing his constituents, and suffered three months' imprisonment. The records of that case would be more famous, or infamous, than those of any other under the Government. The Government had no reporter at the meeting, but next day Head Constable O'Sullivan and Sergeant Dolan were asked to make notes of what his hon. Friend had said. The statements of the two police officers were sent to the Government, but only one of them was returned to be used at the trial—namely, the statement of the sergeant. The statement of the Head Constable was suppressed. Now, why was the statement of the Head Constable suppressed? The reason came out at the trial, thanks to the intelligence and determination of the counsel who appeared for the accused. In the statement of the sergeant it appeared that his hon. Friend had said to the tenants, "Defend your homes by every means in your power;" but, according to the statement of the Head Constable, when it reached Dublin Castle the Attorney General, or some other officer for him, drew a line through this passage, and wrote these words, "Not to be used at the trial." The statement of the Head Constable as to the words used by his hon. Friend was, "Defend your homes by every honest means in your power;" and because his hon. Friend advised the people to defend their homes by honest means, the Attorney General, or somebody acting for him, deliberately decided not to allow the Head Constable to be examined, but only to allow the police sergeant to be examined, whose statement was that the words of the hon. Member for East Cork were, "Defend your homes by every means in your power." In another respect the statement of the sergeant differed from that of the Head Constable. According to the notes of the Head Constable his hon. Friend said to the people, "We are willing to give the Land Bill (alluding to the Land Bill of last year) a fair trial." The object of his hon. Friend was to keep the Mitchelstown people from going into the Courts until the Land Act became law. He said—

"We welcome that Act. You are only asking for 20 per cent under the Plan of Campaign, but the Land Act will give you more than that."

The Plan of Campaign gave the tenants 20 per cent, but the Act of the right hon. Gentleman gave them 22 per cent, and yet it was in order to break down the movement under the Plan of Campaign that the right hon. Gentleman imprisoned his hon. Friend the Member for North-East Cork. This passage from the speech of his hon. Friend, "We are willing to give the Land Bill a fair trial," appeared in the notes of the Head Constable; but the Attorney General, or some other authority, struck them out, drew a line through them, and directed that the notes of the sergeant only should be used, in which those words did not appear. Was that the action of a Constitutional public official, or was it the action of a Thug or of a cut-throat? He knew of no language strong enough to express the view he held of the conduct of high public officials in Ireland. He asserted, without fear of contradiction, that in this instance evidence which would have proved the moral influence and virtuous intention of a Member of Parliament had been deliberately suppressed, and that evidence had been prepared which was not only inaccurate, but gave a most misleading view. He thought he had proved the case with which he set out, that money voted by Parliament was used in many cases for the fabrication rather than the detection of crime, in some cases to snatch verdicts against the Nationalists, and in others to secure the acquittal of supporters of the Government. What he claimed was that the powers given by the Coercion Act should not be employed to snatch verdicts, and to enable criminals to escape from justice, but that it should be so administered as to allow men who are so unfortunate as to come within its wide net to enjoy the same rights and privileges as were conferred upon Her Majesty's subjects in every other part of the Empire.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin Uni-

versity) said, he thought it right to follow the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and reply at once to the various matters to which he had referred. The right hon. Member had alluded to the action of the Government in relation to prosecutions under the Crimes Act, and he had attributed to his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland the use of certain language which he quoted, describing the verdicts of Coroners' Juries as, in many cases, the instruments of judicial murder. The language used by his right hon. Friend was a quotation from a speech delivered by a former Chief Secretary in a former Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone). His right hon. Friend had not only quoted that language as showing what the opinion of a former Chief Secretary was with regard to the finding of Coroners' Juries, but he had referred to a number of cases in which, during the existence of the Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian, no action had been taken upon the verdicts of Coroners' inquisitions, where verdicts of wilful murder or manslaughter against certain persons had been found, but in regard to which the Attorney General representing the Government of the day thought it unnecessary to take any proceedings whatever. The present Government simply adopted the principle laid down by former Governments—namely, that it would be unwise to prosecute every person found guilty by a Coroner's Jury, believing that to do so would be, in fact, entering into a conspiracy against persons who had only been acting in the discharge of their duty. Instances of this nature occurred in the year 1881—on the 1st of June, the 1st of September, and the 9th of October. They were referred to by the Chief Secretary, who in each instance gave the name, place, and the circumstances, and no contradiction had been given in any one of those cases. There were other cases referred to by the Chief Secretary, in which the Crown had sent up bills, which bills, however, were ignored by the Grand Jury—and, he presumed, very properly ignored. In the three cases in question, no proceedings were taken by the Crown at all. In the Midleton case—the case of Constable Swindell—the right hon. Member said that the Attorney General was driven to take the action he now took through the intervention of the Chief Baron.

MR. SEXTON: Hear, hear!

MR. MADDEN: Perhaps the right hon. Member would wait until he read the words of the Chief Baron. He did not think he would then continue to entertain the views he had expressed. The right hon. Gentleman represented that the Chief Baron had commented unfavourably upon the action of the Attorney General, who had thereupon been driven to take the course he had taken. He held in his hand a report of *The Freeman's Journal* on the 14th of December, which gave the observations made by the Chief Baron, where he expressed his approval of the Attorney General for taking the course he did in directing that there should be a preliminary investigation of the case before the magistrates. The action of the Attorney General in refusing to put Swindell upon his trial upon a Coroner's inquest was the action which had been uniformly adopted by every responsible Law Officer in England as well as in Ireland. Each case was allowed to stand on its own footing. The action which the Attorney General had taken in the matter was to direct that there should be an investigation before a Bench of Magistrates. What the Chief Baron said was, that the Attorney General had acted properly in taking the matter out of the hands of the relatives of the deceased and the next-of-kin. The Chief Baron went on to say that the ends of justice would be far better satisfied by an investigation before a Bench of Magistrates in the first instance. He added that some people had been good enough to say, according to his information, that his observations on a former occasion were intended to imply, or did imply, some censure on the Attorney General, but nothing was further from his object. The only matter he had in view was what his own duty was, and he had taken what he thought the proper course in order to prevent any inconvenience which might otherwise have arisen. In other words, the Chief Baron stated that he approved of the present action of the Attorney General, and did not censure his past action. His past action was simply the action of every Law Officer in England and Ire-

land in refusing to arraign upon a Coroner's inquisition persons against whom verdicts had been found by juries at the inquest. He was far from desiring to add any remarks of his own to those which had been made from time to time upon a Coroner's inquisition; but he would say that a refusal to put a man on his trial upon a Coroner's inquisition was a course of action invariably adopted in England and Ireland. He left the Committee to draw their own conclusions as to the strength of the case of the right hon. Gentleman against the administration of the law, when it was founded on the course which had been pursued by the Government in this particular instance. The right hon. Gentleman went on to refer to a trial which had taken place at Wicklow. The practice had been followed in regard to this case which was followed in every other instance—namely, to treat it upon its own particular merits. They did not think it right that the men who were put upon their trial should be tried at the place where the alleged offence was committed, and, therefore, they transferred the trial to Wicklow. The challenge of the jury was governed by the action of the Crown Solicitor, who simply pursued the course which had always been followed for the last 20 years. There had been no mystery in the matter, nor any religious element, and the only motives operating were those which had actuated successive Attorney Generals for a good many years. The right hon. Gentleman had referred to another case. He (Mr. Madden) must ask the attention of the Committee to the case of the death of Kinsella. He did not say that the killing of Kinsella might not be murder, but it was another question altogether as to who murdered him. He declined altogether to call the persons who were acquitted murderers, as the right hon. Gentleman wanted him to do. What were shortly the facts of the case as to Kinsella? A seizure of cattle was, undoubtedly, being made, and it was an absolutely irrelevant element of consideration whether or not that seizure was illegal, because he admitted fully, as he had formerly stated, that although the seizure was the most legal in the world, the shooting of Kinsella would, in point of law, be equally criminal, amounting to either murder or manslaughter. The precise ground on which the seizure was held to be illegal was, an informality in the posting of certain notices. What occurred? The seizure was to be carried out on an inclosed farmyard to which the cattle of the tenant had been driven with the determination to resist their seizure even at the risk of human life. That was a serious undertaking no doubt. In attempting to force an entrance into the inclosed farmyard a conflict occurred, firearms being discharged on both sides, which resulted in the death of Kinsella. An inquest was held, and the evidence given at that inquest was most remarkable. Several witnesses, no doubt, said that Freeman shot Kinsella; but while three witnesses for the next-of-kin swore that Freeman fired the shot one witness, also produced for the next-of-kin, was equally positive that Freeman never fired at all, but that a man named M'Cabe fired the shot which took fatal effect. Several shots were fired by the Emergency men, and there were two shots also fired from the farmyard. There was this further remarkable circumstance. The bullet that killed Kinsella was a bullet from a revolver. Freeman's revolver was found undischarged. Freeman swore that he never discharged it, and it was undoubtedly found undischarged at a subsequent period. Of course it might be said that the revolver might have been subsequently reloaded, but there was this further fact, that the bullet found in the body of the murdered man was a bullet which could not by any possibility fit Freeman's revolver. In a struggle of that kind it was easy for a person to persuade himself that he did see Freeman fire a revolver, but in this case there were the facts, that the revolver was found undischarged and the bullet with which the man was shot did not fit Freeman's revolver. In view of these facts was there ever such an unfounded contention as that of the other side. It was suggested, indeed, that the revolver was exchanged, and no doubt a hundred hypotheses might be started after the event, but there was absolutely no evidence to support any of them, and for an exchange of weapons there was no time—the thing could not be done. The Grand Jury, therefore, were perfectly justified in ignoring the bill against Freeman. The Crown had sent up a bill, but it was ignored by the Grand Jury. He was not

there to criticize or defend the action of the Grand Jury, but certainly, having this evidence before him, he should have little difficulty in dealing with the case, and he was confirmed in his view by what was said by the learned Judge who tried the case, that it was at all events clear that Freeman did not fire the fatal shot. It was suggested that the Crown were not really prosecuting in the case, two gentlemen—Mr. Piers White and Mr. Ryan—of great experience and two of the ablest criminal lawyers in Ireland, conducted the prosecution. It had been suggested that the Crown Counsel had acted in collusion with the prisoners.

MR. SEXTON: Hear, hear!

MR. MADDEN: Was he to understand that the sentiment was cheered?

Several hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MADDEN: The Committee then were asked to believe that two of the leading Members of the Irish Bar—gentlemen of the highest honour—who conducted their trial were guilty of collusion. He had always thought that Irishmen universally recognized that members of the Irish Bar, whichever side they gave their services, whether it was for the Crown or against, would not do otherwise than act most loyally in the discharge of their duty. It was said that the counsel for the Crown had been guilty of collusion with the prisoner. He asked what colour there was for that suggestion? There was another remarkable fact in connection with the case to which he would call the attention of the Committee. It was assumed that the six men who were put on their trial were improperly acquitted. Now, the hon. Member for the City of York (Mr. A. E. Pease) speaking on that subject, has stated, as the result of his observations, that in his opinion the men were properly acquitted. The hon. Member who made that statement was attacking the Government, and yet he was of opinion that those men were properly acquitted. This was the strongest instance, he presumed, which hon. Members opposite could adduce, seeing that it had been constantly paraded from the Front Opposition Bench and by hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway. It appeared to be the only grievous case they could rake up of miscarriage, or rather misfeasance, on the part of the Crown in regard to criminal business in Ireland, and it really would not hold water. The short facts of the case were that in a scuffle shots were fired on both sides, a man was killed, and it was found impossible to bring home the guilt to anybody. That was a circumstance which might occur in any county in England as well as in Ireland; and because there had been a failure to bring the act home to any particular person it was suggested that there was collusion between the counsel for the prisoners and the counsel who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. It was further asserted that in this case there was an illustration of the system of jury packing. According to a letter which had appeared in the public Press from the gentlemen who acted as Crown Solicitor, the only instructions given in the case were that no landlord or landlord's agent was to sit upon the jury. The assertion was that the jury were entirely selected from persons who were in the interests of landlords, and yet it was stated publicly that the only instructions given were to prevent landlords or their agents from sitting upon the jury.

MR. SEXTON said, the case never came before the jury at all. He had spoken of a case in which a number of persons were accused of manslaughter, and in which the jury was undoubtedly packed.

MR. MADDEN said, they were getting on by degrees. In former attacks on the Crown the gravamen of the charge was that Freeman was allowed to get off, that he was the really guilty party, that he ought not to have got off, but that he did get off through the improper action of the Grand Jury. He now understood that the right hon. Gentleman abandoned that charge.

MR SEXTON said, he was only entitled upon this Vote to discuss the action of the Attorney General and his counsel. He could not enter into the conduct of the Grand Jury.

MR. MADDEN said, that the Government had been attacked for sending the case before the Grand Jury, instead of putting Freeman on his trial on the Coroner's inquisition. As to the six men who were brought to trial, the right hon. Gentleman had asserted that the jury who tried the case were packed, and he had now shown that the only instructions given to the jury were to

exclude landlords and landlords' agents. When the case was tried there was undoubtedly a difficulty, seeing that the death occurred from the shot fired in the heat of a struggle, in bringing the guilt home to the guilty party. He now came to the case of the gamekeeper in Meath, in which case the venue had been changed to Belfast, in order, as was suggested, that he might be tried by a packed jury of Orangemen. Would it be believed that the simple explanation of the matter was that Meath, for the sake of public convenience, was included in Ulster for the purposes of the winter Assizes, and, therefore, the trial of the case at Belfast was an inevitable incident of that state of facts, and there was no change of venue at all? The right hon. Gentleman would find that although roughly speaking the Winter Assizes bore the names of the different Provinces in which they were held, they did not in every respect accurately correspond with the various Provinces. He had been asked a question with reference to private inquiries under Section 1 of the Crimes Act, and it was asserted that those inquiries had not been directed to the objects for which they were intended, but for the purpose of putting down certain classes of combination, and were directed against offences which hon. Members opposite called political. Now he would call attention to some of the inquiries which had taken place under that section, and would ask the Committee to draw their own inferences. On the 29th March, 1888, there was an inquiry which resulted in the conviction of ringleaders guilty of Whiteboy attacks. On the 17th December, 1887, there was an inquiry into a case of wilful murder. In that case also there was a successful prosecution and conviction, in one case for murder and in another the prisoner received a sentence of penal servitude for life. On June 4th, 1888, there was an inquiry into the charge of firing at and wounding a person named Lane; in that case also a man was brought to trial, convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. On the 6th May, 1888, there was a charge of firing and unlawfully wounding; the accused was convicted and sentenced to 18 years' penal servitude. On the 30th May, 1888, there was inquiry into a charge of firing into a dwelling, and the result was that four men were tried and convicted; on the 10th December another private inquiry was held, when it turned out that the man who had committed the offence had gone to America, and since his departure the district hitherto disturbed had been peaceful and orderly. Now, it was impossible that any person could characterize such offences as being in their nature political, they were either murder, murderous assaults, or Whiteboy offences, and he had instanced these cases to show that the section referred to had been largely used for the purpose of procuring evidence connected with offences of the character he had described. He had separated the cases of Boycotting and proceedings against the Plan of Campaign, and he had shown that this section of the Act had been used with great effect in securing convictions in the case of offences of a different character. The action of certain crowds, as against the police, had been called attention to as well as the use of language which was not in itself criminal, although it might not be exactly Parliamentary. In the account which the right hon. Gentleman had himself given to the Committee, he found that the report commenced by stating that the mob was a disorderly mob. In the opinion of the magistrates it was not only disorderly, but dangerous.

MR. SEXTON said, the only offence committed was in cheering and shouting "Boo for Balfour."

MR. MADDEN said, that a case of this kind had been brought before the Court of Exchequer, a case which occurred on the 18th March, 1888.

MR. SEXTON asked if it was the same case?

MR. MADDEN said, that it was not the same case, but it was a case in which the same words had been used. In the case he referred to the Chief Baron, dwelling on the use of the words "Boo for Balfour" towards the police, held that the conduct of the crowd justified the police in the course they took. The point was not the words actually used, nor the entire action of the crowd. They might be used at a public meeting, he would not say with propriety, but with perfect impunity so far as the Criminal Law was concerned, and any hon. Gentleman who

wished to go down to his constituency and use them might do so to his heart's content, provided that in doing so he did not lead the people to commit an assault upon persons in Authority. The right hon. Gentleman went on further to make some suggestion to the Government as to giving what he called instructions to the magistrates. The right hon. Gentleman suggested that the Government should instruct the Stipendiary Magistrates not to convict without evidence. He wished to inform the right hon. Gentleman that the Government were not in the habit of giving any instructions whatever to Stipendiary or other Magistrates as to the mode in which they were to discharge their judicial functions.

An hon. MEMBER: What occurred at Longford the other day?

MR. MADDEN: If hon. Members thought that magistrates convicted without evidence, the law provided an ample remedy, and it was unnecessary for the hon. Member to ask for further facilities. In every case where a man was convicted without evidence he could demand as a right to have a case stated, and the magistrates were bound under Statute to state a case unless in their opinion the application was merely frivolous.

MR. SEXTON said, the magistrates had refused to do so in nine cases out of 10.

MR. MADDEN said, the right hon. Gentleman appeared not to be aware that the remedy did not stop there, because the accused could go to the Court of Queen's Bench and obtain an order for the magistrate to state a case, unless the Court thought the application a frivolous one.

MR. SEXTON asked who was to pay the expenses?

MR. MADDEN said, the right hon. Gentleman urged that under the Coercion Act prisoners should have the same right of appeal as was given to prisoners under the ordinary law. If the right hon. Gentleman was under the impression that this was not so, he probably misunderstood the statement which had been made in that House some time ago by his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary. He seemed to be under the impression that what he described as a coercion prisoner had not the same right of appeal as was given by the ordinary law. He entirely differed from the right hon. Gentleman, who was altogether mistaken in his view of the law.

MR. SEXTON said, the difference was this—a prisoner convicted under the ordinary law wishing to have a sentence reversed, had a right of appeal as a matter of course, but in this case the magistrates refused to increase the sentence in order that the prisoner should have the right of appeal.

MR. MADDEN said, the right hon. Gentleman was now shifting his ground. His contention now was not that the law was different, but that the magistrates had administered the law in a different spirit. He denied the assertion of the right hon. Gentleman that the magistrates refused to increase the sentences in order to admit of an appeal, and he said that in a large number of cases the magistrates had increased the sentences for the purpose of allowing appeal. That was done constantly, but he denied that by the ordinary law as administered in this country the prisoner had any such right. It was entirely for the Court to say whether the exigencies of the case required it. He had now got through the cases referred to by the right hon. Gentleman.

MR. SEXTON said, the hon. and learned Solicitor General had not touched upon the conspiracy cases.

MR. MADDEN said, the right hon. Gentleman was quite right, but in regard to those cases he simply wished to say that he had gone through them as fully as possible upon a previous occasion, in reply to a Motion made for the reduction of the salary of the Attorney Beneral. On that occasion the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Bradford (Mr. Shaw-Lefevre) moved the reduction of the Law Officers' Vote, and he had dealt with the cases of conspiracy to the best of his power. He did not think it would be right again to inflict the same speech upon the same Committee, and if he refrained from going into the conspiracy cases now it was not from any disrespect towards the right hon. Gentleman, but simply because he had dealt with the subject already. He would now say a word in reference to the case of the hon. Member for North-East Cork. The gravamen of the charge of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Bel-

fast was that there were two reports submitted to the Government, and that one was ordered to be used while the other was not. He could understand the charge if the hon. Member for North-East Cork had suffered some injustice by reason of the use in the prosecution of a selected report, the other having been excluded and not placed before the tribunal. There was no pretence to say that the hon. Member suffered any injury from being tried only upon a selected report, because, as a matter of fact, both reports were in evidence, according to the statement of the right hon. Gentleman himself. Both were before the tribunal who convicted the hon. Member for North-East Cork, and there was no substantial conflict of evidence. There was one remarkable feature in such cases. Over and over again observations had been made about the police shorthand writers' reports; whether their deficiencies were great or little, he did not know, but it was a remarkable thing, of which anybody who had followed the trials in which those reports had been given would be aware, that there was no substantial question raised in any of these cases as to the truthfulness of the reports.

An hon. MEMBER remarked that the reason for that was that the police reporters copied their reports from the newspapers.

MR. MADDEN said, the hon. Member said they copied the reports from the newspapers. If they did so, the newspaper reports were either accurate or inaccurate. Sometimes they gave a condensed report of public proceedings, and sometimes a verbatim report. If the report was taken for an inaccurate newspaper report, it would be easy to prove by the evidence of any person present at the meeting that the report so taken was inaccurate, and the defence would have the benefit of the discovery. But he did not recollect any case in which a reporter was found to have made a substantially inaccurate report. He could not recollect a case in which, after the police evidence was given, a witness was put into the box to say the accused person did not say so-and-so; he never advocated the Plan of Campaign; that he had been wrongfully accused; that his speech had been misreported, and that if they had been fully reported they would have borne a different complexion. He (Mr. Madden) had now gone carefully into the cases referred to by the right hon. Gentleman, and he submitted that he had made a full and satisfactory statement.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) said, that the training of the hon. and learned Gentleman in the Four Courts of Dublin had enabled him to make a lawyer's speech on the present occasion. That was the only compliment which he could pay him. He had stated once or twice that he was not shirking any question, but the hon. and learned Gentleman had shirked every question which had been raised by the right hon. Member for West Belfast. The hon. and learned Gentleman had not met a single point, and he (Mr. Clancy) would now proceed to show that he had not done so. The hon. and learned Gentleman commenced by referring to the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin as to the verdicts of Coroners' Juries. As this was a matter in which the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was personally concerned, he thought the right hon. Gentleman might pay a small amount of attention to the debate. His right hon. Friend had quoted a phrase used by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary the other night to the effect that Coroners' inquests were instruments of murder and conspiracies to assassinate. They had all listened to that statement with some surprise, and it now appeared that the Government did not intend to stand by the phrase. The explanation of the hon. and learned Solicitor General that night was that it was only a quotation from a speech of a previous Chief Secretary for Ireland; but what did the Chief Secretary mean by quoting it? Did he quote it in order to disapprove of it?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No.

MR. CLANCY: Then, did the right hon. Gentleman repudiate the hon. and learned Solicitor General?

MR. MADDEN said, he had never stated that the right hon. Gentleman did not indorse the opinion expressed by a previous Chief Secretary. All he said was that it was, as a matter of fact, a quotation from a statement contained in a speech of a former Chief Secretary, and delivered in another debate.

MR. CLANCY said, the more he heard from the other side of the House the more he was amazed. When the right

hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary made use of the phrase everybody understood him to indorse and approve of the sentiment that Coroners' inquests were conspiracies to murder and assassinate. It would appear that the right hon. Gentleman stuck to that view still, and was honest in avowing what he had said at first. The hon. and learned Solicitor General, however, had come down that night, and endeavoured to make the right hon. Gentleman say the reverse of what he had been understood to say. Now he and his other Nationalist friends held, and had all along held, that the law, as administered by the right hon. Gentleman, was a mere inquiry for inflicting outrages upon the people, and the charges upon the Coroners' Courts was a mere *tu quoque* All that was said was, "You on the other side of the House, when you were in power, did the very same thing." What did the Irish Mebmers care whether a Liberal Government did it or not? If they did wrong was that any reason why the present Government should continue to do wrong? The mere *tu quoque* was no answer to him or to any other hon. Member on that side of the House. His own belief was that Liberal Chief Secretaries in the past had allowed these scandalous proceedings to go on—these murders to be perpetrated and remain unpunished. The fact was, and it was one of which the Committee and the country ought to take particular notice, that under the present system of Government, no matter who they had on the Treasury Bench, whether a Liberal or a Tory Administration, the gentlemen at Dublin Castle were the same. In point of fact, if the system of administration pursued in Dublin Castle were not allowed to go on, their old system of Government would crumble away. They could not maintain it for a month; and, therefore, he candidly admitted that, from their point of view—from the point of view of every Minister who had ever governed Ireland, whether Liberal or Tory—they were perfectly right in standing by their agents when they committed wrong. The hon. and learned Solicitor General had said that he would not shirk any questions. He shirked what the right hon. Member for West Belfast had said in reference to the case of Dr. Ridley. He remembered very well a speech delivered in the country by the Chief Secretary in which he took up very quickly a trifling mistake which had been made by the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone), in which the right hon. Gentleman had stated that the jury in the Mandeville case was composed of Conservatives. That did not prove to be the case, but the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary knew very well that although that particular jury did not consist of Conservatives another one did. His right hon. Friend the Member for West Belfast had read to the Committee the names, professions, and religious beliefs of the 13 gentlemen who composed the jury upon Dr. Ridley's case, and it appeared that 11 were anti-Nationalists, and only two Nationalists. The foreman was a Catholic Whig of the old school, and an anti-Nationalist, and a number of others were Protestant Conservatives, an ex-sergeant-major whose politics were not known, although that might be taken to be a complete index of his political views in the south of Ireland, and only two members of the jury were members of the National League. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary knowing that fact, nevertheless caught up the mistake of the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian and applied that state of circumstances to the Mandeville case, alleging that that jury did not contain any anti-Nationalists. The jury referred to was that upon the case of Dr. Ridley, which contained 11 anti-Nationalists. The hon. and learned Gentleman said he had shirked no question, and yet he had quickly given the go-by to this damning proof that Coroners' inquisitions were not murderous conspiracies. If he had repeated that charge some of his sympathizers in the South of Ireland would quickly have given him the lie. As long as juries were recognized by the law, they ought to be selected with impartiality, and their decisions regarded with respect. The Coroner issued his prescript, and it was the police themselves who selected the persons who were to serve on the jury. They were not compelled to take any particular person, but they went into the highways and byways and brought in whom they chose.

MR. MADDEN said, that the Attorney General had nothing whatever to do with the impanelling of Coroners' juries.

MR. CLANCY said, that the Attorney General for Ireland had had a great deal

to say in regard to them, but the Attorney General's ways were devious, his ways of acting were manifold, and one of them was by instructing the police beforehand and getting them to do certain things. In this case what was done? What was the Attorney General bound to do on the finding of the Coroner's jury? Was he not bound to take cognizance of the verdict of one of the Courts of the country? Would anyone say in that Committee that, in England or Scotland, the verdict of the Coroners' inquests would be passed over by the Attorney General? The thing was absurd. Neither the Lord Advocate in Scotland nor the Attorney General in England would dare to do so. The hon. and learned Gentleman opposite asked what the Attorney General had to do with it. He (Mr. Clancy) maintained that the Attorney General had everything to do with it. Let the right hon. Gentleman have the courage of his convictions and bring in a Bill to abolish Coroners' juries in Ireland altogether; but, so long as these Courts existed by force of law, they were as much bound to respect the verdict of the Coroners' juries as they were to respect the verdict of the jury in the Court of Queen's Bench. The hon. and learned Solicitor General said that this was the only case which had been instanced. Why, case after case had been mentioned. There was the Midleton case, the Mitchelstown case, the Youghal case, and the Killeagh case, each had been mentioned from time to time; but, because they were not brought altogether, the hon. and learned Gentleman and the Chief Secretary got up and said that there was only one single case of the kind which could be adduced. That was a kind of argument that was unworthy of the Member of the Government who used it. The hon. and learned Gentleman had left entirely unanswered the charges of jury packing which had been so fully substantiated by his right hon. Friend the Member for West Belfast. His right hon. Friend had contrasted the action of the Crown in regard to the change of venue in the Wicklow case, and in the gamekeeper's case, and in the Kinsella case. The Government did not think that Irish peasants belonging to the County of Clare could be tried in that county, and had therefore removed the trial to Wicklow, but they did not remove the Kinsella case from Wicklow or the gamekeeper's case from Ulster. The reason of their action was patent upon the face of it. They were animated with the sole desire to secure their own ends. There was the strongest possible reason why they should have removed the Kinsella case from the County of Ulster, and it was a scandalous outrage upon the administration of justice that it was not removed. What happened in consequence? In that county, Lord Courtown, the President of the Property Defence Association, resided, and before this case came on a circular was issued by that Association by whom the man Freeman and other men belonging to the Emergency gang were employed. He would read an extract from that circular. It expressed a hope that the landlords of Ireland, who since December, 1880, had so greatly benefited by the services of this man, and considering the many hardships they had to bear, would avail themselves of the opportunity of showing their sympathy for them on this occasion by subscribing to a fund which had been opened for their defence. That circular was sent to every grand juryman in the County of Wicklow. The issue of the circular was well known to the Government, because it was published in all the papers, and yet in the face of that fact no attempt was made to remove the trial from the County of Wicklow. Though they took a gamekeeper from Meath to Belfast to try, and though they had taken men from Clare to Wicklow, they left Freeman, who had murdered Kinsella, and the Emergency gang, to be tried by their friends and fellow conspirators. The hon. and learned Solicitor General had not noticed that point. The hon. and learned Gentleman had failed to deal with this question of jury packing, contenting himself with saying that he had several times before referred to the rule, and if there was any mystery about that rule he would produce it. There was no mystery at all about the rule; everyone knew how the trick was done. Jury packing had been a common thing in Ireland during the past 150 years. If they did not know how jury packing was done, or did not know how artfully hon. and right hon. Gentlemen disguised and guilded this dirty and ugly thing, they certainly would have lived in vain. The hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General reminded

them of the "Rule," and declared that the Authorities would not allow men to be improperly put upon juries. He (Mr. Clancy) wondered what was the view of Mr. Stephen Seeds, the late Crown Solicitor for a dozen counties in Ireland, with regard to this innocent Rule. When the Attorney General had come up to this gentleman and declared how shocked he was at the sight of the jury panel, because he saw what an undue proportion of Catholics there were upon it, the reply of Mr. Stephen Seeds was—"Oh, leave it to me." Well, it was left to Mr. Stephen Seeds, and he packed the jury with Protestants—constructed a jury that was bound to convict. Though he did not like to indulge in wholesale vituperation, he was bound to express his conviction that any Crown Solicitor who, in any instance, would act up to his convictions would be a courageous man while the present gang existed in Dublin Castle. Of course, he could not say whether the "Rule" had been addressed to Mr. Stephen Seeds. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland had stated that he would not shirk any question. Well, had he not shirked the fact stated by the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin that the Crown Counsel at the Wicklow Assizes had not cross-examined the witnesses? Let the Committee imagine a whole series of important depositions made at the Coroner's inquest, not contracted in any material respect by the Emergency men, except by Freeman alone—let them imagine these depositions being in the hands of the Crown Counsel for months and months—depositions in regard to which a verdict of wilful murder had been returned. Could they imagine such a state of things and the Crown Counsel never asking a word in cross-examination of the witnesses who appeared for the defence? He maintained that that fact alone stamped the action of the Crown with collusion. It stamped collusion on the action of the Crown, and the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland would not deceive anybody by repeating what he had repeated here that night—by repeating his stereotyped eulogium upon the Crown Prosecutor in Ireland—Mr. Ryan, forsooth—a well-known Tory lawyer in Dublin. This Mr. Ryan had a Tory conscience. Why, Mr. Pierce White, that highly honourable "Cawtholic," did not prevent him from gerrymandering the County of Dublin and the County of Donegal. He (Mr. Clancy), for one, refused to be led away by eulogiums of this character when the facts themselves pointed the other way. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland faced everything. Did he face the fact stated by his right hon. Friend which was well known, and which had been repeated over and over again, that there was left upon the jury in the Kinsella case a man named Richard Bradshaw, a cousin of Freeman the murderer, although, when he was being sworn, a son of the murdered man pointed out the relationship between the two men. He called upon a man bearing the name of Anquilla Macmahon, Crown Prosecutor—the Crown Prosecutors in Ireland had very curious names, sometimes, in fact, they had no Christian names at all, a very appropriate thing for these gentlemen. This poor peasant pointed out that Richard Bradshaw was a cousin of Freeman the murderer. He pointed that out as he was being sworn upon the jury, and asked that the man should be set aside. Bradshaw, however, was not set aside; the trial went on, and yet the hon. and learned Solicitor General, who faced everything, gave the go-by to a material fact of that importance. He (Mr. Clancy) maintained that this fact, even if it stood by itself, was enough to stamp collusion and to prove corruption upon the prosecution. The hon. and learned Solicitor General, instead of dealing with these points, which were points raised by the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin, went off into the merits of the case against Freeman. He (Mr. Clancy) warned the hon. and learned Gentleman not to enter into the case of Freeman. He would tell him that a good deal of time might be expended over the case of Freeman. He (Mr. Clancy) was somewhat tempted to enter into the case of Freeman, only that he had some other matters to deal with. All that he would say on this occasion was that they had heard every single one of the objections made to-night on behalf of Freeman refuted. The hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General had made a speech on behalf of Freeman and the Emergency gang who killed Kinsella. They had heard that speech, and had seen every point it contained refuted. It had been refuted, and the imputation had

never been answered. The hon. and learned Gentleman talked of a conflict. There was no conflict on the occasion of the murder of Kinsella. It took two to make a conflict. The only persons who fired on that occasion—the only persons who could have fired, because they were the only persons who were armed, were the Emergency men. Well, there was a pitchfork on one side against 18 revolvers and rifles. No, there were two firearms on the side of the people, and he would describe what they were. There were two guns on the side of the people and no more. One of these guns had not been discharged for months, as was shown by its rusty barrel. The other was a superannuated weapon which had not been discharged for years. Conflict! Why, there was no conflict. The suggestion that there was a conflict was, he ventured to say, a gratuitous invention of the hon. and learned Gentleman, and was a statement which would have come very well upon the evidence in a speech for the defence of Freeman, but he (Mr. Clancy) certainly thought that it should not have come from the hon. and learned Gentleman, who in one part of his speech had admitted that this killing of Kinsella was a murder, and who, in the next place, represented, or, at all events, pretended to represent the Crown, which was supposed to stand impartial between the prosecution and the prisoner. He (Mr. Clancy) had said that he would not refer to the case of Freeman, but he was tempted to refer to one point and one point only. The hon. and learned Gentleman said—and he (Mr. Clancy) observed that he was only repeating the statement made by the two Crown prosecutors in *The Times* of this morning—that there were witnesses who had stated that Freeman had not fired a shot—namely, a man named M'Cabe and another named Maher. M'Cabe did not state anything of the kind, and it was a gross misrepresentation of the evidence to say that he did so. Here was Maher's evidence—

"I saw Freeman advancing towards Kinsella. Freeman had a revolver in his hand. He said, "'If you don't go back, Kinsella, by God I'll shoot you!'"

This was the evidence of a dissenting witness. The witness went on to say—

"I looked from Freeman towards M'Cabe, and I heard a shot. M'Cabe discharged his gun, a Winchester,"

a thing which everybody admitted—

"in the direction of the place where Kinsella was standing. There had been a shot fired immediately before that, and when I turned round I saw Kinsella falling."

Why, the evidence of Maher bore out in a most remarkable way the evidence of the other poor witnesses, because it was clear that the man was telling the truth. He did not agree in every small detail and in every particular regarding the shots fired, and as to when they were fired, but as to the material facts of the case and as to Freeman firing, and as to the time that Kinsella fell, Maher was tn complete and substantial accord with ihe other witnesses. He (Mr. Clancy) would advise the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland to go to headquarters for the future for his information instead of taking the Crown version of facts out of *The Times* newspaper. A pretty organ to send any information to. Well, the hon. and learned Gentleman attempted to meet the case made by his right hon. Friend earlier on about the Star Chamber, and here, again, he (Mr. Clancy) could not but think of the usual lawyers' shifts. His right hon. Friend had not, and no man of the Irish Party had ever complained, or would complain, of the use of this first-class Star Chamber Clause for finding out general criminals. He thought he was right in saying that, when the Act was passing, the Irish Members appealed again and again that so far as the discovery of general crime was concerned—such as murder, arson, and crimes of that description, which were acknowledged to be crimes in every country—they had no objection to the clause. He declared, and he defied contradiction, that the Irish Members had never said a word, from the time that the Act was passed to this moment, complaining of any instance where it had been used for the discovery of general crime. He would go further, and say, for his own part, that he never would complain at the use of the Star Chamber to find out general murders or crimes like that. But his right hon. Friend had not complained of that fact. The hon. and learned Gentleman had told the House that the Act was used, and successfully used, to find out criminals; but his (Mr. Clancy's) right hon. Friend had complained that the Act was misused in another way. He had said that it was used not only to detect crime,

but, as was well known to the hon. and learned Gentleman, and to everyone in Ireland, the Coercion Act was used in discovering the secrets of the Plan of Campaign. He (Mr. Clancy) talked of the "secrets" of the Plan of Campaign, but there was no secret at all in connection with the Plan of Campaign. The thing was as open as day. Everybody knew that the tenants deposited their money with a trustee. He ventured to say that everybody knew where the money was paid—it could not be otherwise. The whole country knew who the trustees were. How could the Government pretend that this was a crime? The Government pretended that a combination entitled "The Plan of Campaign," simply because it gave itself that title, was a crime. The thing was an absurdity. He would repeat that they did not complain of the Star Chamber when applied to general prisoners, and to bring persons guilty of general crime to justice; but he complained of the use of the Star Chamber Clauses of the Coercion Act for the purpose of getting the landlords' rack rents, and enabling the landlords to put their hands on the men in a district who defied them. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland, who did not shirk any question, but who met everything, did not answer the point raised by the right hon. Gentleman who had preceded him, that he had failed to intimidate anyone into giving evidence. Had the hon. and learned Gentleman any answer to give to that? The hon. and learned Gentleman or his Colleague, the Attorney General, had proceeded against some of the most respectable men in Ireland. He had summoned more than one bank manager; but had he compelled the Hibernian Bank to give any evidence yet? He had committed several most respectable men in all parts of Ireland where the Plan of Campaign was in operation. Boycotting prevailed to a greater or less extent in various parts of Ireland. Why was not the first clause of the Coercion Act being used in every place? It had not been so used; it had been used in certain isolated localities, and it was very curious, if hon. Gentlemen would give themselves the trouble to discover it for themselves, they would find it to be the case that the first clause of the Coercion Act had been used almost entirely, if not entirely, in those districts where there had been struggles between landlords and bodies of tenants; and, consequently, he (Mr. Clancy) claimed that he was right in saying that the clause was used as an instrument of vengeance on the side of the landlords. He could hardly pass by the question of appeals. He could not congratulate the Government on the ingenuity or originality of their arguments in this matter. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had said in the House, in the hearing of everybody, that there would be an appeal in every case. Now, there had not been an appeal in every case, and in many of the cases where there had not been an appeal it had been owing directly to the Attorney General acting, he presumed, on the instructions of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The hon. and learned Solicitor General said that besides the appeal, if the magistrates refused to state a case, there were several means of getting behind that decision. Well, let him take one case—the case of Brosnan, a newsvendor. The hon. and learned Gentleman had stated that there was an appeal to the Queen's Bench. There was not an appeal, but an application was allowed for a mandamus to state a case. Now let the Committee mark the way in which the hon. and learned Solicitor General tried to get out of this. He said, if the magistrates refused to state a case they could go to the Queen's Bench and get a mandamus to compel the magistrates to state a case. Well, the newsvendor of Killarney, thinking the Government were serious in this matter, went to the Court of Queen's Bench, and what happened there? He was kicked out of Court. There was an appeal no doubt. It was possible, no doubt, to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus. They might call spirits from the vasty deep, but would they come when called? They might apply to the Queen's Bench for a mandamus, but were they certain that the Queen's Bench would grant a mandamus. In this case the Court of Queen's Bench refused it. By some means or another, advised by the ingenuity of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for North Longford (Mr. T. M. Healy), they managed in this case to secure a hearing in the Court of Exchequer, but before the Court of Exchequer had time to give a decision in the matter, the

right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary gave an order for the release of Brosnan. All this talk about the possibility of appeal and of getting a case stated, and of getting justice by bringing an action—all that sort of thing was the merest fudge and nonsense, and an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the public. He remembered a distinguished Member of that House state, down in the country, that if the police committed an outrage against law and justice the injured party might appeal to a Court of Law for a remedy. No doubt he might. He (Mr. Clancy) remembered a case in which such an appeal was made—and he mentioned it because it illustrated the whole of these proceedings. He remembered the Phœnix Park case. He did not mean the Phœnix Park tragedy, for there had been two Phœnix Park outrages in history. There was one committed during the term of Office of the noble Lord the Member for Rossendale (the Marquess of Hartington). In this case, amongst other persons, the late Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. T. D. Sullivan) had his skull nearly broken, and the marks of the wounds inflicted upon him were to be seen upon his face even at the present moment. These wounds were inflicted by a policeman's baton. In that instance the person injured did appeal to a Court of Law, and the whole wealth of the Crown and all the ingenuity of counsel they could employ was expended in defeating justice; and from that day to this the persons illegally assaulted and almost beaten to death had never received a farthing of compensation, nor had received recognition of the injustice they had suffered. All this talk about getting justice for injuries suffered at the hands of the police was, he repeated, the merest fudge and dust thrown in the eyes of the public. This Solicitor General for Ireland, who faced everything, had given the go-by to Brosnan's case. He had referred to it but only slightly, and he (Mr. Clancy) was entitled to say that the hon. and learned Gentleman's reference to it was only in the form of an evasion. The hon. and learned Gentleman had said that the evidence was produced. By whom was it produced? Was it tendered by the Crown? On the contrary, the Crown usually fought against the production of this evidence. As a matter of fact, it was extracted out of people by cross-examination; and the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland said, that after all there was no substantial difference between the evidence for the Crown and the evidence extracted in this way. His hon. Friend (Mr. W. O'Brien) said substantially what he had been imprisoned for—he had never denied it. But the point was that this additional evidence, though it would not have acquitted him in a legal sense, would have acquitted him from a moral point of view. Whatever the effect might have been upon the degraded tribunal which tried him, before the court of public opinion, in any country in which honesty of motive and sufficiency of motive was considered he would be acquitted. The Crown kept back that evidence, and the hon. and learned Solicitor General, who faced everything, had not the courage to allude to the matter. Now, just for a moment he would refer to another matter—namely, the prosecutions for lighting bonfires. The lighting of a bonfire was a small thing in the eyes of some people, but on this case he would make two remarks. In the first place, a very large proportion of all the prosecutions instituted in Ireland under the Crimes Act were frivolous to the last degree. They were actions which would not be instituted at all in England or in Scotland, or which, if they were instituted, would be dealt with by magistrates who would have common sense enough to say, where only a technical violation of the law had taken place, "We think the peace of the country would be best preserved by refraining from punishing these men." That would have been the common sense view taken of such a matter in England or Scotland, or in any other country where the people had any control over their own affairs. There was another point, perhaps a small one, but it was these small, little things which so constantly occurred in different parts of the country that was wearying and irritating to the people. What was a poor Irish peasant, in a remote part of Ireland, to know of the great political transactions that were occurring? He saw before him a representative of the great British Empire—an Empire upon which the sun was said never to set—some local police sergeant or a Resident Magistrate, and he saw himself, in every hour of his life, at every hand's turn, in terror for his per-

sonal liberty. He attended a public meeting, and immediately found himself prosecuted for some small and insignificant infraction of the law. He was arrested and made the object of a State prosecution. From such a man how could they expect loyalty to the great British Empire? How could he be expected not to cheer the Mahdi when he heard that the Mahdi had achieved a victory? He saw the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary in his place, and would refer to some of these prosecutions. A gentleman who was supposed to write the letters of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wyndham), addressing an audience the other day, described it as his function to exterminate vermin. In point of fact, the gentleman to whom he alluded described himself, down at Grantham, as a rat-catcher. It was to be presumed that when this gentleman spoke of vermin he referred to the Irish Members. Now, it would appear that this same individual, who was in the habit of writing the letters of the Chief Secretary, declared that no person had been prosecuted for lighting a bonfire. It was said that a serious riot had occurred in more than one instance owing to a demonstration to celebrate the release of his hon. Friend (Mr. W. O'Brien), and several men had been convicted of breaches of the peace, assaults on the police, originating in most instances from an idle pastime of laughing and groaning at the police, and "booing" for Balfour. But it was asserted that no such thing had occurred as a prosecution for lighting a bonfire. He held in his hand the copy of a summons against a number of persons which declared that—

"You, the defendant, on the night of the 21st of July, 1888, with other persons, did unlawfully make or assist in making a bonfire; contrary to the provisions of the 14th and 15th Victoria, Section 3."

And yet the Government continued to assert that no person had been prosecuted for making a bonfire; it was for making a riot, or creating a disorder, or throwing stones, or hooting the police, or something of the kind. In most of these cases there was not the slightest evidence of a riot, nor of any annoyance caused to anyone beyond jeering at the police. In the case which he had mentioned the magistrates characterized the proceedings of the crowd as cowardly, and singled out one Francis Moran as the ringleader who had begun the whole of the disturbance after having been cautioned by the sergeant of police who was the responsible officer. As Moran had set the law at defiance he was arrested, or otherwise nothing would have been heard of the matter. Moran was fined 10*s.*, the full penalty, and the case against the other defendants was dismissed. The magistrates expressed an opinion that the sergeant of police did his duty in bringing forward the prosecution as one of the officers entrusted with the peace of the district. Under these circumstances, he would ask Mr. Rat-catcher Wyndham what his opinion was now; and whether the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would endorse the dictum that no man had been prosecuted for lighting a bonfire? With the permission of the Committee, he would draw attention to just one other case. It was a charge against a man named Michael Hogan, who was accused in June last of having been drunk and disorderly in a public-house at an early hour. The right hon. Gentleman said the charge was dismissed upon technical grounds, but there could be no question that the man was drunk and disorderly. The charge related to circumstances which occurred in the man's own yard; and surely, under any circumstances, he could not be said to have committed any great crime. That, however, was not the point. The case was brought before Major Waring, a brother of the hon. and gallant Member for North Down (Colonel Waring). The witnesses for the Crown were two police officers and a boy named Kennedy. Constable Duggan deposed to having heard a noise outside the barrack door, and looking outside he recognized Hogan, who was drunk and disorderly. He was asked—

"Did you see him on the public road at an early hour?—No, not on the public road at all."

"So that you have sworn to what you never saw?"

Upon this the Court ordered the witness to withdraw. The second witness was Constable Boyd, who was asked—

"Did you see the defendant on the road at this early hour, drunk and disorderly?—No."

"Did you not tell me that you did see him?—No."

"Then where did you see him? I saw him sitting on his own stile."

"Was Hogan misconducting himself?—No."

The next witness was the boy Kennedy, who deposed "that he had not seen the man at all." The officer of the Constabulary who was conducting the examination said, "Did you not tell me that you did see him?" "Ah!" was the reply, "but I am on my oath now." Hogan asked the witness if it was not the fact that he was brought into the police barracks and there asked to attend as a witness and swear against him, the defendant, and his answer was in the affirmative. Of course the case was dismissed, and Major Waring, who presided upon the Bench of Magistrates, said that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge. Nevertheless, the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary came down to the House, and, in reply to a Question from an Irish Member, said the man was drunk and disorderly, and only escaped conviction by a mere technicality. He did not accuse the right hon. Gentleman of having invented an unfounded statement, but he did accuse the police of having invented it for the right hon. Gentleman, and if they were capable of doing it in one case they were capable of doing it in a thousand. There had been numerous instances in which the police had obtained convictions on unfounded evidence, and he thought it was incumbent on the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to show the police that they could not in future be allowed to prostitute the official position they occupied in such a manner with impunity.

MR. HENRY H. FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) said, that he did not propose to discuss the question of Irish Administration with respect to criminal proceedings. That would be better done by the Irish Members than he could do it; but he wished to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the amount of the Vote, and certain peculiarities connected with it this year. He was quite aware of the general understanding that the discussion of the Estimates as a whole was to stand over until next Session, and he had no wish to depart from that understanding; but he wished to indicate to the Chief Secretary one or two points with a view, if possible, of saving time in the discussion next Session, because he believed they were points upon which the right hon. Gentleman might be able to deal when next Session arrived. At any rate, he would be more able to deal with them in detail next Session than he could be expected that night. He was afraid that the growth of this Vote had escaped the attention of the Committee. The Vote was one for a balance of £72,000, but there was a Supplementary Estimate of £10,000. The Committee were, therefore, asked to vote for Criminal Prosecutions in Ireland a sum of £82,000. If the right hon. Gentleman would look to the charge for similar Services in England, he would find that the cost of criminal prosecutions in Ireland was about one-third of those in England, although in the one case there was a population of 38,000,000, and in the other a population of less than 5,000,000. He was not going to enter into the question of the salaries of the Irish Law Officer, but he might say, in passing, that it was the contention of the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, the present President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), when Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the salary of £5,000 was only to be continued to the Attorney General for Ireland when he had a seat in Parliament. He did not propose to raise the question now. According to the present Estimates the expense of prosecutions was £28,000, but there was a Supplementary Estimate of £1,000, raising it to £29,000. Then there were fees to counsel other than the Law Officers of the Crown—£10,000; general law expenses £11,000, including a Supplementary Estimate of £2,000, and a heavy item for extra expenses paid to Crown Solicitors—an item not to be found in the English Estimates; and Miscellaneous charges—always a suspicious item—£3,200. He should like to put to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary a question he had asked of one of the right hon. Gentleman's Predecessors, his right hon. Friend the Member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow (Sir George Trevelyan)—namely, why, while the cost of a criminal prosecution in England averaged £9 12*s.* a head, the cost in Ireland was over £20 a head? Totally irrespective of Irish politics or administration, he thought the House of Commons was entitled to know why the cost of criminal prosecutions in Ireland should double that in England. What he wished to impress upon the right hon. Gentleman

the Chief Secretary and the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland was that the administration of the ordinary criminal law in Ireland cost twice as much as it did in England. He had the greatest possible respect for the professional claims of members of the Irish Bar, and the value of the time of Irish witnesses, but he ventured to say that there was nothing in Ireland which should require that those items should be more highly paid for in Ireland than in this country. That was a practical question to which he hoped the Government would give their attention. If they were to pay for the prosecutions in England and Scotland at the same rate as those in Ireland, the cost would amount to £13,000,000, instead of the sum of £5,000,000 now paid. That, he thought, was a question which ought to interest any economist and must deserve the attention of the Committee.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, he admitted the importance of the question which the right hon. Gentleman had brought before the Committee, and regretted that he was not at present in a position to make any detailed comparison between the items in the English and the Irish Votes; and he thought the right hon. Gentleman would agree that if he were able to discuss the question fully, this would hardly be an appropriate occasion for doing so. There was, however, one consideration which must govern all the inferences which the right hon. Gentleman drew from the somewhat bare statement of the sums paid in England and in Ireland under the head of Criminal Prosecutions. In England by far the greater part of the prosecutions were private, whereas, on the contrary, in Ireland private criminal prosecutions were unknown.

MR. HENRY H. FOWLER said, all the expenses of prosecutions in England were ultimately taken out of the Treasury.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he did not think it likely that the whole cost would fall in Ireland in the same way as it was borne in England. He doubted that, because there could be no question whatever that the actual fees paid in Ireland to Irish lawyers were lower than the fees paid in England, while the sums given to witnesses in Ireland were not in excess of, but probably less than the sums given in England for the same services. He thought it would follow that it was probably due to the different systems in vogue in the two countries that there was this greater expenditure with regard to Ireland. He hoped, however, that the right hon. Gentleman would raise the question again next year, when he trusted he should be in a position to deal with it more fully.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL (Tyrone, S.) said, he would like to have the attention of hon. Members below the Gangway to one point. They had heard accusations from that quarter of the House of jury-packing; but he asked how a jury could be packed if there was no challenge of jurors on the part of the Crown? All the jury-packing that he had heard of was caused by the Crown ordering jurymen to stand by; but here it was admitted on both sides that the Crown did not order a single juror to stand by—and yet they were told there had been jury-packing! If the panel, which was, of course, prepared beforehand, were wrong, the Crown or the prisoner had a right to upset it; but that was not done. Hon. Members below the Gangway seemed to take it for granted that the moment a Protestant jury was impanelled it must be a packed jury, and that conviction followed as a matter of course. He had more experience of Irish juries than probably any Member of the Committee; he had served upon them, and last sat upon the jury which convicted James Ellis French, the head of the Detective Department in Dublin. Having served on juries in 1882 and 1883, and seen what was called the packing which went on when the right hon. Gentleman the present Member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow (Sir George Trevelyan) was in Office, he could state that the jurors who served with him had their pockets stuffed full of threatening letters; yet they brought to the case as much honesty of judgment and impartiality as any jurors that could have been impanelled, and he said it was unfair to Protestants to assume or to say that they were unfaithful to their oath. It was false to say that they perjured themselves. If they were incapable of giving an honest verdict, upon what was the national life of Ireland to be built?

MR. MOLLOY (King's Co., Birr) said, he had never in the course of his

life heard such a statement made as that which the hon. Member for South Tyrone attributed to Members on those Benches—namely, that Protestant jurymen were perjurers. When it was considered how many Protestants there were in the Nationalist Party, the Committee would see the absurdity of such a charge being made on those Benches. It was rather too late in the day to attempt to contest the fact that there was jury-packing, when it was known that the Counsel for the Crown made every Catholic stand down. He denied that the Nationalist Party had ever asserted broadly that there was a difference between Catholics and Protestants; but they had asserted that there was a difference between certain classes of their countrymen and the remainder, whose only object was to oppose everything that would promote the national life of Ireland. With regard to the point raised by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton (Mr. Henry H. Fowler), there was no one who knew better than the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland that the cause of the excessive cost of prosecutions in Ireland was that, although smaller fees were paid to counsel in Ireland than in England, perhaps double the number of counsel were employed. The hon. and learned Gentleman had not, however, communicated the fact to the Chief Secretary before he replied on the subject. There was in Ireland an appointment of some sort for one barrister in three; it was a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground for members of the Bar, and thus the authorities managed to hold the Bar in its power, and keep them from taking part in the National movement. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton had overlooked the point that there was an increase of £1,000 in the item of fees. Why was there that increase? They had it on the authority of the Chief Secretary on every platform that the amount of crime in Ireland had largely diminished; and he could not see that his statement could be reconciled with the fact that there were more fees, and consequently more prosecutions. He wished to refer to the extraordinary statement made by the Chief Secretary on a former occasion, in replying to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt)—that in many cases in Ireland Coroner's inquests were only conspiracies to assassinate.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I did not say that. I said there were cases in Ireland in which the verdicts of Coroners' juries were incitements to assassination. The words of the hon. and learned Member imply that I said that the verdicts of all Coroners' juries were incitements to assassination.

MR. MOLLOY said, he had used the limiting phrase "in many cases"; but was it conceivable that a Minister of the Crown should make such a statement at all, because a Coroner's jury could exercise no power against a prisoner; all it could do was to say that there was a case that ought to go to trial in a Superior Court. If the Coroner had power to cause a man to be hanged there might have been something in the right hon. Gentleman's statement, which must have been made either in entire ignorance of the position of a Coroner's Court in Ireland, or in a moment of excitement as a defence to the charge brought against him of not having taken action on Coroners' verdicts. He had now to bring under the attention of the Committee the threats which had been used for collecting subscriptions for what was called the Parnell Indemnity Fund. *The Times* was a rich corporation, and it was said that it was being assisted by some outside subscriptions—he did not know whether that was true. But in Ireland voluntary subscriptions had been started in order to raise an indemnity fund to assist those who were being practically prosecuted with the whole force and power of the Government; police were being sent over here and paid by the State, and so, to a certain extent, relieving *The Times*, and yet prosecution was threatened to those who were raising the indemnity fund. At Tippoohine, in Roscommon, on Sunday morning a subscription was being raised at the chapel gates; there was no question of disturbance; the police arrived on the spot, and it was stated to them that the subscription was for the indemnity fund. They said, "You have no right to raise such a subscription in this country, especially in a proclaimed district." [The hon. and learned Gentleman then read a letter from one of those present, to the effect that he had replied to the policeman that he thought it was not illegal to collect for the Parnell Indemnity Fund,

and that they would continue the collection; that the policeman took his name, asked for the list, and would not give it up, and threatened to disperse by force those who were simply handing in their subscriptions around the table.] He (Mr. Molloy) wanted to know whether it was by the order of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, or of the hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland, that these threats had been made, and, if not, the steps they would take to prevent the police again acting in this manner?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he could guarantee that there had never been any order given by himself or the hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland which could by any possibility be twisted into an instruction to the police that it was illegal to collect money for the fund referred to. He hoped that the hon. and learned Gentleman, if he could, would give him any case which could be authenticated, and he would look into it.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) said, with regard to jury packing, he would just as soon trust Protestant jurymen in Dublin as he would Catholic jurymen; but there were places where 19-20ths of the population were Catholics, and in which the jurors were so challenged by the Crown that the juries were formed almost exclusively of Protestants. In June, 1885, at Sligo, at the prosecution of a number of young men, every Catholic juror was challenged by the Crown, and in a town like Sligo it would be almost impossible to get a jury of Protestants without the great majority of them being landlords or persons connected with land, whose natural bias, he was bound to say, would be against Nationalists. More recent cases had been alluded to—namely, the trials of some men brought from Clare to Wicklow. It seemed to him that the proper course would have been to take these men to Dublin, but they were sent to Wicklow, and he believed he was right in saying that every Catholic on the jury was challenged; and that the jury was composed of men who were likely to have some bias in the matter. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland had offered to lay before the Committee the Regulations with regard to the formation of the juries and challenges; but, although he had no doubt these were formed in a proper spirit, the question was whether their spirit was acted up to. The course adopted by the Crown of challenging Catholic jurors and forming juries exclusively of Protestants brought contempt upon the Criminal Law, and he believed it ought to be given up by the Government. He did not see that any great hardship would occur if a man whom the Government believed to be guilty was occasionally acquitted; and it was better that a few persons should escape than that the law should be brought into contempt by proceedings of the kind mentioned.

MR. BLANE (Armagh, S.) said, he objected to the payment of a large sum of money to counsel as fees for undertaking prosecutions under the Crimes Act at Petty Sessions, when the Crown Solicitors were quite competent to conduct the cases. The Crown Counsel were turned out from the great mill of Trinity College, and one in every three of them obtained a Crown appointment; and that was the reason why there was this excessive charge for prosecutions in Ireland. These men brought water to the mill, and he did not blame them; they were paid the money, and it was impossible that they should like the country to be in a quiet state; they were only anxious to get their fees. He had seen that when he was in Londonderry Gaol. Some men were brought into gaol at one o'clock or two o'clock in the morning; they were barely clad, sometimes hungry and wet, and were thrust into the cells.

THE CHAIRMAN said, this matter related to the police, and did not come under this Vote.

MR. BLANE said, the men were prosecuted because the Attorney General imagined they knew something about the Plan of Campaign, when they knew nothing about it. One man was the postmaster at Donegal, and he was asked to give evidence with reference to the money of the Plan of Campaign, but he refused to take an unnecessary oath, in consequence of which the Crown Prosecutor asked that he might be committed to Londonderry Gaol, and the Solicitor General sent word to the Postmaster General to dismiss the man from his post, and he was dismissed. He presumed that the fees paid in that case came under the Vote, and that he was in Order in referring to it. This was a most dishonest use to make of the money

voted by that House. The law, he believed, declared it a crime to take an oath without necessity, and that being so, the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland would know that the man in question would have been dismissed from his Office of Commissioner to Administer Oaths; indeed, he was not sure that he had not been dismissed. The hon. Gentleman below him had referred to jury-packing as practised on behalf of the Crown; and he would mention a trial for murder, in which the Attorney General for Ireland applied to the Superior Courts and had the trial changed from County Armagh—where a jury refused to convict the prisoner—to County Antrim. A sort of Party complexion was therefore given to the trial. The man was convicted at Belfast, and was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude; he was now in penal servitude. That man did not commit the murder, but the man who did commit the crime was actually in County Armagh at the present time, and he (Mr. Blane) knew him. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland and the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant might say to him, "Well, if you know who committed the crime, why do not you tell us; why do not you assist the Government in prosecuting the criminal?" How could he assist the Government in the prosecution of the man? He and other men were made the victims of the conspiracy formed against them by the Law Officers of the Crown, and sometimes they were lying in prison when they might if they were asked, be assisting the Government. This was a case in which he knew there had been a failure of justice. The accused had been taken by the direction of the Attorney General for Ireland and the Solicitor General for Ireland from County Armagh, where a jury of his countrymen refused to convict him, to a place where a conviction could be obtained. He (Mr. Blane) held that that was a disgrace and a scandal. An innocent man—his name was Gartland—was now undergoing 10 years' penal servide. He (Mr. Blane) and his hon. Friends were repudiated by the Government. They could not come to the assistance of the Government. He deemed it was their duty to refuse actual assistance to the Government in anything. They were held up in the House and outside of it to public odium. They were represented as the associates of criminals. They were not brought in contact with the Government, and they could not assist them. The Government took everything in their own hands, and they conducted affairs in such a thoroughly improper manner that they caused to be convicted men who ought not to be convicted, and allowed men who really committed crime—even that of murder—to go unpunished. He knew of another case of miscarriage of justice; it was the case of a robbery in County Louth. The other day he put a Question in regard to the case, but by his answer the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland seemed altogether astray of the facts. He presumed that the greater portion of the money they were now asked to vote went to the Attorney General for Ireland and the Solicitor General for Ireland; he thought the money could be much better expended. It was said that Irish Nationalist Members were constantly making attacks upon Protestant jurors. That was not the case. He had never attempted, indeed, it would be very unbecoming in him, the son of a Protestant and a Scotch settler in Ulster, to attack such men. But he did assert that there was no earthly reason for the exclusion of Catholics from the jury box. Trial by jury had come down from Catholic times, and it occurred to him that it was very bad taste to exclude Catholics from the jury box. What was the reason why they were excluded? Some people might say they were excluded because they had taken the part of prisoners. That, in his opinion, was the best qualification for a juror; for the spirit of our law was that it was far better that 99 guilty men should escape rather than that one innocent man should be punished. In County Armagh there had been a very remarkable exclusion of Catholics from the jury box. The hon. Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell) said that he had served on Dublin juries. He (Mr. Blane) had been summoned as a juror time after time, but the Law Officers of the Crown thought that as he was a Catholic he ought to be excluded from the jury box. He had been rejected as a juror before 2,000 of the people of his county, and the reason assigned was that he had not the confidence of the Law Officers of the Crown. He hoped he would never have the confidence of men who had acted as

he had seen the Law Officers of Ireland act. The Law Officers of Ireland had so provoked disorder that they did not deserve the commendation of anyone. The action of the Irish Law Officers was so utterly contrary to justice that in his opinion the Committee should resist by every means in their power the payment of this money to those gentlemen.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry, W.) said, he thought that the able and clear speech of his hon. Friend (Mr. Blane) ought to be very instructive to the Committee in estimating the present situation in Ireland. The hon. Gentleman, a representative of the people, a man who had sprung from the people and was honoured by the people among whom he lived, had not merely been insulted publicly by exclusion from the jury box, but had been put in prison for six months, subjected to the inconvenience of the plank bed, fed on bread and water, and all because he had stood by the people in the North of Ireland. He (Mr. Edward Harrington) rose, however, to direct the attention of the Committee to the state of affairs in the County of Kerry. There were two Crown Solicitors in that county. They conducted the prosecutions which the Attorney General for Ireland directed. The men were first cousins. They had one office between them, and had a set of clerks in common. One of them was invariably found defending the men charged with moonlighting and other crimes proceeded against under the Crimes Act, while the other prosecuted. That was an undoubted scandal. The scandal had gone so far that in one case where one of these men defended a man charged at the Cork Assizes with murder, the Crown not merely entered a *nolle prosequi*, but actually discharged the prisoner by proclamation, a most unusual course. Some time ago he drew attention to a case of moonlighting in the County of Kerry, in which the Government rendered no assistance whatever in the detection of the offender; it was a case in which a caretaker of Mr. Hussey "moonlighted" the family of the local doctor. The venue was changed to a place 30 miles distant, so that the light of public opinion could not be thrown on the case. The magistrate—Mr. Cecil Roche—was in collusion with Mr. Hussey to procure an acquittal. After his (Mr. Edward Harrington's) release from gaol, he, by bringing the light of public opinion to bear on the case, forced the Authorities to undertake a prosecution which, he asserted, they wanted to burke. As it had been said that some juries were packed when the conviction of a man was desired by the Authorities, while other juries were packed in order to secure the escape of another man, so also, he asserted, where there had been a crime committed by those attached to the landlord faction the Government had made no sincere and honest effort to secure the conviction of the criminal. That was a grave scandal, and it was a bad lesson to teach the people of Ireland. If an adherent of the landlord faction was charged with a crime in Kerry it was the commonest thing in the world for one of the Crown Solicitors to be engaged in defending him, while the other was engaged in prosecuting him. He asked the Chief Secretary whether he really believed there was a chance, under such circumstances, of justice being done? Did the right hon. Gentleman really believe that if the man who was prosecuting in a case was a relative and a partner in business of the man who was defending the prisoner, he could be sincere in the prosecution he was conducting? It might be owing to some malformation of his (Mr. Edward Harrington's) mind that he had attached peculiar importance to this case. He could not, however, regard it as anything else but a scandal that in one county there should be two Crown Solicitors who were partners, and who were often found defending and prosecuting in the same case. He desired to say a word or two with regard to the treatment of the poor man Ferriter, in County Kerry. This man had for the past 15 months been continually prosecuted and persecuted by the Government, and all for the simple crime that, in order to make a living, he sold copies of *United Ireland*. A policeman, rigged up as a tailor on tramp, went into Ferriter's premises to perform the brilliant feat of securing a copy of *United Ireland*, to see, as he alleged, if there was anything in that paper about the County of Wexford, to which he said he belonged. Such was the way in which the policemen in Ireland were used. Ferriter was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the crime of selling a copy of *United*

Ireland. If he (Mr. Edward Harrington) were an Englishman, he would be ashamed of a Cabinet that would countenance such a proceeding as that. He believed that all decent Englishmen were ashamed of such proceedings, although he did not wish, by that statement, to cast aspersions upon those who held different political opinions to himself. He really believed that the supporters of the Government, if they could see these things happen from day to day, and realize how the Crimes Act had been applied in Ireland, would be as heartily ashamed of the proceedings as the opponents of the Government were. It was asked a while ago by the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton) whether the Government intended to abandon the policy of prosecuting people for attending meetings of the National League. There were two ways of looking at the question of the existence of the National League. The Chief Secretary held the opinion—at least he had expressed the opinion in the House—that, by the Crimes Act, he had completely crushed the organization of the National League; but they had it in evidence given by Mr. Leonard, the agent for one of the largest estates in Ireland, that the National League was never stronger in the County of Kerry than it was at that moment. He (Mr. Edward Harrington) added his testimony to that fact. The County of Kerry, as it had become more and more organized under the auspices of the National League, had been gradually withdrawn from the ways of crime and the evil deeds which disgraced it in times past. He asserted that in consequence of the energies of the police being directed to the detection of trivial political offences, instead of to the detection of serious crime, the police were daily becoming more powerless for the real work of a Police Force. A short time ago a case of infanticide occurred in County Kerry. The body of the infant, when found, was dressed in the Union workhouse clothing. Two women only had left the workhouse within the month, and each of them had brought up a male child. Both the women were in the district. The presumption was that one or other of them was guilty of the crime. The police had only to find the woman who had not the child with which she left the workhouse, but they had not bothered themselves to make the necessary inquiries. There had been this murder in the county, but, apparently, the Attorney General for Ireland did not think it worth his while to direct a prosecution. It was as well the Committee should know where the functions of the Attorney General commenced, and where they ended. It had been stated that night that the Crimes Act was used in the County of Kerry for the discovery of serious crime. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland had read out that night a few instances of the application of the Secret Inquiry Clause to the detection of serious crime, but the hon. and learned Gentleman left out of account the many cases in which the clause had been sought to be applied to the discovery of the Plan of Campaign. Reference had been made as to the cost of prosecutions in Ireland. It was a great scandal that in a poor country such as Ireland the cost of criminal prosecutions under the ordinary law should be two-and-a-half times as great as it was in England. He did not know how it was to be explained, unless it was by the fact that the Legal Profession in Ireland was largely composed of the relatives of the landlord class, and that it was felt in Dublin Castle to be desirable to give to every one of these persons a job on every trial which turned up, if it was possible. There was no sort of disposition to hurry on cases as long as the barristers drew their fees. He really believed that if the administration of Ireland were directed towards the detection and punishment of serious crime, and if the Government really tried to bring the people in sympathy with the effort to detect crime, justice would be as cheaply and as effectively administered in Ireland as in any country in the world. His hon. Friend (Mr. Blane) had mentioned the case of a murder for which a man was innocently undergoing imprisonment, while the offender was at large. He (Mr. Edward Harrington) believed that, in consequence of the length to which jury packing had been carried in Ireland, a great many innocent men had been convicted. There had been miscarriages of justice in Ireland, and it was his belief that this would be hereafter evident to all minds; but, at the present time, there was no chance of help or sympathy from the people in the detection of

crime, because they were taught that, if they came into any sort of contact with the authorities, they would endanger themselves. All these points had been raised in the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who had been replied to by the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland in a speech which was clever, because it did not deal with a single point which his right hon. Friend had made. His right hon. Friend referred to the fact that the people were prosecuted in Ireland for trivial matters, and emphasized the fact that the people would be quiet if they were let alone. The hon. and learned Gentleman said there was the same appeal under the Crimes Act as under the ordinary law, and he added that if the magistrates refused to state a case they could be compelled to do so. But there had been a case in which the Court of Appeal actually declared there had been improper imprisonment—two months after the man had suffered it. They wanted immediate action, because, when a man was sentenced to imprisonment, the point to be settled was, whether he should undergo it or not, and it was of no good to him to have his case heard several days afterwards. If the Government desired to have law and order in Ireland they should cause the trials to be carried out fairly and in a manner above suspicion. The hon. Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell) said that hon. Members on those Benches accused Protestants of perjury. He should be very sorry if the hon. Gentleman could substantiate his statement by anything which they had said in that sense, because many Protestants had worked with them and they recognized what they had done in the National cause. But when a Catholic was called on to serve as a juror he was immediately ordered to stand aside. This might be a sentimental grievance, but it affected the liberty and character of a whole people, and the system ill became a Cabinet who were intriguing with the Pope to try to put down their political opponents. Three men had been convicted in Kerry during the year; and on the three juries who convicted them there was not a single Catholic. When Irish Members claimed that this matter should be looked into, all the answers they got were *tu quoque;* the Government said the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian had done the same thing, and that they had a precedent from former Administrations. But what answer was it to Irish Members to be told what the Liberals had done. If St. Peter himself were Chief Secretary for Ireland, as long as the present gang was allowed to exist in Dublin Castle so long would the spirit of maladministration of law in Ireland take this form; and he said that it was a paltry way of meeting the substantial grievance they had put forward by saying that the same thing had been done by the Predecessors of the Government. Time after time had Irish Members brought the fact of the exclusion of Catholics from juries to the knowledge of the Government, but they had done so in vain, and the only conclusion they could come to was that this was a deliberate policy of insulting the great body of the Irish people. It was no answer to them to say that the Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian had done the same. Irish Members might well say "A plague on both your Houses!" There could be nothing but disaffection in Ireland as long as this policy of Dublin Castle lasted.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he had known the Public Prosecutor in Ireland before he was appointed to his present position; and it was in consequence of his proclivities after he became Public Prosecutor that he received the name of Peter Packer. If the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland would take up a list of the Munster Assizes he would find case after case where men, simply because they were Catholics, or were supposed to have Nationalist views, were debarred from going into the jury box. All this had been the work of the present Attorney General and was simply disgraceful. Being himself a Protestant, he knew what many Protestants of the City of Cork thought of it, and he could tell the Chief Secretary for Ireland that he hoped he would go on with jury-packing, for, if there was anything more than another which would discredit him in Cork it was that disgusting practice. He knew what effects the system brought about by a Protestant Attorney General was producing, and what the English people, if they had an opportunity, would say about it, and, therefore, he hoped

the Government would allow the degrading process to be continued. He had again and again gone into the Courts in Cork during the Spring and Winter Assizes, and it was simply horrible to see Catholics, honourable men in the city, some of whom possessed anti-Nationalist ideas, repeatedly prevented from going into the jury-box, and so strong was the feeling caused that a meeting was called by the foremen of the juries to protest against this, the Chair being taken by a Catholic gentleman of very good position and a magistrate of the city, who was one of the foremost Protestors against the system of keeping Catholics out of the jury-box. Of course, Irish history showed that the Irish Bar had possessed many truculent members, and truculency had always been the leading characteristic of the pleadings made use of by certain Governments to accomplish their ends; and because men could not always be tried in Cork or Dublin, forsooth, the Government had to dig in the mire to obtain a politician who would try to pervert the means and ends of justice by excluding the largest proportion of the population who were ready to do their duties as citizens, from the jury-box. It was ridiculous that in a poor country like Ireland these enormous sums should be expended in prosecutions. Of the law officers of the Crown the Attorney General got £5,000 a-year, and for his part, if he had the power as he had the wish, he would change the arrangement and give the £5,000 to the Solicitor General for Ireland, for it would be found that there were few Members of the Irish Party who would consent to name those two Officers in the same breath. The Attorney General for Ireland received £5,000 a-year, and had besides any amount of patronage; there were, besides, fees to the amount of £1,500, the greatest portion of which he ventured to say went into his pocket, and, practically, it would be found that, were it not for the degrading work associated with jury-packing, he was immensely over-paid. There was another matter in connection with this subject that he would refer to. It appeared to him that if, in the case of a man to be tried in England, the prosecutor and Judge breakfasted, dined, and supped together, in fact, lived together, the judgment of the Judge would be looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion. He had noticed that this had happened in the case of one of the Crown Prosecutors, a barrister of Dublin, who had driven over with the Judge of the County Court from Ballinasloe to Portumna; it was a scandal that this should be permitted, and he believed that in England such a system would be regarded as tending to undermine the course of justice. He had heard many say that what was heard at the dinner table should not be repeated, but he had heard the Attorney General for Ireland say that if you wanted to convict prisoners in the City of Cork you must exclude Catholics from serving on the juries. As long as this practice on the part of the Government continued it would call down the just condemnation of the people of Ireland.

Mr. HARRIS (Galway, E.) said, the Attorney General for Ireland was not as ready to pay others liberally as he was to accept a liberal allowance himself. He had seen this at Wicklow Assizes and during the trial of the prisoners in the case of the widow Kinsella. At that time an application was made to the Attorney General for the expenses to which the witnesses were entitled for attending at the trial. It happened that two witnesses had to remain a long time in the district, and in consequence they were in great distress; and he (Mr. Harris) had to borrow £25 in Dublin in order to pay their expenses. This was a very small matter, but if hon. Gentlemen opposite were placed in the position of these unfortunate people they would regard it with different eyes than they appeared to do now. In this matter, as in everything connected with the Government of Ireland, there was a griping and selfish policy, which had made the British Government hateful to the people and which deserved to be condemned. The hon. Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell) had spoken in his usual strong manner in defence of juries. During the whole of his life it had been the effort of the Liberal Party in Ireland to conciliate the Protestants, and in many cases they had been successful; but the mass of the Protestants in Ireland, whether through the influence of Government or from historical or other causes, were not in sympathy with the great bulk of the people upon national and political questions. But in the case he referred to, poor tenant

farmers of the County of Galway were brought up at Wicklow for the crime of having endeavoured to serve a poor widow in the matter of a farm that was lying derelict and on which the man who had it had no claim; they were brought before a jury on which not a single Catholic was to be found. If the spirit of fair play were in the hearts of the Crown lawyers, instead of excluding Catholics they would prefer to have them to try people of the Catholic faith. There was a Protestant from the North of Ireland tried at the Wicklow Assizes; he was convicted of the grossest fraud, and the jury was composed of Catholics and Protestants, and the result was that this man, who had committed the most detestable crime as insurer or agent to an Insurance Office, got a fair trial. That, he thought, was sufficient to overturn the solitary case which the hon. Member for South Tyrone had brought forward. He did not say that Protestants were perjurers, and he protested against the idea that they decided in every way contrary to their convictions. He had himself been told to stand by from a jury in the county which he represented, and that after he had been put to heavy expenses in the town of Galway; and he had told the Judge who was going to send him to prison that it would be better to be in prison than to be dragged to Galway as he had been. With regard to the Vote for law expenses, he asked if it embodied the charge for advice given to the Constabulary with regard to local meetings. He was sure the police would not go to the length of suppressing public meetings without they had instructions from the Law Officers of the Crown. When he had gone down to his constituency for the purpose of holding a meeting and speaking on the state of public affairs, he had been prevented by the Authorities and the meeting was suppressed.

THE CHAIRMAN said, that was not relevant to the Vote before the Committee.

MR. HARRIS said, he bowed to the Chairman's decision, and had said all he wanted to say on that subject. There were some important facts connected with the Clanricarde evictions. The tenants had been prosecuted by the Crown Solicitor for the county — Mr. Blake—whose pay came under this Vote. They were told from time to time with regard to these evictions that the landlords of Ireland were the garrison of the country; and he supposed that the lawyers and their agents kept the garrison in proper form. But it seemed strange to him that the men who garrisoned Ireland should be in England while the law agents were doing their work at evictions in Ireland, although there was no one to prosecute the people who pulled down the homes of the unfortunate tenants who were evicted.

MR. NOLAN (Louth, N.) said, he should have been glad if the observations he had to offer could have been made on the Report stage, because the administration of the law in Ireland, the conduct of the police, and the conduct of the County Court Judges were so interwoven that it was almost impossible to state a case connected with any one of these without trenching on one or the other of them. But, as they had come now very nearly to the end of the Session, and they were all anxious to get away, he was afraid that if he deferred speaking until the Report stage, he might not have any opportunity at all to bring under the notice of the Committee and the country some cases of persecution which had arisen in his constituency. Before passing on to these cases, however, he wished to say that he believed the hon. Member for South Armagh (Mr. Blane) had put his finger on a very serious blot indeed in the administration of justice in Ireland, when he said that so little sympathy, so little connection was there between the Public Prosecutors and the great mass of the people, that although the bulk of the people might know that a man charged with the commission of a serious crime was entirely innocent, and that another individual was guilty, they would have no possible means of approaching the Public Prosecutor or his servants for the purpose of getting substantial justice done. He would venture to say this much in connection with this matter, that the case stated by his hon. Friend the Member for South Armagh was not an isolated one. He himself distinctly remembered the case of a young man who was unfortunately murdered in Ireland, and in which the action of the police—directed, he supposed, by the Public Prosecutor—was in the highest degree clumsy and ill-advised. It was

known that this young man had seduced several young women; and, although common sense would point out that the action of the police should be turned in the direction of the relatives of this young man, the police—

THE CHAIRMAN: The action of the police does not come under review under this Vote.

MR. NOLAN: Very well; he would leave that point. It was only as acting as servants of the Public Prosecutor in Ireland that he had wished to refer to the action of the Police in this case at all. The case of the young man O'Hanlon, of the three men murdered at Mitchelstown, of the murder at Coolgreaney, and of the murder at Midleton, had been very ably laid before the Committee. He would not dwell on these cases, but would remain satisfied with saying that, like the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin, he looked forward to the time when substantial justice would be done in these cases, and when the men accused of and against whom Coroners' juries brought in verdicts of wilful murder, would be brought to trial. The case of his hon. Friend the Member for North Roscommon (Mr O'Kelly) who was now enduring imprisonment, had been mentioned in the House before, and ought to be sufficient of itself to show the absurdity of the proceedings of the Government. His hon. Friend, when going from this House after attending to his Parliamentary duties, was arrested and hurried off to Ireland. There he was prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment; but on appeal the Judge who heard the appeal stated that his hon. Friend might do the very same thing in this country for which he was prosecuted in Ireland without any fear of prosecution, or without any notice being taken of that which was called an offence against the law in Ireland. Notwithstanding that fact, however, his hon. Friend remained in prison up to the present time. The cases of prosecutions in his (Mr. Nolan's) own constituency, to which he wished to call attention, arose out of the prosecution of his hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon). On the day of that hon. Gentleman's trial, the 20th of June, at Dundalk, a large number of people went out to meet the hon. Member. The police and the military were brought on the scene by the orders of the Resident Magistrate, an attack was ordered on the people, and the people were brutally abused by the police. Amongst the people who received severe wounds on that occasion was a man named Patrick Brennan. Whilst still suffering from his wounds this man was arrested, and a prosecution was ordered against him—presumably by the Attorney General. The man was brought to trial and received a sentence of two months' inprisonment—a sentence which, however, was reduced on appeal to one month He (Mr. Nolan) would venture to say that if any Member of the Committee took up the evidence given upon that trial and read it carefully through, he would condemn the whole administration of the law in Ireland. There was another case from Dundalk which he had in his mind—namely, that of a gentleman named Johnson. This gentleman was at the railway station on the evening of the trial of the hon. Member for East Mayo. A charge was afterwards brought against him to the effect that he had "booed" a certain gentleman, and for that offence he received a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, and he (Mr. Nolan) wished to correct a statement that the Chief Secretary had made in the House with regard to this gentleman. He had said, in reply to a Question put in that House, that Mr. Johnson had absconded, but Mr. Johnson had done nothing of the kind.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must point out to the hon. Member that the case he is referring to is quite foreign to this Vote.

MR. NOLAN said, he would not pursue that matter any further. At the commencement he knew the difficulty he should have to contend with, because he was aware that these prosecutions were so mixed up with administration that it was almost impossible to discuss the one point without trenching on the other. In conclusion, however, he wished to say this much—that while prosecutions were ordered in Ireland in this way against respectable citizens for the commission of technical offences under the Crimes Act, no such prosecutions were instituted against people for similar offences in this country.

MR. SEXTON said, that though no reply had been made, except by way of very elaborate evasion, to the case which he had ventured at the outset of the de-

bate to lay before the Committee, still, seeing that there was no hope of extracting any reasonable reply, and considering the time of the evening and the state of the Session, he thought his hon. Friends would do well—as the time left to them for debate was so short—to utilize that time in debate, and not put the Committee to the trouble of a Division. He would only make one observation with regard to the point he had raised in debate, and that not in the way of appeal, but in the way of warning to Her Majesty's Government. He would ask the Government to consider for themselves, and in their own interest, what would be the issue of the present system of jury-packing in Ireland? He would ask them to what was it this system was tending? Did the Government ignore the fact that Ireland was now a country where public intelligence was better trained and public spirit more largely developed than in past times? He would ask the Government seriously whether, under these circumstances, they thought that jury-packing could be continued there with impunity? Surely they were aware that Catholic jurors in many parts of Ireland were grossly insulted by being told to stand aside when jury panels were in the process of formation, the implication being that they were not persons who could be depended upon to give verdicts in accordance with their oaths. Disguise the matter as they might, and wrap it up as they would, the fact remained on record that in districts where Catholics were four-fifths of the population, when a Catholic peasant was in the dock they put him into the hands not of his co-religionists, but of another class altogether, for the purpose of getting a conviction, and that, on the other hand, when a Protestant servant of the Crown was on trial, they did not hand him over to a Catholic jury, but tried him with a jury of people of the same religion as himself. This system was, as he had said, an insult to Catholics, because it declared that they were unworthy of belief on their oaths, and it was also an insult and degradation to Protestants, as it was tantamount to saying to them that whatever the circumstances of the case might be, they were expected to give a verdict in a certain way—a verdict which a sworn Catholic jury would not be expected to give. Catholics were summoned to the Court as jurors. If they did not go when they were summoned they were fined. They had to leave their business and incur the cost of travelling to the Courts; they came into the Courts to discharge their public functions, but when they were there they were told in effect that they were not worthy of credence on their oaths, and must stand aside. They rejected in Ireland a religious class for the trial of political cases, and selected juries from a class which did not compose the bulk of the population. It was a grievous thing that if Catholic jurors, when summoned, refused to come to the Court, they were heavily fined; but if they came into Court they were insulted before the whole country. This was a thing which would not be much longer submitted to. Catholic jurors were very likely to determine not to allow themselves to be insulted any longer. They might very probably in the future decline to come to Court in obedience to the summons sent them, and they had every right to do so—they had every right to refuse to lay themselves open to deliberate insult. If Catholic jurors were determined not to submit to these insults, how would the Government collect the fines against them? They would have to fine the people of a whole district, and how would they find it possible to collect those fines? Then, on the other hand, if in this way the burden of the administration of justice—not only Coercion Act justice, but ordinary justice—were thrown upon the Protestants of the country, who were, comparatively speaking, a very small body in some places, hardly numerous enough to form a jury panel—how would they reconcile Protestants to this enormous tax upon their time? If such a time as this should come, and it was not at all unlikely to come, in the present condition of public spirit and public intelligence in Ireland, he could assure hon. Gentlemen opposite that the government of Ireland would become a more difficult task than ever it had been in bygone days.

MR. CLANCY said, that as one of those who had spoken that night about jury-packing he did not like to let this opportunity pass without repudiating the imputation sought to be cast upon them by the hon. Gentleman the Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell) to the effect that the National-

ist Members in denouncing jury-packing pronounced the Protestants of Ireland to be perjurers. He could not conceive how it could be deduced from their objecting to Catholics being considered perjurers that they, on the other hand, charged Protestants with perjury. The Crown cast upon Catholics the imputation that they were not to be believed upon their oaths, and because the Nationalist Members objected to that they were told by the hon. Member for South Tyrone that in resenting the insult to their own creed —because they repudiated with indignation the idea that every "Papist," as they used to be called long ago, was a perjurer—they therefore, by the same act, condemned the Protestants of Ireland generally as perjurers. Nothing was further from his thought than to impute to anyone in Ireland a deliberate act of perjury. He declared that he did not think that in every case the packed juries gave improper verdicts. Not at all. A packed jury might find a right verdict, but he was convinced that in many cases packed juries had returned improper verdicts. But the fact that packed juries might return proper verdicts did not touch the grievance which he and his friends had to complain of. It would be 10 times better to let a man go free, even when guilty, than to convict him by means which were immoral and revolting to the conscience of the community. That was the position of the Nationalist Members, and he once more repudiated, with all the heartiness of which he was capable, that they desired to throw any imputation of perjury upon their Protestant fellow-countrymen, the majority of whom, he was proud to believe, were as trustworthy as any Catholic.

MR. BYRNE (Wicklow, W.) said, he desired to denounce in the most emphatic manner, on behalf of the Catholic jurors of the County Wicklow who had been insulted time after time in Court, against the present system of jury-packing in Ireland. His own constituents had been insulted, and almost spat upon, when they had presented themselves at the Court as jurors. When their names were called they were told to stand aside, implying that they were not fit to take the oath and that they were not qualified to perform the functions of an ordinary juror. He repudiated in the strongest manner possible the action of the Crown officials for the manner in which they treated the jurors in the County of Wicklow. He protested against the Wicklow jurors being made the political washing-tub in which the Government washed their dirty linen —he protested against men whom the Government wished to have punished, and those whom they wished to screen, being brought into Wicklow for trial. The Government had brought Emergency men into Wicklow, and had them tried and acquitted, and it was patent to everybody that the Government could have been actuated by no other intention in bringing the men there. They, on the other hand, brought men from their homes in other counties long distances to have them convicted. They had even brought men from Belfast, who had been guilty of serious crimes, because it was assumed that the intelligent jurors in Belfast would not have let the men off. He was surprised at the hon. Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell's) statement as to the Catholic Members contending that Protestant jurors were perjurers. He denied that that statement was true, and he doubted very much whether the hon. Member who had given them an opinion upon the subject knew anything about the matter. He made the hon. Member a present of the honour and credit of having sat on the jury who found that most contemptible member of the Dublin Castle clique, Mr. French, guilty of a heinous offence. No man who had any respect at all for his oath could have done otherwise than the hon. Member did. He (Mr. Byrne) had some knowledge of the jurors of the County Wicklow and also of the Sheriffs —the High Sheriff and the Sub-Sheriff —as well as the officers of the Court. It was a familiar fact to everyone who knew anything of the locality that these men had, to use a common expression, been "ruling the roost" there for a very long time. Rightly or wrongly they had kept all these offices in their own hands. The High Sheriff was only a political figure-head and did not attend to any of the duties of the office—in fact, it was not necessary that the High Sheriff should be anything but a figure-head. He (Mr. Byrne) was personally acquainted with the Sub-Sheriff, and did not wish to say anything against him; but the fact was that Judge O'Brien

had quashed the jury panel because it was not properly impanelled.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is wandering from the point under discussion.

MR. BYRNE said, he did not wish to stray from the subject before the Committee, but he thought he had a right to refer to a subject which had already been introduced in the debate. The subject of jury-packing had been referred to more than once, and he could not help complaining here, in the presence of the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland, of the way in which juries had been packed in Wicklow. He thought he had a right to protest against the bone and sinew of the jury panel in Wicklow being told to stand aside. In the face of what had been said by a Judge, and in the face of public opinion in Ireland, it was idle to say that Wicklow juries had not been packed. He challenged the hon. and learned Solicitor General to say that Wicklow juries had not been interfered with. It had been stated that instructions had been sent by the greatest jury packer in Ireland—namely, the Attorney General, to exclude all landlords and agents from the panel; but he challenged the Government to produce these instructions, because he maintained that if such instructions had been sent the authorities had also been told to exclude more than landlords and their agents. He had known occasions when every Catholic and every Liberal Protestant had been told to stand aside, presumably because they did not please the Attorney General, and because it was necessary to carry out the instructions which had been given that such people should not be put upon the panel. If the hon. and learned Solicitor General would venture to produce the instructions of his chief, the Committee—he (Mr. Byrne) would undertake to say—would have some very interesting information. The jury panels were so rigorously framed in Wicklow that it was no wonder that in many quarters in Ireland it was said that the Wicklow juries would soon be known under the name of the "Hanging Juries," because they were obliged to do what the Attorney General for the time being required of them. As to the murder of Kinsella, the right hon. Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland admitted that a murder had taken place. Kinsella was a hard-working and industrious and honest man, who had for years paid his rent. It was within the knowledge of the Committee that Freeman had said to Kinsella that if he did not leave swearing by his Maker, he, Freeman, would shoot him—and, following upon that, Kinsella was shot. The right hon. Gentleman attempted to show that someone else had shot Kinsella or that someone had said he had shot him, and he had tried to make capital out of the fact that Freeman's pistol was not discharged. But was the right hon. Gentleman aware of the fact that Freeman changed his pistol with another of the gang? Had he inquired into that circumstance? The right hon. Gentleman further stated that the bullet found in the body of the murdered man would not fit the pistol found on Freeman. Of course it would not, because it was not fired out of that pistol, the six barrels of which remained undischarged. But, even supposing the bullet had come out of that pistol, it would not be surprising if, after having been fired, and having struck Kinsella, it had expanded and got out of form. There could be no doubt whatever that it was fired out of one of the revolvers of these Emergency men. The Committee were not to forget that these men, with whom Kinsella was in company, and who were defending themselves, were on their own land, for which they had paid rent. The Emergency men, a band of hired ruffians, had gone there because they were paid for doing so.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is again travelling away from the subject before the Committee. I must implore him to adhere to the subject under discussion.

MR. BYRNE said, that he must express his surprise at the hardihood of the Solicitor General for Ireland in standing up and saying that jury-packing did not take place at Wicklow. He (Mr. Byrne) did not wish to occupy the time of the Committee at any length, but there was one item in the Vote to which he objected. The medical officer got £800 for five years, when he received another £100 making £900. Now he found——

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member seems to have got hold of the wrong Vote.

MR. BYRNE said, he wished to complain of a certain duplication of

officers which he and others had objected to for a long period, and which was reproduced in this Vote. He protested against men superannuated from other offices being appointed to places in which it was impossible for them to discharge their duties with satisfaction. He had always objected to this and he always should, and he trusted that in future when the Government had offices to give they would select men for them who were not already in office.

Mr. T. W. RUSSELL said, he made no complaint in respect of the grievance expressed by hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway as to the exclusion of Catholics from juries, but what he said was that when Protestants were brought into Court and had the book placed before them, and were sworn as jurors, they were not to blame for acting in that capacity. They were compelled to serve under heavy penalties, and it was hardly fair to attack them for doing their duty when compulsorily placed upon the panel. The hon. Gentleman who had just sat down said, with regard to the Wicklow juries, that they would soon become known as "Hanging Juries," bound to do the will of the Attorney General. What greater insult could be cast upon the Protestants of Wicklow than that? It had been said that these juries were bound to convict, and against that statement he (Mr. T. W. Russell) rose to protest. These men did their duty, so far as his experience went, as honestly and fairly as they possibly could.

Mr. SEXTON said, he could only say, in reply to the hon. Member, that the opinion of himself and his friends was that Catholics, as such, were excluded from the jury-box in Ireland because the Crown Prosecutors obviously were of opinion that they would not convict, and that when Protestants, and Protestants only, were admitted to the jury-box, the suggestion naturally was that the Crown chose Protestants because they would convict where Catholics would not. He maintained that such a suggestion made with regard to the evidence was a suggestion of evil meaning and was false in fact.

Mr. BYRNE said, what he desired to do was to protest on behalf of the electors of the County of Wicklow against the exclusion of Catholics from the jury panels in that county. He did not mean to suggest that Protestant juries would not return fair verdicts, but his complaint was that the juries selected were such juries as the Attorney General had ordered to be selected.

Vote *agreed to.*

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £56,742, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expenses of the General Prisons Board in Ireland, and of the Prisons under their control, and of the Registration of Habitual Criminals."

The LORD MAYOR of DUBLIN (Mr. Sexton) (Belfast, W.) said, he wished first to mention the case which had come to his knowledge within the last few days. It seemed to him to shed the clearest possible light on the sinister spirit in which this department of Irish Prisons was administered—he referred to the vacancy which had lately occurred in the post of medical officer to the Belfast Prison. The medical officer to that prison was a gentleman named Smith. He was found to be concerned in the recent detestable insurance frauds in Belfast, frauds which were connected with a system amounting to the moral guilt of murder. This person, having been committed for trial, was deposed from the position of medical officer to the prisons. The Board treated him tenderly he (Mr. Sexton) was bound to confess—they suspended him, they did not dismiss him. His trial was taken to Wicklow, but in the result the man was found guilty. The case was taken to the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, but the justices held that there was nothing in the appeal and the conviction was confirmed. Some time after the confirmation of the conviction this person Smith was removed from the post of medical officer of the prison, and in the interval between his suspension and his removal the duties of the medical officer to the prison were discharged by an eminent medical gentleman, Dr. Alexander Dempsey, of Belfast, who had been for years one of the Visiting Justices of the Prison, and who had been for years in the habit of assisting the medical officer of the prison. Dr. Dempsey had been in the habit of giving medical assistance in the prison without fee or reward of any kind. The system adopted in the prison, and the system of

the department, he (Mr. Sexton) believed, had been that when a medical gentleman was appointed to the temporary charge of an office in connection with the prison, when the office became vacated, the temporary holder of the office was appointed to it permanently, unless conclusive cause to the contrary could be shown—in fact, in the case of Dr. Smith himself, he had obtained the post in the first instance, having served temporarily in place of the previous holder of the office. He (Mr. Sexton) mentioned this to show the system which had been pursued. Now Dr. Dempsey had every reason to expect that he would be appointed to this office, not only because of the fact that he had been the temporary holder of the office and had discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned, but also because, as was well known, he was a gentleman of the highest character, of the highest professional qualifications, and of the best practice. He continued to discharge the duties of the office for some time after the conviction of Dr. Smith, but one day word came to him—not through a communication from the Lord Lieutenant or from the Irish Prisons Board, but from a supernumerary of the prison—in the form of a verbal message, that he had not been appointed, that his employment was at an end, and that a gentleman named Stewart had been appointed. Now Dr. Dempsey was a Catholic, and a gentleman of such independent position and of such independent mind that he might have been expected to administer the rules of the prison in the spirit in which it was prescribed by the rules themselves they should be administered, and he was, to quote the language of the rules, a gentleman calculated to discharge his duties "with kindness and humanity." That was not the spirit which prevailed in Irish Prison administration to-day. Dr. Dempsey was a medical man of the highest qualifications, and Dr. Stewart was a gentleman only possessing a degree which was to be bought for a few pounds at a Scotch University. Moreover, he was a gentleman of no particular distinction and of no considerable practice; and the reason, in his (Mr. Sexton's) opinion, why Dr. Dempsey was rejected, though he had been a Visiting Justice of the Prison and the temporary medical officer, was because he was a Catholic and an independent man; and the reason Dr. Stewart was chosen was because he was an adherent of the Government, and a gentleman who on certain anniversaries, could be seen parading the streets of Belfast wearing a sash; who was to be seen identifying himself with a political party during the riots, and a gentleman who could be expected to follow with alacrity any lead which might be given to him by Dr. Barr or by any such agent of the Government. With regard to this transaction, he (Mr. Sexton) asked the Government for any explanation which could be given. He maintained that what had happened was disgraceful. The incident was scandalous, and it offended the feelings of the decent-minded persons other than those who agreed with him in politics. With regard to another matter, he had asked the other day a Question about the quality of the bread supplied in the prison at Waterford. His friend, the Mayor of that City and a Visiting Justice of the prison, on the occasion of a certain visit he paid, was struck by the smell of the bread, and desired to have some of it analyzed. He sent it to Sir Charles Cameron, and the result of the analysis was that the bread was declared unfit for use. He (Mr. Sexton) had asked a Question on the subject on behalf of the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. William O'Brien) the other day, and the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland, who was certainly a master in the art of using words without confining himself to the point, said that neither the Governor nor the medical officer of the Waterford Prison were satisfied that the bread analyzed was the bread supplied to the Prison. In fact, the hon. and learned Gentleman had suggested that the bread analyzed by the Public Analyst in Dublin was not the prison bread given to the Mayor of Waterford, but when pressed upon the point, the hon. and learned Gentleman admitted that it might have been the result of a mistake. Well, the Mayor of Waterford had written to him (Mr. Sexton) a letter, in which he stated that on the 30th October last he visited the prison, and not being satisfied with the treatment of a prisoner named Ronayne, he had suggested a change in the bread that was used. The prison doctor, however, had not seen his way to acceding to that suggestion. He, the Mayor of Waterford,

therefore had asked to see the prison bread, when a loaf was brought to him by a warder. He had burst the loaf in half, and, smelling it, it had seemed to him to be sour, and he had then requested the warder to make half of the loaf into a parcel, and this parcel he took to the City High Constable, asking him to post it to the Public Analyst, Sir Charles Cameron, telling the City High Constable to register the parcel, which was done. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Sexton) respectfully called upon the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland to withdraw the imputation which he had made to the effect that the bread which was analyzed by Sir Charles Cameron was not the prison bread; and, further, he would respectfully submit that the subject was one which required examination. Now this Department of Prisons in Ireland, whatever might be said of other Departments in the administration of that country, was one for which he held the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary directly and personally responsible. The Statute constituting the Prisons Board said that the Prisons Board acted under the direction of the Lord Lieutenant, but the Lord Lieutenant in the present Government was but a name. The Lord Lieutenant was the figure-head, and the right hon. Gentleman himself, as the right hon. Gentleman would not deny, was the real Executive Officer; and, moreover, not only was he the Chief Executive Officer in Ireland, but a Member of the Cabinet—a creator as well as the administrator of the Government policy. The Rules of the Prisons Board were not valid until they were approached by the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lord Lieutenant, by withdrawing his approval, might deprive the Rules of their force. It was, therefore, evident that the control, so far as prison discipline was concerned, vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or, more strictly speaking, in the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary. The Rules themselves declared that the Visiting Committees of the local prisons, having regard to the official's controlling power, must carry out such duties as were imposed upon them by the Rules or by the Lord Lieutenant—that was to say, by the Chief Secretary for Ireland; so that it followed, as a matter of course, that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, under the Rules which had been made by the Board, approved by the Lord Lieutenant, and ratified by Parliament, had powers to impose upon the Committees rules other than those, different from those, and even contrary from those at present in existence. Therefore, the right hon. Gentleman could not if he would—and he did not know whether the right hon. Gentleman would or not—denude himself of personal responsibility in this matter. It would be absurd to suppose that Mr. Burke and other minor officials in Dublin Castle were independent of the right hon. Gentleman. Now, this was the ground upon which he stated that the Prisons Board was an instrument of the right hon. Gentleman, and that for the acts of the Prisons Board the right hon. Gentleman was to be held responsible. The right hon. Gentleman had practically made an admission to that effect. He had informed them, on a former occasion, that he had intervened by his personal force in the case of the hon. Gentleman the Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon). The right hon. Gentleman had also informed them that he had considered with himself and had come on his own motion to the decision as to the prison treatment of priests. Now, if the right hon. Gentleman was responsible for the prison treatment of priests, he was also responsible for the prison treatment of other persons convicted under the Coercion Act. The right hon. Gentleman had said that priests convicted under the Coercion Act should not be compelled to wear the prison garb. What reason had he given for this exemption? He gave as his reason that priests were under a canonical obligation to wear a certain garb, but he (Mr. Sexton) could inform the right hon. Gentleman that there was really no such obligation. As the right hon. Gentleman was in the position of, at least, one who aspired to be the patron of very high ecclesiastical personages in the Roman Catholic Church, he had means at his hand of acquiring the most correct information on the subject of canonical rules; but he (Mr. Sexton) might remind the right hon. Gentleman that it would have been a bad case for the priests in Ireland if there had been any canonical rule requiring them to wear a particular garb when at one time the price on the head

of a priest in Ireland was the same as that on the head of a wolf, and when the safety of a priest from the hands of a hangman or a headsman depended upon the sufficiency of his disguise, and when priests were to be found in every other garb but those of ecclesiastics. The right hon. Gentleman had decided that in Irish prisons the priests were not to wear the prison garb, but his reason for that decision had nothing to do with the canonical question. The reason really was that the right hon. Gentleman was too prudent to put the priests imprisoned under the Coercion Act in Ireland in the garb of convicts. He (Mr. Sexton) should almost be curious to see the right hon. Gentleman try it, as the consequences would be extremely well worthy of note. At any rate, from whatever cause the exemption had been made, it had been decided upon—and let the Committee observe the strange position in which the right hon. Gentleman had placed himself. The priest was not to wear the prison garb—he was to be saved from that indignity—but the priest was to be obliged to perform menial tasks. He was obliged to perform the humblest and most degraded task allotted to household menials by the removal of excrementitious matter from his cell. The Christian pastor, who, on the right hon. Gentleman's own confession, had been put in prison for having acted on a sense of duty, was to be compelled to take exercise in the prison yard in company with the worst and vilest criminals with which society was encumbered. How could such a position be maintained? Was a priest to be saved from the one indignity and subjected to the other two? Did the right hon. Gentleman not see that the position in which he was was one from which he must either advance or retire? He had understood the right hon. Gentleman to say in one of his speeches that he had ordered this exemption because he appeared to think that punishment lay heavier upon a clergyman than upon a layman, because of the elevated social position of the former. If that were so, was it not possible that the same punishment to one layman might be heavier than to another. Take the case of a criminal—take the case of a rowdy accustomed to a coarse and degraded life. To such a one prison rules brought no degradation or indignity. He was more comfortable and better off and better satisfied then very often than at home. But when they took the Chairman of Town Commissioners, or a solicitor, or a merchant, or any of these gentlemen continually in prison under the Coercion Act, was it not true that imprisonment was not an equal punishment upon a layman of this class acting under a sense of duty as upon a layman of a degraded criminal class who from criminal motives wilfully preyed upon society? Why need he argue it out? The difference was founded and embedded in the reason and conscience of humanity, and was embalmed in the practice of every civilized nation. He asked the right hon. Gentleman to consider whether he would not extend the exemption given to the police to the prisoners; because the prison rules now in force were most of them adopted a long time ago, and when it was not contemplated to create a new class of political prisoners who, as the right hon. Gentleman himself admitted, were not guilty of ordinary crime? He asked the right hon. Gentleman to condemn the state of things which had arisen since the Coercion Act was passed, not by the will of two Imperial Parties, but by one against the opposition of the other? When they sent a man to gaol upon sentence by agents of the Crown and not by jury, and when the Act was worked in Ireland for the advantage of one Party, he thought a case was made out for different treatment from that of the ordinary criminal. Persons imprisoned under the Coercion Act objected to wear the prison garb. Why should they be compelled to wear it? The doctor who inquired into the subject declared that there was no obligation to wear the prison garb, which was only adopted for cleanliness and convenience, and that a prisoner need not be compelled to wear it. What did the Government gain by compelling a man to wear the prison garb? They did not render him more likely to help to maintain law and order; and if they compelled him to wear the dress they were not entitled to use violence to strip the man of his own clothes. The prison rules specifically laid down that the warder should not strike a prisoner except to resist violence, and no violence could, under

the law, be used to any prisoner in respect of what he might call an act of unhappy disobedience. They were not entitled to take off a man's clothes by thieving them or by violence; but they had taken them off by violence in the case of John Mandeville. What comfort did the Government derive from compelling a priest or a respectable layman to take the *excreta* out of his cell and carry them to the yard amidst the jeering of warders, while there were some prisoners who did not object to do this, and were willing, for a small fee, to relieve others of the duty. In the matter of exercise, not only did he say that a prisoner was daily entitled to two hours' exercise by the Statute of George IV., but also that there was a rule now in force which obliged the medical officer of the prison to allow ordinary exercise, and to add as much as might be necessary for the prisoner's health. He maintained that the preservation of the health of a prisoner was an obligation of which the Government could not quit themselves. They might imprison a man, but they were not entitled to take his life or to starve or undermine his health. The ordinary course of law in Ireland in respect of persons confined under the Coercion Act was, that if they refused to wear prison clothes, their own clothes were in some cases removed by violence, and in every case the refusal was punished; firstly, by deprivation of the hours of exercise and by compelling the unfortunate man to spend the whole of four days and nights without intermission in the close and stifling atmosphere of his cell. By that the Authorities began to break down his health and violated the law, and just when his health was breaking he was put on bread and water, which, in a vitiated atmosphere, he was unable to use. He challenged the right hon. Gentleman to show him any Act of Parliament, or any authority, by which he or the Prisons Board were entitled to use violence in order to deprive a prisoner of his clothes and break down his health by punishment if he refused to wear the prison dress. He had sometimes heard speeches which depended on the fallacious idea that Irish Members were asking for something unusual in the case of prisoners. Was the Committee aware that there were now five classes of prisoners who were not subject to the indignities complained of? The right hon. Gentleman was probably not aware of the fact that they were not inflicted on persons awaiting trial. These prison rules were passed when men were tried by juries, and the meaning of different treatment in this case was that a man awaiting trial should be put in a moral position different from that which, if convicted by the jury, he would occupy. But these political prisoners were not found guilty by a jury, but by agents of the Crown, and they knew that a man who had to stand his trial under the Coercion Act was in the same position after the trial as before. Then there were those who were called first-class misdemeanants. Surely political prisoners belonged to that category, and if first-class misdemeanants were not required to perform work of a menial kind or wear prison clothes, they ought not to be compelled to do so. The same remarks applied to debtors and persons committed for contempt of court, and he asked the right hon. Gentleman to tell the Committee why a prisoner found guilty by a jury of his countrymen of sedition against the Crown was not to be required to wear prison clothes or clean out his cell, while it was demanded of a political prisoner. There was one principle on which it might be done, and which he almost hesitated to think was the principle of the right hon. Gentleman's action, and that was that he desired to humiliate these gentlemen in order that he might gloat over his enemies and make derisive speeches. The truth was that under the prison rules, as now administered, the authorities could smoothly and easily take away the life of any man. In the case of any political opponent of the right hon. Gentleman who spoke at an ordinary meeting like that at Mitchelstown, it was only necessary to trump up some charge of conspiracy, and send the man before two Removables, who had their instructions from Dublin Castle which they dare not disobey. The right hon. Gentleman had only to go through that process, and when he had got his man in prison order him to wear prison clothes, put him on bread and water for refusal, to produce diarrhœa, and then the man was dead in life. He would refer to one of the Woodford prisoners, a high-minded and blameless man, whose crime was that he joined his

neighbours in preventing for a time the entry of the bailiffs into an humble farm upon the estate of that wretched and deplorable usurer and miser, Lord Clanricarde; he was tried and received a severe punishment, and what was the story of his death? He had been accustomed to live on a coarse and healthy diet; he was put on vegetable soup; this caused diarrhœa, and from the agony of that disease he suffered three days and nights; at 2 o'clock one night the warder saw him sitting on the side of his bed, trying, as the man said, to rinse his mouth with a sip of water; the warder could not enter the cell and the prisoner could not leave it, for the governor had taken away the key; the warder called out to him to cover himself up and try to go to sleep; the man lay down, and the warder, noticing that he was lying still, rang the bell for the prison clerk, who went for the governor, and when he came the man was found to be dead. [An hon. MEMBER: Murdered.] Murdered unquestionably; he was allowed to die alone in his cell by a disease artificially produced, for no other crime than that he loved his country. So long as the relations between England and Ireland continued, the memorable and tragic case of John Mandeville would not be forgotten. He said that his life was taken in violation of the prison rules, by which it was ordered that no prisoner should be removed from one prison to another except on the certificate of a medical officer, and this man was removed from Cork to Tullamore without a medical certificate. The warder came at 2 o'clock at night and took away his clothes; three hours afterwards they came and gave him back his clothes; Mr. O'Brien protested that he should not be removed without inspection according to the prison rules, which was not made; the doctor at Cork had ordered him a flannel garment, but this was taken away from him, and after travelling for six hours in winter without it, it was not to be wondered at that on his arrival at Tullamore he complained of sore throat. Dr. Ridley was an honest man and a humane officer who desired to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, but the case was taken out of his hands; Dr. Barr came to Dublin, and it was at the interview which he had with the Governor that the latter determined to punish Mr. Mandeville. His clothes were taken from him; upon his refusal to clean his cell poisonous matter was allowed to accumulate, which this unfortunate man, suffering from sore throat, was obliged to inhale for days and nights together; when he refused to put on the prison clothes the bed clothes were taken away, and, with his legs half bare, he walked about the stone cell in the icy cold of the depth of winter; eventually the sheet was taken away and he was left stark-naked; and only then did he consent to submit to this degradation. He occupied, day and night, a cell, both walls of which he could touch by stretching out his arms; he was put upon bread and water; the water produced diarrhœa, and he endeavoured to eat the bread without it, which aggravated his sore throat. This man, who was the model of health and vigour, died six months afterwards from blood poisoning, and the Government endeavoured to meet their argument by saying that there was no connection between his death and the course of the prison treatment which he underwent. There was nothing more plain than that this broke down his constitution. He would remind the Committee that Dr. Barr was sent over by the Prisons Board. This man paid three visits to the prison, and after each visit Mr. Mandeville was punished afresh, and when he went back to Liverpool he spoke of him as a "great scoundrel who had not got half what he deserved." The punishment of John Mandeville would rank with the punishment of mediæval days; his cell was a small one of stone with an iron door opening to the yard; the door was badly fitted, and through the sides a blast of cold air passed through the cell—so keen that the unfortunate man had to cover up his head in the meagre covering of his bed in order to save himself from inflammation of the lungs. This man, who went into prison strong and healthy, came out trembling, with blue lips and blind from the glare of the walls; he could not walk a mile and was unable to bear the weight of his overcoat; he told his wife that his reason had wandered under the tortures inflicted upon him, and that he had tied a rope round his waist and tightened it when he was starving; he then told his wife that he had dreamt she was lying

before him dead, and that he saw the Crucifixion—a story terrible to conceive and horrible to relate. The right hon. Gentleman was, no doubt, on the threshold of a distinguished political career, and he would appeal to him to reflect upon the question as to whether law and order in Ireland or his own reputation would have lost anything if he had treated Mr. Mandeville as a gentleman, and had not tortured him to such a point that his constitution had broken down under the treatment. The right hon. Gentleman had had a certain success, but he had to live out his life, and he might not always be able to prevent an awakening of conscience. The time might come when the right hon. Gentleman would think with regret over many acts in which he had taken part, and especially over the prison treatment of as brave and high-minded a gentleman as ever lived in Ireland.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he should proceed to follow the right hon. Gentleman, and give views he was able to maintain upon the subjects on which the right hon. Gentleman had dwelt. The first point of the right hon. Gentleman was with regard to the appointment of Dr. Stewart to Belfast Prison, and he accused the Lord Lieutenant and himself of having perpetrated a gross and scandalous job in sanctioning the appointment. The Lord Lieutenant had himself considered the appointment very carefully, and was influenced by the fact that Dr. Stewart was a man of high professional attainments, and also by the fact that he had won golden opinions from all who had witnessed the devoted manner in which he attended the unfortunate victims of the Belfast riots. The right hon. Gentleman referred to an answer given by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland the other night as to the bread at Waterford Prison. His hon. and learned Friend assured him that in the answer which he gave he cast no imputation whatever, either on the Mayor of Waterford or upon anyone else, and that statement his hon. and learned Friend now authorized him (Mr. A. J. Balfour) to repeat with all the emphasis which might be necessary. No imputation was intended by his hon. and learned Friend and no imputation was intended by the Government upon the officials or upon the Mayor. These were the two preliminary questions the right hon. Gentleman asked before he came to deal with the main part of the speech. The main part of his speech was devoted to the subject of the general question of the treatment of those whom he was pleased to term political prisoners in Ireland. [MR. SEXTON: So they are.] The right hon. Gentleman thought they were, but he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) dissented from that term, and he only used it in order to explain the position he and the Government proposed to take up on the question. Apart from the general question of the prison rules, there were two specific cases which the right hon. Gentleman brought before the notice of the Committee. One was the case of Mr. Mandeville, and the other the case of Mr. Thomas Larkin. The right hon. Gentleman, he was sure, would not think him guilty of any disrespect, either towards him or towards those who sat near him or to the Committee, if he declined to go again into the case of Mr. Mandeville, which the right hon. Gentleman had discussed that evening from his own point of view in such eloquent terms. The Committee was aware he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) had dealt at great length and in great detail, on more than one occasion, with the unhappy case of Mr. Mandeville. He really had nothing to add to what he had already stated in the House and out of it; he had nothing to say more than he had already said as to the conduct of the Government in the matter; and if he had not succeeded in convincing hon. Gentlemen opposite that the regrettable death of Mr. Mandeville was in no sense due to the treatment he had received in prison, he was quite certain that he could not hope, on this occasion, to say anything which was likely to shake their conviction. Therefore, if hon. Members would allow him, he would pass from that case to the case which had been last dealt with in the House—namely, that of Thomas Larkin. Even with regard to that case he should, in view of the condition of Public Business, be as brief as he could. It had never been denied by the Government, and it was alleged by the responsible Executive Officers of the Prisons Board, that the prison doctor in the case of Thomas Larkin committed an error of judgment. That had never been denied or contested; but, in

justice to the medical officer, let him state the circumstances under which Thomas Larkin died. Larkin was not committed to prison by Removables, as Resident Magistrates were termed by hon. Gentlemen, but was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by Chief Baron Palles and a common jury. After he had served a certain term of imprisonment, a sort of epidemic of diarrhœa broke out in the prison, and it appeared that there were 12 other prisoners affected by the disorder of which Thomas Larkin died. The 12 other prisoners were all treated in their cells; they were not moved to hospital, and they all got well. The prison doctor appeared to have been averse to removing the prisoners to hospital, because he thought that they could be treated properly in the cells. In the case of Thomas Larkin, the doctor, undoubtedly, committed an error of judgment. But let it be remembered that not only had the 12 other prisoners who were suffering from the same malady recovered under the same treatment to which Thomas Larkin was subjected, but John Spain, a prisoner, swore that the night before Larkin's death he had a conversation with Larkin, who said that he did not feel bad—to use his own expression. The Governor of the prison, to whom allusion had been made, was a Catholic.

[*Cries of* "No, no!"]

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON: That does not cure diarrhœa.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he was sorry the hon. Gentleman treated the case with such levity; he certainly was disposed to consider the question as one of very great gravity. The Governor of the prison was a Catholic, and would certainly have sent for the priest had he supposed Larkin to be in danger; and the priest, who was in the habit of seeing Larkin, swore, at the inquest, that he had no ground for anticipating Larkin's death. He (Mr. A. J. Balfour) stated these circumstances, which he thought would lead the Committee to believe that, though the doctor admittedly in this case did commit an error of judgment, it was an error of judgment which could not be considered as very serious. It was not, even in the remotest manner, connected with the Crimes Act or its administration; it was an error of judgment which might be committed by any doctor in any prison, and it was quite as likely to have occurred on this side of St. George's Channel as in the Kilkenny Prison where it actually happened. He passed now from the two specific cases which the right hon. Gentleman had mentioned, where, as the right hon. Gentleman alleged, the prison treatment had ended fatally, to the other points he had raised in connection with ordinary prison discipline in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman had challenged him to say under what Statute it was justifiable to use violence to compel a prisoner to substitute prison clothes for his own clothes. The state of the law, he was advised, was this—that certain rules having been laid down for the discipline of the prison, it was justifiable, and not only justifiable but obligatory on the prison authorities, to use that degree of force, and no more, that might be required to enforce obedience to the rules so laid down. No evidence had been adduced by the right hon. Gentleman, or by anyone else, which would lead him to believe that more than that necessary amount of force had ever in any case been used with regard to any prisoner in Ireland. So much for the question of compelling prisoners to wear prison clothes. Let him remind the right hon. Gentleman in that connection that his Colleague the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien), who was not at present in the House, actually commenced an action against the Governor of the prison in which he was incarcerated on the very point of the amount of the force used.

MR. SEXTON: For stealing his clothes.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, the right hon. Gentleman was right. The hon. Member's clothes were taken away, and it was upon that he proposed to take action; but the right hon. Gentleman would see that the two cases were on all-fours. If it was not justifiable to take away clothes, it was probably not justifiable to use the necessary force to compel prisoners to put on prison clothes. The two cases, therefore, were analogous, and the consideration which governed the decision of the one governed the decision of the other. When the hon. Member for North-East Cork proposed to bring his action he was advised—and he (Mr. A. J. Balfour)

thought rightly—by those whom he consulted, that an action did not lie, and he very prudently abandoned his proceedings. The right hon. Gentleman had discussed the question of his (Mr. A. J. Balfour's) responsibility with regard to the framing of prison rules, and he discussed in that connection the relaxations of prison rules which had been given in the case of two priests who had been imprisoned in Ireland in recent years. The right hon. Gentleman very naturally discussed the relaxation of the rule under which priests were not compelled to wear prison dress; and he asked him on what possible principle he had gone so far as he had gone; and, if he had gone as far as he had, why he not gone farther? He attempted, in the very brief answer he gave that day in reply to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle (Mr. John Morley), to explain his position in the matter. Both the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle and the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton) had informed him that he was not correct in saying that priests were canonically obliged to wear the dress of priests. He quite admitted that he was not an authority upon canonical laws, and he bowed to those who had superior knowledge; but, though he was wrong, he doubted not, upon the canonical obligation of a priest to wear ecclesiastical dress, there could be no doubt, from the speech of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sexton) himself, that he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) was right upon the view he took in regard to the attitude which would be taken by Catholics on the question of compelling priests to wear prison dress; because the right hon. Gentleman had stated that he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) was too prudent — in other words, too much afraid—to make priests wear prison dress in Ireland. The charge of cowardice was not one usually levelled at the Government of Ireland. But, at all events, the right hon. Gentleman's phrase proved that the priests themselves, and those who shared the same religion, would be deeply moved by the fact that the priests had to put away the garbs or robes which differentiated them from ordinary laymen, and to put on prison clothes. That was all he desired to say to justify, in so far as he might justify, the action he had taken in this matter. He had never pretended that the course he had pursued was free from doubt and difficulty; but, on the whole, balancing the pros and cons as carefully as he could, he came to the conclusion that the relaxation was a justifiable relaxation; and, though hon. Gentlemen had not hesitated to challenge the course he pursued, and had not shrunk from trying to make his position in the matter difficult because he departed from the ordinary rules, they had not yet said anything in the debate which either convinced him he was wrong in going so far as he had gone, or convinced him that he ought to have gone farther. He absolutely declined to make any further relaxation of the rules in favour of priests. The right hon. Gentleman asserted that he had made relaxations in the case of priests because of their elevated social position, and he founded upon that an argument which would carry with it the necessity of dealing leniently with everyone who held an elevated social position. [Mr. SEXTON dissented.] He had not the least desire to press that, if the right hon. Gentleman did not think that his phrase, elevated social position, could be used in order to bring within the circle of relaxations any other class of the community. The right hon. Gentleman, through the whole of this part of his speech, seemed to assume that because these gentlemen were alleged to have broken the law through their sense of duty they should be treated differently from ordinary prisoners. But the right hon. Gentleman would see that if that principle were to be carried out it would profoundly modify prison discipline, not only in Ireland, but in England. The Governors of Prisons would have to consider—not merely what a man had done, but what were his motives in doing it—not merely what the sentence inflicted by the Court was, but how it should be modified by the Executive in view of the intentions with which the prisoner had committed the offence.

MR. SEXTON: And seditious libel.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: By Statute undoubtedly sedition and seditious libel were treated peculiarly; but there were many offences besides sedition and seditious libel which were committed by the offender, on what the offender supposed to be conscientious grounds. The illustration he had used before was as good

as any other. It was the illustration of those who declined to obey the Vaccination Acts. Could there be a clearer case of violating an Act of Parliament on conscientious grounds? The persons to whom the right hon. Gentleman alluded, who committed crimes in Ireland, were persons who might, no doubt, have committed offence on conscientious grounds, or they might not, but a person who refused to have his child vaccinated could, by no possibility, be actuated by any motive of self-interest. He must do it from a conscientious belief that he would be ruining the health of his child if he had it vaccinated. Therefore, if any class of the community ought to have relaxation of prison discipline extended to them, surely it should be that class who refused to obey the Vaccination Laws. [An hon. MEMBER: So they ought.] Yes; but it had never been done, nor in all the vaccination debates he had listened to in the House of Commons had he ever heard it asserted that, if a man was committed to prison, he should be committed under different regulations to those which applied to other prisoners. Many men had contended that such persons ought not to be sent to prison; but no one, so far as he knew, had ever yet contended that, if they were sent to prison, the rules applied to them should be of an entirely different kind to those applied to other prisoners. The right hon. Gentleman would recollect that he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) did not admit, and had never admitted, that there was any distinction in criminality between those sent to prison under the Crimes Act and under the ordinary law. He did not desire to argue that point now; but, as the right hon. Gentleman based a large part of his argument upon it, he thought it necessary to enter his *caveat* that, though the procedure by which crime was brought home to the guilty was undoubtedly different under the Crimes Act to what it was under the law which prevailed in England, and used to prevail in Ireland, the law itself, for the breach of which the people were punished, was not in any essential particular different from that under which the inhabitants of England and Scotland lived. He regretted the right hon. Gentleman should have condescended to suggest that imprisonment under the Crimes Act was an easy method of getting rid of a political opponent. The right hon. Gentleman must have been perfectly aware that in uttering that phrase he descended to a mode of argument less reputable than that to which, to do him justice, he usually confined himself in the House. He must be perfectly aware that to assert that any Government, Tory or Radical, could contemplate imprisonment as a convenient method of breaking down the health or destroying the life of a political opponent, was a grotesque contention to resort to in the English House of Commons. Apart from generalities, they must be aware that the prisoners, whom the right hon. Gentleman described as political, who had been put into prison under the Crimes Act, had been treated with extraordinary consideration, and that, if there had been any departure whatever from ordinary prison treatment in their case, the departure had always been on the side of leniency. The hon. Member for North-East Cork himself—who had, so to speak, led the attack on the present question—was a standing example of the manner in which prison rules had been applied in Ireland. The hon. Gentleman had been treated in hospital; his health had been most carefully looked after, and he had been treated with every consideration. Moreover, he believed that a Colleague of the right hon. Gentleman—the hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon)—was never out of hospital for a single day while in prison, and considerable trouble was taken to see that the particular maladies from which he suffered should be treated not merely according to the advice of the prison doctors, but according to the best advice which could be got. Therefore, those criticisms came from the right hon. Gentleman with a very ill grace. Some of the right hon. Gentleman's Colleagues must be perfectly well aware that, if the prison rules had been modified at all in connection with them, they had certainly not been modified in the direction of making them harsher. He had never said in the House that he was an authority on prison discipline, nor had he ever pretended that he had looked into the question from any independent point of view. He had rested his position upon this particular issue. If they thought the prison rules should be modified in Ireland in relation to so-called politica-

prisoners, they must modify them in regard to ordinary prisoners also; and if they thought they should be modified in connection with ordinary prisoners in Ireland, they must be modified in connection with ordinary prisoners in England; and they must modify them in England before they modified them in Ireland, because the prison rules in England were stricter and harsher than the prison rules which applied to Ireland. When hon. Gentlemen opposite came forward and moved for some general inquiry into the whole method of prison treatment throughout the United Kingdom—not in connection with one particular class, not in connection with one particular Party, not in connection with their own friends—then he was perfectly ready, as far as he was concerned, to say that he had no objection to the inquiry. He could only add that the rules under which prisoners in Ireland at this moment were treated were not antiquated rules, but they were rules recently revised by a Royal Commission, and he could not conceive that if they were to appoint a new Royal Commission to inquire into the operation of the prison rules of England and Ireland, such a Commission would see any ground whatever for modifying the decisions which had been arrived at by their predecessors, or that they would think it consistent with their view of the method in which prison discipline should be regulated in the United Kingdom to make any change of an important character in the rules which governed, at the present time, not Irish prisons alone, but English, Scotch and Irish prisons.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) said, there were one or two points connected with this question which he desired to bring under the notice of the Committee. He listened with great surprise to the statement of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. A. J. Balfour) that prisoners under the Coercion Act had been treated with leniency, because he thought there was not the slightest ground whatever for the statement. As a matter of fact, he thought it was exactly the reverse of the truth, and he desired to bring before the Committee one or two particular cases for the purpose of bearng out what he said. The first case he had to refer to was that of the imprisonment of Mr. Hooper, the hon. Member for South-East Cork. Mr. Hooper was an Alderman for the City of Cork, and he had been the Mayor of Cork. He was the editor of *The Cork Herald.* What was the offence for which Mr. Hooper——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: He thought that, under the circumstances, he was entitled to speak of the hon. Gentleman by name. What was the offence for which the hon. Member for South-East Cork was sent to prison? It was that of publishing in his newspaper reports of meetings of the National League in proclaimed districts. Surely the right hon. Gentleman would not say that that was a crime in any true sense of the term. But had newspapers in Ireland ceased to publish reports of these meetings? Hon. Members who had been imprisoned for these so-called offences had, when they came out of gaol, continued to publish the reports, and the prosecutions had ceased. He asserted that no human being called them offences in the true sense of the term. What was the treatment of the hon. Member for South-East Cork during his imprisonment? He was stripped of his clothes, and for refusing to wear the prison garb was put on bread and water diet. He was kept in solitary confinement for five days for refusing to clean out his cell, and he suffered from diarrhœa as a result of the bread and water diet. He was specially punished because he would not take exercise with common prisoners. The hon. Member for South-East Cork was in Tullamore at the same time as the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien); and although both the hon. Members were in prison for the same offence—namely, for publishing in their newspapers reports of the proceedings of the National League in suppressed districts, they were both compelled separately to take exercise with ordinary criminals—they were not allowed to take exercise together. He asserted that that was the worst feature of the prison treatment to which these men had been subjected—they had been compelled to take exercise with ordinary criminals. To compel men put in prison for offences of this kind to take exercise with ordinary criminals was callous and cruel, and showed indifference to human feeling. It a matter which, he confessed, he had

the greatest difficulty in understanding. He put a Question on the Paper to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, and he believed that in his absence the Question was asked by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle (Mr. John Morley). The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had boasted that he had never treated men confined under the Crimes Act differently from ordinary criminals, but he had made an exception in the case of priests; he had not compelled them to don the prison garments. The Question he put on the Paper to the right hon. Gentleman was, whether he subjected priests to the indignity of taking exercise with ordinary criminals, and he believed the answer given was that the suggestion in the Question was true. He begged to ask the right hon. Gentleman if he was correct in that?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I have allowed every other rule to remain in force.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, he contended that to compel a priest to exercise with ordinary criminals was harsh and cruel to the last degree. [An hon. MEMBER: Why?] He thought they ought not to be compelled, for offences which were not crimes in the ordinary sense of the term, to be subjected to such an indignity. He asked the hon. Member who interrupted him whether the offences he had just mentioned—namely, publishing reports of proceedings of the Land League in suppressed districts—were offences in the ordinary sense of the term? If they were offences, why were they not treated now as offences? Why had the prosecutions not been continued? There were these distinguishing features between the treatment of ordinary criminals and first-class misdemeanants. There was the prison garb, the plank bed, prison fare, compulsion to take exercise with ordinary criminals, and there was the deprivation of reading and writing, for that to educated men was, to his mind, an infinitely worse punishment than hard labour was to an ordinary working man. He considered it was punishment of the most cruel and harsh character. But the right hon. Gentleman had said before now he had never allowed the distinction to be drawn under the Coercion Act and under the ordinary law. That was not a correct statement. A distinction had been made, not only by Resident Magistrates, but by County Court Judges. Take the case of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. He was convicted and sent to prison as an ordinary prisoner; he was compelled to wear prison garb, was treated to the plank bed and prison fare, and he was subjected to the harsher treatment he had referred to. He was not, however, compelled to clean out his cell, nor was he compelled to take exercise with criminals, but the two priests he had previously referred to had been compelled to take exercise with ordinary criminals, and to clean out their prison cells. He could mention half-a-dozen other cases of the same kind. The Chief Secretary had said it was impossible to draw a line between political offences and those offences which were not political. He (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) asserted that it was not impossible to draw a line of that kind. A line had been drawn in almost every other country in the world, and ours was the only country at this moment where the line was not drawn, and where prisoners who were convicted for what were, practically speaking, political offences were subjected to the treatment of ordinary criminals. What was the difference between ordinary offences and crimes in the ordinary sense of the term? It was clear, beyond all doubt, that a political offender was one whose offence was committed not from private but from public duty, one who gloried in the act as a meritorious public service, and who was supported in it by the admiration of his Party. Political offences were not committed with any feeling of criminality. Ordinary crime was degrading in its character; offenders who committed it would deny it; but men who committed so-called political offences committed them from a public sense of duty. [Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Dynamite.] Did the right hon. Gentleman mean to pretend that dynamiters were to be classed with the hon. Member for South-East Cork, who was convicted of publishing in his newspaper reports of the proceedings of suppressed branches of the National League? Surely the right hon. Gentleman could not mean the Committee to take that from him as a serious argument.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I will explain what I mean. I do not think there is much resemblance between the cases of dynamiters and the cases of those who publish the proceedings of suppressed

branches of the League, but I think many of the offences of dynamiters and of political assassins come under the definition of political offences which the right hon. Gentleman has made.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, he denied it. He maintained that men who used dynamite did not use it in the same sense. At all events, there was a strong presumption that the use of dynamite did not come in the same category as three out of four offences under the Crimes Act. But he was about to point out the distinction between political offences and ordinary offences. An ordinary crime subjected a man to degrading punishment, and very properly so. The ordinary criminal was degraded in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and when he came out of gaol he found that he had lost in the estimation of the people. But a man who committed a political offence found, when he came out of prison, that he had risen in the estimation of his friends and of the public. The line to be drawn between the two classes of men was broad and distinct. There was another aspect of the case he wished to bring under the attention of the right hon. Gentleman, and that was, did he really think that the punishment he gave to political offenders deterred others from committing similar offences, because, after all, that must be the basis of success or not? He maintained that it had exactly the opposite effect. So far from deterring others from committing these offences, it stimulated them to do so. There was abundant evidence of that in what had happened lately in Ireland. No single man had come out of prison in Ireland for offences committed under the Coercion Act who had not been received with demonstrations of public gratitude. In the vast number of cases, hundreds of people had congregated to receive the discharged prisoners; when they arrived at home, bonfires had been lighted in their honour, and testimonials had been presented to them. Furthermore, numerous cases had occurred under the Coercion Act in which prisoners, having been convicted, had been merely compelled to put themselves under their recognizances to be of good behaviour or to go to gaol. He believed, however, that there was not a single case in which such people had not gone to gaol in preference to giving recognizances for good conduct. Boys and girls had on numerous occasions gone to gaol rather than give bail for good conduct. In many other cases the authorities had offered to remit sentences if the offenders would promise not to commit the offences again; bnt there was hardly a case in which such promises had been given. The conclusion he drew from all these facts was that the punishment of these offenders as ordinary criminals had exactly the opposite effect to that which the Government wished and intended. The punishment put the people of Ireland upon their honour and conscience. They had done that which they believed to be right, even though they knew they would be sent to gaol. Personally, he had felt something of the same influence. If there was one thing which induced him to go over to Ireland for the purpose of holding a meeting, it was the fact that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt was sent to prison as a common criminal. He (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) held the meeting at Loughrea, not because he was anxious to be imprisoned, but because he felt he was right in attempting to hold a meeting, because he knew that the facts justified him in holding the meeting, and knowing the facts he felt he would be guilty of cowardice if he refused to do the same thing as Mr. Blunt had done, even at the risk of going to prison. He did not wish to speak in any egotistical manner of his own action, but the same influences which acted upon him he had no doubt acted upon hundreds of other people in Ireland, and, so far from precedents of this kind acting as deterrents to offences, they had exactly the opposite effect—they stimulated and induced people to act according to their sense of duty. He maintained that the whole of this policy was a mistake; it was founded upon a false idea of human nature, and it was altogether contrary to the experience of any other country. There was no other country in Europe which had not long ago learned that it was unwise, unjust, and inexpedient to inflict degrading punishments upon political offenders. He hoped that before this Parliament was ended it might be induced to compel the Government to alter its policy in this respect, and to treat political offenders in a totally

different spirit from that in which persons committed under the Crimes Act had been treated.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) said, he did not think the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary's reference to the Vaccination Acts proved his case. He (Colonel Nolan) had often to order prosecutions for non-compliance with the Vaccination Laws, but his experience was that there were very few cases indeed in which imprisonment was inflicted. As a matter of fact, generally speaking, the fines, amounting to a few shillings, were paid. Many people who now approved of the Vaccination Laws would be found to go in opposition to them if those who conscientiously objected to their enforcement in the case of their children were subjected to hard and degrading punishments. He congratulated the Chief Secretary on his prudence in not attempting to controvert the statements of the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin in regard to the Mandeville case. It was a very sorry case, bnt he did not go so far as some people in saying that the Chief Secretary purposely intended to kill Mr. Mandeville. He thought the right hon. Gentleman found it convenient for his own purpose to enforce harsh prison rules which were very likely to injure men's health, but he could not go so far as to say that the right hon. Gentleman ever contemplated the death of any of his prisoners. The Chief Secretary seemed to regard the case of Thomas Larkin as a very trifling case, considering that there was a mere error of judgment on the part of the doctor. But what happened in that case? Larkin, who was suffering from diarrhœa, and who unquestionably required a certain amount of freedom, was locked up in his cell, where he was unable to get anything that would alleviate his pain. The arrangements of the prison were such that for several hours the man was under lock and key. There was an amount of carelessness and error of judgment on the part of the medical officer which could only be attributed to a desire to please the Government. The medical officer, no doubt, intended to show that he was able to enforce the prison rules, and in this case he did it a little too harshly, for the unfortunate man died. His life would most probably have been saved if ordinary care had been taken of him. The Chief Secretary, however, always tried to make out that he was merely the man who had to enforce certain rules. In other words, the right hon. Gentleman said—"I found certain prison rules, and I must enforce them. I have been put into the position, and I must have my pound of flesh; I cannot take an ounce less, and I do not intend to take an ounce more." The right hon. Gentleman seemed to forget that it was he who piloted the law through the House—that he was in the position, in regard to this law, of legislator and administrator; consequently he was wholly responsible for every breach of humanity which occurred under the prison rules as at present administered. He (Colonel Nolan) was not at all surprised that the Chief Secretary wished to minimize his responsibility for the present treatment, because there was no doubt that if the present treatment continued many other prisoners would die. He did not speak upon this subject solely from a book. Within the last 12 months he had visited the Galway prison 10 or 12 times, and he had seen about 20 or 30 prisoners on each occasion, both political prisoners and ordinary prisoners. He had always thought that it might be possible when they took a criminal out of the street, a man who was accustomed to be starved one day and have, perhaps, too much another day, to lock him up, subject him to the torture of the plank bed, give him the minimum quantity of food, stop his drink, and thereby possibly improve his health; but that was not the case with political prisoners. Political prisoners were often men who were accustomed to eat meat on, perhaps, five days of the week—if they were Protestants they would probably eat it every day of the week— or they might be peasants who were accustomed to an abundance of good healthy food. As a rule there were very few poor people who were locked up for political offences. The first three days political offenders were, comparatively speaking, starved. Several prisoners he had visited had from good humour no wish to complain, but it was nevertheless a fact that for the first three days of their imprisonment they were half-starved. When he had spoken to the doctors about the sickness and diarrhœa, they said it very often affected prisoners during the first three days, but

that afterwards it passed away. After the half-starvation of the first three days, imprisonment they received a diet which was extremely meagre. The diet might be, as he had said, sufficient for a man accustomed to insufficient food, but to a man whose whole habits of life were suddenly changed it was extremely injurious. Frequently it happened that the milk supplied at the Galway Prison was not of the required standard. He did not blame the Governor, for he knew that that official had done his best to bring the milk up to the proper standard, but he had not always been successful. He (Colonel Nolan) contended that it was the duty of the Chief Secretary, through the Prisons Board, to give orders to Governors that, when the milk fell below the standard, the contractors should not only be prosecuted, but the Governor of the prison should be at liberty to order additional food. Then, even when prisoners were given totally insufficient food, they were subjected to the cruelty of the plank bed. Of course the plank bed was not a means of very great torture to men who had not been accustomed to sleep in proper beds, men who had knocked about so much that they did not feel that sort of punishment. But to put a respectable man on a deal board with nothing else but a blanket to cover him was nothing less than torture. He knew that it had cost many men the very greatest pain; they had declared to him that they could not sleep, and that was very hurtful to them. Of course, it was a well-known fact that when a man's rest was interfered with his health was seriously injured. Such treatment could only be calculated to shake the constitution of the strongest man. Again, he could not understand why the right hon. Gentleman chose to inflict the extraordinary monotony which he inflicted upon political prisoners in Ireland. For instance, they were not allowed any book except the Bible, and in the Galway Prison he had noticed that the Bibles supplied during the early days of a man's imprisonment were so badly printed, while the cells were so wretchedly lighted, that it was with the very greatest difficulty that they could be read. After a time prisoners were allowed one other book, but many of the books in the prison libraries were of a most uninteresting nature. The prison libraries were of such an extremely deficient character that a man would not think of looking at many of the books for more than 20 minutes. Many of the men imprisoned under the Crimes Act had been accustomed to great mental activity, and they were given nothing with which to occupy their thoughts. The punishment was extremely severe. The Chief Secretary seemed to think that he would succeed by pursuing this degrading treatment of political offenders, because in the end he imagined they would be looked upon in the same light as ordinary criminals were. As was pointed out by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Bradford (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), the punishment inflicted upon political offenders in Ireland would have the exactly opposite effect. What the Government was doing in Ireland was to elevate political offences, and thereby they were destroying the effect of the punishment inflicted upon ordinary criminals. When people saw that such a very large number of the men who had the confidence of the people were subjected to similar treatment to ordinary criminals, it unquestionably elevated the position of the ordinary criminals, and thereby did very great injury to the country. He trusted that Conservative Members of the Committee, and especially those who were returned by very narrow majorities at the last Election, would induce the Government to make some distinction between political offenders and ordinary criminals. They could not draw a line with mechanical precision, but the Chief Secretary had said he would draw no line at all. Distinctions between those classes of offenders were made in every civilized country but our own, and there was no earthly reason why they should not be drawn here. There was one other point which ought to be borne in mind. Many of the prison officials, when they were placed in charge of political offenders, found themselves invested with great responsibility; they were frightened, and at the same time thought that the opportunity for promotion was a good one. They were thrown off their balance altogether; they did not know whether to treat those men a little better or a little more harshly, and, like the unfortunate doctor of the Tullamore Gaol, they very often tried to do both; one day they wanted

Colonel Nolan

to do something in favour of the prisoners, and the next day they had a wish to treat the prisoners harshly. In this country prison officials had no object whatever in treating political offenders badly, but in Ireland they had considerable object in some cases in treating political offenders, if not harshly, at any rate not leniently. What were the facts in regard to prison doctors? In England a prison doctor received £300 or £400 a-year as salary, but in Ireland a prison doctor only got about £100 a-year. It was totally impossible that a doctor in Ireland could live on £100 a-year, and therefore he must be under the authority of the Dispensary Committee, or must seek private practice in the upper ranks of society. Such a doctor found he had to please the Governor, the Dispensary Committee, and also the upper classes. This was a very unfair strain, to which he ought not to be subjected. If he failed to please the upper classes his practice might fall off, and this was a fact which made all the medical reports totally unreliable. The medical reports concerning Irish prisons could not be weighed in the same scale as the medical reports of England prison doctors until Irish prison doctors were paid upon the same liberal scale, and were made equally independent of outside control. Personally, he did not complain very much of the prison officials of Ireland, because he thought they attempted to do their duty. The prison rules, however, were so harsh for men who had been accustomed to live tolerably well, that there would always be a certain percentage of prisoners who would die, owing to the treatment the right hon. Gentleman had first imposed by law, and now administered, unless there was some change made.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON said, that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary must admit that the country always made a distinction between ordinary criminals and political prisoners. The right hon. Gentleman, however, had said that it was impossible to make a distinction in the case of so-called political prisoners, but he (Mr. Edward Harrington) could cite a case in which a distinction had been made in the case of ordinary prisoners. It was well known that some time ago men were convicted for what were called "the Belfast frauds." Men insured the lives of other men, and then, by plying them with drink and the like, sought to compass their lives. One of three men named Smith was convicted and put into prison, but when he was removed from one prison to another he was allowed to wear a tall silk hat. He mentioned this because when he (Mr. Edward Harrington) was convicted at Tralee of the crime of publishing in his newspaper reports of meetings of the suppressed branches of the National League he was brought down in the middle of his constituency, to the town where he had been elected Member of Parliament, with the brand of Tralee Gaol on his back. Of course, that was to assert the authority of law and order, and to stigmatize him in the mind of the people. It, no doubt, was was a very fine effort on the part of the right hon. Gentleman. He (Mr. Edward Harrington) could hold his head as high in Tralee as the right hon. Gentleman could hold his head in the place to which he belonged, notwithstanding the indignity the right hon. Gentleman sought to put upon him. The hon. Member for South Galway (Mr. Sheehy) was brought miles and miles on an outside car the other day to a Petty Sessions, and he went bare-headed, because he would not wear the prison cap. Such men as Smith, who were amongst the admirers of the noble Lord the Member for Rossendale (the Marquess of Hartington) and the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were not obliged, when conducted from place to place, to wear the prison dress, lest they should be degraded by so doing. But the Representatives of the people in Ireland were subjected to all the indignities which it was within the power of the Authorities to cast upon them. Just before he was sent to Tralee Gaol a man named Sheehan, belonging to the City of Cork, was sent to the prison for drunkenness and for annoying his family and friends. The man was committed to prison for a year. This respectable rowdy was an ordinary criminal, having threatened the life of his father-in-law, but he had separate exercise, separate treatment, and a separate yard in which to exercise. He (Mr. Edward Harrington), a Representative of the people, had no separate yard to exercise in. He was turned out amongst the herd, and, he must say, the only consolation he had in the matter was that Tralee Gaol,

which should be devoted to the punishment of criminals of the ordinary class, contained so many men put in for offences under the Crimes Act that really he was taking his exercise very largely amongst criminals who were the sons of respectable farmers in the district. The habitual criminals were going about the streets of Tralee boasting that, though they were misconducting themselves, they would not be put in gaol at all, because there was no room for them, inasmuch as all the respectable people were there. Now, the Chief Secretary had stated that he had made a relaxation in the matter of dress in the case of priests, because he understood that there was a Canon Law compelling priests to wear certain dress. He would like to know to what Statute of Canon Law the right hon. Gentleman referred? But, whether there was such a law or not, the statement of the right hon. Gentleman had convicted him. The hon. Gentleman had constantly said that he could not interfere with Moroney's imprisonment. He had always professed that it was impossible for him to interfere with the prison rules, but here, in the case of priests, he had deliberately altered the prison rules. He did not wish it to be understood that he was blaming the right hon. Gentleman for the relaxation he had made in the case of priests so far as the prison garb was concerned. He believed that that relaxation was one of the redeeming features of the policy of the present Administration, especially if it proceeded from an honest desire not to give offence to the majority of the Irish people. But it must be remembered that though a priest was allowed to wear his own clothes in prison he was compelled to pick oakum, a process which very soon destroyed ordinary worldly attire. But that, after all, was a paltry aspect of the case. Then, again the priest was to take his exercise with ordinary criminals, which was the greatest indignity which could be inflicted upon a respectable man. There were certain relaxations of the prison rules made in his (Mr. Edward Harrington's) case by a former Administration. He considered that he was as good a man then as he was now, although he was now a Member of Parliament. It would not become him to make any protest. There was also the fact, as he had already explained, that in the gaol in which he was lately confined the vast majority of the prisoners were young men of the farming class, whom he could not consider or describe as criminals, and with whom he could not conscientiously object to associate. He and his Friends did not recognize the right of the Government to dress them up in prison clothes, to brand their backs, and treat them as criminals; they did not recognize the Government's right to insist upon them performing menial offices—in fact, they insisted that if the Government would administer the law of Ireland fairly there would be no need for such a policy at all. There was one thing he wished to say—even in regard to the ordinary criminal. He believed the plank-bed to be a damnable invention, because he had had experience of it. It was a thing which did not very greatly affect some men; he, personally, did not feel the inconvenience of it; but to condemn a man of nervous disposition to such a contrivance was nothing less than barbarous. Surely, God intended that even the worst of men should be allowed to have their sleep in peace. Indeed, he believed that in dealing with the ordinary criminal the day would come when the British Parliament would decree that the ordinary criminal was entitled to his repose at night, especially when he had worked hard during the day. There was another matter to which he wished to draw attention. The Chief Secretary said the other night that one of his reasons for not wishing to divest priests of their clothing in prison was that he wished that the incidence of punishment should, as far as possible, fall evenly upon those who were to be punished. Now, let them take a typical case of the unevenness of the incidence of punishment. Suppose the average tenant farmer—a man who had spent all his life in the open air, a man who had committed no crime but the technical one of re-taking possession of his home from which he had been evicted—or, take the case of a man who had never been in prison, but who was imprisoned for attending a meeting of a branch of the National League; did the right hon. Gentleman maintain that the incidence of punishment bore upon those men as evenly as it did upon the corner-boy or the street criminal who was in gaol every other day? The corner-boys and street criminals knew the prison rules,

and they were even useful to the warders. They were taken out on what was called fatigue duty, and they knew, by wink or nod, how to intimate to the warders the approach of the Governor or the Visiting Justices. They really became, in a certain sense, pets of the warders. The average respectable man was accounted by these men as stupid, because he could not grasp the situation. When the right hon. Gentleman said that he had no power to interfere with the prison rules, he would like to ask him if he remembered the story of the invention of the hospital suit? Who was the inventor of that suit? When it was thought that there was some chance of inducing Irish Members and certain prominent criminals, as they were described, to make a compromise between the wearing of their own clothes and the prison clothes, an invention of blue serge was introduced, and called the hospital suit. It was invented in Tullamore Gaol, and it was not known in any other prison but Tullamore. Immediately after it was discovered in Tullamore, a Circular was sent to the Governors of other prisons in Ireland to the effect that they were required to apply for hospital suits if they had not them in the prison already. The Governor of Tralee Gaol had been 42 years in his position, and yet he had never heard of this hospital suit before. This was one of the paltry pretexts indulged in by the Government. Then, again, when the right hon. Gentleman said he could not interfere with the prison rules, let them take the case of O'Connor, who was sentenced by Mr. Cecil Roche to six months' imprisonment. Upon the third day of his imprisonment O'Connor was discharged; and why? There was no earthly reason given. The Government, who could not turn the key of the cell of Mr. Moroney—the Government of the Lord Lieutenant, who could not interfere in the case of a man who was verging on insanity—could discharge a prisoner without giving any reason whatever for the discharge. He had a suspicion that they themselves anticipated that the conviction could not be maintained. He challenged the right hon. Gentleman to examine the prison records of Tralee Gaol during the month's imprisonment he enjoyed there, and say whether there was a single alteration or relaxation of the rules made in his favour? There was not—and yet the right hon. Gentleman represented to the House that, somehow or other, hon. Members who had been in prison had been petted and spoilt. They had been nothing of the kind. Indeed, he asserted that the imprisonment of political offenders in Ireland had been made heavier and more irksome by the annoyance given them by warders. He must again refer to the hardship of the treatment of the newsvendor Ferriter, of Dingle. Ferriter had been eight or 10 times in prison during the year for selling copies of *United Ireland*. Would it be anything extraordinary if the Governors and doctors of prisons were allowed to treat such men as Ferriter with exceptional leniency, so as to make the incidence of punishment fall equally on him and ordinary criminals? As a matter of fact, it was known that the Governor of Tullamore had been closeted with the Chairman of the Prisons Board; and they knew also that the doctors of prisons were being interfered with by the prison authorities. It was only last evening, in answer to a Question, that there was an admission made that a new regulation was sought to be imposed, by which a doctor ought to send in, in an amended form, a report every week. The doctor was now to report what was the medicine he prescribed for prisoners, and what was his treatment generally of prisoners. It was a very bad policy to interfere with the discretion of the doctors. If the Chief Secretary would read the Prisons Act and the Prison Rules, he would find they were framed in such a manner that the moment it was needed for a doctor to interfere in the case of a prisoner, the doctor practically became supreme, because the consideration of the health, bodily and mentally, of the prisoner was put above every other consideration. Then the right hon. Gentleman referred to the case of the death of Thomas Larkin, and accused him (Mr. Edward Harrington)—he thought very unfairly—of treating the case with levity because he interjected a remark. Thomas Larkin had been accustomed to the ordinary outdoor life of a peasant, but he was condemned to the plank bed, to an insufficiency of nourishment, and when he was suffering from severe diarrhœa he was locked up in his cell and left to die without there being any-

body present to administer to his wants. The Chief Secretary seemed to think that it was a palliation of the offence that 12 other men in the same prison suffered from the same disease and recovered. These 12 men were in the middle of their sentences. There certainly had not been, he thought, a sufficient investigation of that matter which was now disclosed to the Committee for the first time —namely, that the 12 men were suffering from diarrhœa, and these unfortunate men were allowed to die without assistance there. A young man named Mahoney, in Tralee, had been caught posting up a notice on a Sunday morning, offering £100 reward for the detection of anyone paying his rent. As a matter of fact, the landlord of that young man's father, and the father himself, came forward and said that he had paid his rent. It was hard to discover what had induced the young fellow to perpetrate this freak, but he was prosecuted for it, and got seven years' imprisonment. Whilst serving out his term of imprisonment he died in Cork Gaol, just as Larkin had died in Kilkenny Gaol. Were not the Irish Members justified in declaring that this was virtually a murder of this young man? Was it not murder when young men died under such treatment? Now, he wished to draw attention to the imprisonment of his hon. Colleague the Member for East Kerry (Mr. Sheehan), who had just come out of gaol, and was, he believed, to be sent back again. This hon. Gentleman was one of those unfortunate men who were not wise enough to use the neat and dressy language used that evening by the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland. Instead of saying "boo" for an eminent statesman, he said "boo" for Balfour, and he got a month's imprisonment for it. His hon. Colleague denied that he had been guilty of such conduct, and said that his guilt consisted in this—after an irritating search was made at his house, he said to those instituting it—"You may go further and speed worse." The hon. Gentleman had been prosecuted, and had been ordered to find bail for good behaviour under an old Statute, and what had happened? To his (Mr. Edward Harrington's) own knowledge, every criminal of the worst class who had been in Tralee Gaol under similar circumstances—that was to say, in default of giving bail—had been visited daily by his friends; but in the case of the hon. Member for East Kerry, his friends were denied access to him on the pretext that where a man was imprisoned in default of giving bail he could only be visited by his friends with a view of their giving bail. Well, he did not think there was any warrant in law, but there might be some foundation for the theory that the object of the visits to such men were for the purpose of arranging matters about bail. But, however that might be, he knew it had been the practice in Tralee Gaol, and in all gaols, to treat men imprisoned in default of giving bail as first-class misdemeanants—as one of those five classes of prisoners who were on a par with untried prisoners. They were allowed their own clothes, as was his hon. Friend; they were not allowed to perform work of any kind, and were invariably permitted to have their own friends. If this was the law, why did they not discover it before now? Why did they not discover it in the case of a pickpocket or a rowdy, and why did they discover it in the case of a Representative of the people? He had been requested to ask Questions about this matter, but he did not know that it was any use, as asking Questions only enabled the Government to put matters in another light. This, however, was a matter which he thought it very legitimate to raise in this debate. It seemed that these prison restrictions were first imposed in the case of the hon. Member for East Kerry. No doubt the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary and his Government would have, in the end, to say—just as convictions had been quashed many days after the expiration of the sentences of the prisoners—long after any practical good could come of it, that the men they were dealing with in this way in Ireland—the men they were chasing through the country and prosecuting, and putting into prison for printing or publishing anything about the National League, or for gathering round a bonfire—were not criminal. They never would be regarded by the people of Ireland as criminal, and it was a barbarous and brutal policy, at this time of day, to treat them as ordinary criminals.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he would suggest that as hon. Gentlemen had

already discussed the question of prison treatment in Ireland under various heads, and as there were many items still remaining upon which important questions might be raised at this advanced hour, that they would be consulting their own convenience, as well as the convenience of the Committee, if they would allow the present Vote to be taken, and proceed with the next subject of interest.

MR. ILLINGWORTH (Bradford, W.) said, he could not allow the debate to close without expressing the deep regret he felt at the position the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had taken up. They had now had this unnatural Coercion Act for something like two years, and the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary that night had given them to understand that his determination was in no way to further relax the prison rules, or to mitigate in any way the hardships of prison discipline. It was, he (Mr. Illingworth) ventured to say, exercising cruelty in the administration of this Act. The right hon. Gentleman had gone so far as to declare that he had serious misgivings as to the propriety of the course he took out of respect for Canon Law, presumably in the first instance, in making any modification in the prison treatment in the case of priests. Of course, they were drawing to the close of a long and wearying Session. They had had the cases of these individuals, John Mandeville, Larkin, and the rest who had suffered these cruelties, and who had come to an untimely end in prison, and they had had these cases discussed *ad nauseam* in the House. [*Ministerial Cheers.*] He knew he should get cheers from the other side when he made that statement. Hon. Members came in in great excitement when they had heard the news of a political bye-election.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must beg the hon. Gentleman to confine himself to the Question before the Committee.

MR. ILLINGWORTH said, he did not generally exercise any greater liberty in the debate than he had observed elsewhere, and if it had not been for the cheers that came up at that moment he would not have been drawn aside. He repeated, however, that the House of Commons would be subjected year after year, and interminably, to discussions of this character so long as the policy pursued by the present Government was adhered to. He could only say to Irish Members and to the Irish people that many English Members in that House knew that the policy of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, in administering the Crimes Act, was execrated by the great majority of the people of Ireland. In Scotland and Wales this policy was condemned by an overwhelming majority, and he believed that a majority of the people of England at that moment, if they were polled with the facts before them, and were told the defence given by the right hon. Gentleman, would insist that a distinction should be recognized between ordinary criminals and those men put into prison because, from conscientious notives, they were obliged to run counter to a Coercive Act of Parliament. He would only say, in conclusion, that it might take another year or two before the eyes of the people of Great Britain were opened; but so sure as other unnatural and criminal acts of oppression took place under the administration of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, so sure would the majority of their countrymen at home condemn and denounce his policy.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, that there were two or three points he should like to bring under the attention of the Committee. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had stated just now that his reason for not unfrocking a Catholic priest in prison had been in deference to certain canonical rules. He would put it to the right hon. Gentleman, how would he treat a clergyman of any denomination who was in prison as an ordinary criminal for any ordinary crime? He (Dr. Tanner) recollected seeing two clergymen undergoing sentences at Spike Island many years ago, and certainly those persons were clothed in the ordinary criminal garb. Supposing they could find a priest guilty of ordinary crime—he did not suppose they were likely to find such a man, but priests, after all, were, like the rest of mankind, fallible—did the Government mean to say that if they found such a man, and he was convicted of an offence against the Common Law of the land, they would not clothe him in the garb of a criminal? It was utterly absurd to suppose they would not.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes; we should.

DR. TANNER said, he wished to know, therefore, what became of the long-drawn-out sophistry of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary? It simply meant this—that the right hon. Gentleman practically did recognize a distinction, and that he treated a clergyman in prison under the Crimes Act as a political prisoner, whereas he treated other people in prison under that Act as ordinary prisoners. He (Dr. Tanner) had listened with a great amount of attention to the long-drawn-out arguments made use of by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary in the case of Thomas Larkin. The right hon. Gentleman told them that there were 12 other prisoners in the gaol suffering from throat affection.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No; diarrhœa.

DR. TANNER: Well, from diarrhœa. These unfortunate prisoners were proved to be attacked in the present day, and had been much more prone in past times with diarrhœa and quinsy. I behoved every medical man in a prison, and the Governor of every gaol, when they heard of this kind of complaint, to pay more than usual attention to them. He did not think the right hon. Gentleman was in earnest when he told them that because in a certain number of these cases, which were treated in precisely the same way as in a fatal case, there was recovery, there was, therefore, no neglect in the case of the man who died. He thought that, in the case of Thomas Larkin, they had demonstrated a foul blot in prison administration under the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. Of course, the right hon. Gentleman turned round and found it necessary to put the blame on somebody or other, and it attached itself to the unfortunate doctor. The right hon. Gentleman said the doctor committed an error, and was very much to blame. Probably, if the right hon. Gentleman had inquired a little more into the case, he would find that the doctor was not so much to blame as the cruel administration which the right hon. Gentleman insisted upon, and to which, to his (Dr. Tanner's) own knowledge, many medical men in prisons in Ireland were very much opposed. He knew the medical men in four or six prisons in the South of Ireland, and they had complained bitterly of the terrorism in which they stood from having the Prisons Board on one side and the singularly despotic action of the Chief Secretary and his underlings on the other. There were two or three other points upon which he should like to get some information from the right hon. Gentleman. The right hon. Gentleman said—"Oh, the people who offend against the Vaccination Laws of England are treated as ordinary criminals." Well, he (Dr. Tanner) had taken the trouble to inquire into this matter, and he found that the majority of the people sent to gaol for offending against the Vaccination Law in England were treated as first-class misdemeanants. And now what success had attended the right hon. Gentleman's policy? To what extent had his policy had the effect of impressing the people upon whom it was enforced, and coercing them against the commission of political offences? Why, in a case which had come under his (Dr. Tanner's) own observation quite recently, a labourer, when he came out of prison, had said to him—"I shall not forget being in prison. I should not mind being in prison, because, thank goodness, I had more to eat than I could possibly get at home, and the only thing I could think of during my incarceration was how Mr. O'Brien was getting on." Therefore, if the right hon. Gentleman inquired into the success of his methods of torturing people in prison, he would not be able to congratulate himself on much success. Now, as to another point—a letter had appeared in the public Press lately from the Chief Magistrate of Cork. That gentleman had drawn attention to several points in connection with prison discipline, which points had not, up to the present, been answered. He complained that prisoners were put to hard labour on the crank during the hours allotted to exercise, and he pointed out that, whereas by the prison rules every prisoner was entitled to two hours' exercise a day, if a man went in as an ordinary criminal he might get this two hours' exercise at the crank. Now the crank was the substitute, at the present time, for the treadmill. He (Dr. Tanner) had never yet had the opportunity of being in prison, though he sincerely hoped that before long that honour would be conferred him. Nobody in Ireland was any good nowadays who had not been sent to gaol. Well,

this exercise at the crank was considered in the gaol as hard labour; and was it not an extraordinary fact that, when an ordinary prisoner was permitted to take exercise, this punishment, practically speaking, was, by order of the Government, substituted for ordinary exercise? When a prisoner was condemned to hard labour the rule was that the prisoner should have 10 hours' labour and two hours' exercise; but, as a matter of fact, they gave those prisoners 10 hours' hard work in their cells and two hours' hard labour at the crank, thereby infringing the express regulations. There was another and very much more important matter which also required to be dealt with, and that was the treatment of a certain class of prisoners in the Cork Female Prison. Quite lately a young woman named Minnie Griffin, 19 years of age, whose only offence was returning to her father's home after he had been evicted, had been required to take exercise with females of what were called the "unfortunate class." Was it not a miserable thing to compel a young and innocent girl of the stamp of Minnie Griffin to associate with the loose females of a large city? The Mayor of Cork had drawn the attention of the authorities to the case, and in the course of 10 days had brought about a mitigation of the evil—Minnie Griffin being removed from the society of these female pariahs, and allowed to exercise by herself. He (Dr. Tanner) should think that some rule or regulation should be laid down to obviate the state of things which had existed in this case. Attention on the part of the Government should also be paid to the present unsanitary condition of the Cork Female Prison. A married woman, named Mrs. Herne, had been sent to gaol for some one of the offences under the Crimes Act, and she had been confined in a small cell, the window of which was no larger than a port-hole of a ship—namely, 14 inches by 12. Owing to the expostulations of the Visiting Justices the woman was removed to a better cell. The windows in this prison had been again and again condemned by the medical officers. Dublin Castle could not plead ignorance of these matters, and he sincerely hoped that they would be remedied. In asking the Chief Secretary to remedy the unsanitary state of affairs in the Cork Female Prison the right hon. Gentleman would not, at any rate, have the opportunity of jibing them, and saying that they would in all probability have an opportunity of being confined there.

MR. COX (Clare, E.) said, he wished to draw attention to the state of the prison at Ennis, about which he could speak from personal experience, having been confined there for 10 days awaiting trial. He differed from the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) very materially on this question of prisons. The hon. Member for Mid Cork complained that he had not been imprisoned, whereas he (Mr. Cox) had had the honour, he believed, of being imprisoned oftener than any other Member of the Irish Party. He had been in gaol no fewer than five times. His friends were in the habit of jokingly asking him which of the prisons he had been in he preferred? Well, he could not say that he had any liking for any one of them, but this he could say—that Ennis was decidedly the worst. It was simply a death-trap. When he was sent to this gaol 800 other men went with him, and he was informed that he had the best cell in the prison. Well, to look at the cell, one would have thought that a warder had been in some short time before his (Mr. Cox's) admission, and had dashed half-a-dozen buckets of water against the walls. He went into this gaol in the middle of winter—the snow was falling at the time—and he had had to take the newspapers which were allowed him, and some of his under-clothing, in order to stuff up the interstices between the walls and the windows. The walls were falling away from the iron-work. As a matter of fact, the prison had been used for some years past, not as a Bridewell, but as a pound in which to lock up stray cattle. For a few days there was no doctor to attend to him. He did not state these facts or urge them on the Committee as a personal grievance, but he merely wished to direct the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the matter, so that in future prisoners awaiting trial might not be sent to the place, which was, as he had described it, nothing more than a death-trap. He trusted that in future prisoners awaiting trial might not be sent to the Ennis Prison, but to the Limerick Prison.

DR. FITZGERALD (Longford, S.) said, he rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the Committee to the fees which had been paid to a certain Dr. Moore, of Dublin, in connection with the services he rendered the Irish Government in supporting the testimony of Dr. Barr with reference to the disease of which the Nationalists contended Mr. Mandeville died, and which was contracted in gaol. In the few observations he would have to make with reference to Dr. Moore, he wished at once to disassociate that gentleman from Dr. Frederick Moore of Dublin, who was a well-known and very respectable practitioner in that city, and whom, he was sure, from the knowledge he had of that gentleman, would not, under any circumstances, be found in consultation with the notorious Barr. In the second place, he wished to refrain from making any personal attack whatever upon the particular Dr. Moore whose name he was obliged to mention. He only mentioned the name for the sake of bringing the minds of the Committee, and the minds of the people of the country, to bear upon the extraordinary statements which were sometimes made in the House by the Chief Secretary for Ireland in support of his policy. The right hon. Gentleman, in dealing with the question of the death of Mr. Mandeville, said that of the five doctors who supported the Nationalist theory of the circumstances of the disease which that gentleman contracted in Tullamore Gaol, two of them had not previously examined at all the unfortunate gentleman. He thought the right hon. Gentleman must have meant to convey to the Committee that these gentlemen had not came into close contact with Mr. Mandeville, whereas one of those gentlemen, a certain Dr. Moorhead, had seen Mr. Mandeville every day. Was it not nonsense to suppose that Dr. Moorhead, after having come into contact with Mr. Mandeville, would, because he was a magistrate of King's County, put aside altogether his professional knowledge and not see that Mr. Mandeville had contracted the disease of which he afterwards died? Did the right hon. Gentleman suppose he (Dr. Fitzgerald) could altogether put aside the professional knowledge he possessed, and not see that the right hon. Gentleman himself was failing every day under the pressure of the Act he had created for the purpose of governing Ireland? Supposing these professional men had not asked Mr. Mandeville to open his mouth—at any rate they saw Mr. Mandeville. But the only testimony which the Chief Secretary had produced in support of the testimony of Dr. Barr was the testimony of the same Dr. Moore, who never saw Mr. Mandeville alive, and who had not seen the body after death. At Glasgow the Chief Secretary, in order to show that Mr. Mandeville did not contract the fatal disease in Tullamore, and to support the testimony of Dr. Barr, said—

"But I have also the testimony of the ablest living Irish specialist of the present day upon the disease of which Mr. Mandeville died."

He (Dr. Fitzgerald) was glad to see the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland in his place. He believed there was no man who knew better the medical and legal professional life in Ireland, and he challenged the hon. and learned Gentleman to say if Dr. Moore was ever heard of in Dublin as a specialist upon diseases of the throat, or as a specialist upon anything, except, perhaps, the soup served up at the Castle dinners? He (Dr. Fitzgerald) asserted that Dr. Moore had not earned the fees paid to him by the Government for supporting the testimony of Dr. Barr, for he never saw the man alive, and he did not make the *post mortem* examination. It was absurd under the circumstances for Dr. Moore to come forward to say that Mr. Mandeville did not contract the fatal disease in prison. He knew of a man who contracted this disease by sleeping out on the American prairies, and who died of it 12 months afterwards in London. But then they had the testimony of the "ablest living Irish specialist." Who ever heard of him except the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary?

Vote *agreed to.*

(3.) £62,218 (including a Supplementary sum of £62,206) to complete the sum for the Irish Land Commission.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) said that this Vote could hardly be allowed to pass without discussion, and he trusted that the remarks he had to make would not be considered out of Order. He desired to refer to the action of the Government in delaying the appointment

of Land Commissioners to carry out the work of the Land Courts. He found in the papers of to-day a letter from the Chief Secretary, in which the following extraordinary statement occurred—

"I am obliged by your letter of yesterday. Your informant may have been in Ireland, but certainly does not know all about the subject. First, I have to observe that the block in the Land Court is in no sense due to the action of the landlords. It is due partly to the fact that the present Government have conferred on leaseholders the benefits of the Land Act of 1881—an immense boon, of which I do not notice any acknowledgment in Gladstonian speeches. The leaseholders have gone into the Land Court in large numbers, and the action of the Irish defeated a Bill which I brought in for facilitating the rapid working of that Court."

He (Mr. Clancy) did not think that he had ever read a letter in which there was crammed so many and so notorious misrepresentations of the facts as that letter. The right hon. Gentleman said—

"The block in the Land Court is in no sense due to the action of the landlords."

They, upon those Benches, never charged that the block of the Land Court was due to the action of the landlords. They charged that the block in the Land Court——

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, he was perfectly aware hon. Gentlemen opposite had never charged that, but the correspondent whose letter he was replying to gave him to understand that some gentlemen did make that charge. It had never been made by hon. Gentlemen opposite.

MR. CLANCY said, he was afraid that the capacity of the right hon. Gentleman for smart sayings would not be appreciated by the people of the country on that occasion. The remark he (Mr. Clancy) had to make upon the matter was that the block in the Land Court was due, beyond all question, to the action of the Government, and that that could not possibly be disputed. What had been the action of the Government? In February last every single Member on the Opposition Benches, at any rate nearly three-fourths of the Members representing Irish constituencies upon that side of the House, including the two Unionist Members, drew attention to the fact that the block existed, and asked that the Government would apply the ordinary remedy of appointing additional Sub-Commissioners. That advice, like every other advice emanating from that side of the House—especially emanating from the Nationalist Party—was rejected with scorn and contempt by the Government. The Government were not going to appoint additional Sub-Commissioners, but they had a little Bill of their own which applied a better remedy for the block in the Land Court than any that could be suggested by hon. Members. It was pointed out that the Government had made a great mistake if they thought that even with the aid of the closure the Bill they had outlined was likely to pass within a few weeks, or even within a few months, so that the block in the Land Courts was not likely to be removed, but was, in fact, likely to be increased by the action of the Government. The Government held on to their little Bill until it became perfectly plain that not only the Nationalist Party but some other Members representing parties of Irish tenants, would object to several details of the Bill. He believed that the hon. Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell) intended to move the rejection of the Bill. Not until the Government saw that the Bill could not pass—and this was months after they had been advised to appoint Sub-Commissioners—did they condescend to revert to the position they were advised to take. It was the delay in appointing additional Sub-Commissioners which had led to a block in the Land Courts, and he did not think it candid on the part of the right hon. Gentleman to tell his English correspondent that the block was partly due to the fact that the present Government had conferred on leaseholders the benefits of the Land Act of 1881. He was afraid they could hardly give the Government credit for having conferred upon the leaseholders of Ireland the benefit of the Land Act of 1881. The Government had been taking credit to themselves, but it would be within the recollection of the public, and, he thought, within the recollection of everybody sitting in the Committee now, that the same Party which the Chief Secretary now represented had opposed the admission of leaseholders to the benefits of the Act of 1881 ever since 1881 until 1885. He (Mr. Clancy) was perfectly certain that every single Land Bill introduced for that purpose met with the sturdy opposition of the Tory Party and of the Mem-

bers of the Liberal Party who had since become Liberal Unionists. [Mr. T. W. RUSSELL: Not opposition from me.] He (Mr. Clancy) was not always talking of the hon. Member for South Tyrone. The hon. Member was not in the House before 1885. There were several Bills introduced before 1885. There were Kings before Agamemnon, and there were Land Bills before the hon. Member entered the House. Those Land Bills were all opposed by the Tory Party and the Members of the Liberal Party who had since ratted from their Party—[Mr. LEA: No, no!]—and had become Tories in all but name. Would the hon. Member for South Londonderry (Mr. Lea) who interrupted him deny that the Liberal Unionists and Tories had opposed the extension of the Land Act to leaseholders?

MR. LEA (Londonderry, S.): Certainly. From 1880 to 1886 there were constant attempts by Liberal Unionist Members to amend the Land Act. His name was on the back of nearly all those Bills.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR rose to Order, not because he desired to cut short the hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Clancy's) observations, but because their time was limited, and the hon. Gentleman was now discussing the alleged policy of the Tory Party with regard to the admission of leaseholders to the benefit of the Land Act. He begged to ask the Chairman whether that was really germane to the Vote for the Land Commission?

THE CHAIRMAN said, the question appeared to have arisen out of a letter written by the right hon. Gentleman in explanation of the cause of the inefficiency of the Land Court. He thought it would be well if the hon. Gentleman would address himself more directly to the Vote.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): If the right hon. Gentleman is really anxious for the despatch of Business, he would do well to refrain from raising points of Order.

MR. CLANCY said, he did not refer to the matter for the purpose of prolonging the debate. His only desire was to correct the statement the right hon. Gentleman had made in his letter. However, nine months after they advised the right hon. Gentleman to take the ordinary remedy, he came down to the House and did the very thing they advised him to do at the beginning. What wonder, when the step was taken nine months after it ought to have been taken, that it would not tend, and had not tended, to relieve the block in the Land Courts? In the mean time the cases had kept piling up, and there were now in proportion to the increased number of Commissioners as many cases awaiting settlement as there were in January last. He, as the Representative of a Division of County Dublin, in which most of the farmers who were rack-rented held under leases, was specially entitled to complain of the delay which had occurred in appointing the additional Sub-Commissioners. Until the Act of 1887 not one of the Dublin farmers could go into court. What had been the result to these unfortunate farmers? They had for six years been paying rack-rents which would have been reduced if they had not held under leases, and they would continue to pay those rents for another two or three years, owing to the obstinate refusal of the right hon. Gentleman to accept any advice from the Irish quarter of the House. The right hon. Gentleman stated in the letter to which he had already referred that—

> "A tenant does not lose by delay in having his case heard, for the alteration in the rent dates from the period when the tenant's application was made to the Court, and not from the day when the Court gives its decision."

That was perfectly true, but what advantage was that to the tenant, after all? He had received many letters within the past few days from tenants, complaining that although they sent in their applications for the fixing of fair rents so far back as September of last year, their cases were not yet listed for hearing. The right hon. Gentleman had consoled these tenants by saying, "No matter, pay your old rent. When your new rent is reduced you will get back all you have paid to the landlord." But suppose the tenant broke in the mean time, what was he to do? Suppose that another year elapsed before these unfortunate tenants got their rent fixed, what guarantee had the right hon. Gentleman to give that the tenants would not in the mean time be broken? And in case they failed to pay their rents, and they were evicted, what consolation

was it to them that there was a theoretical advantage, of which they could not avail themselves, and most of these tenants had for the past three, four, and five years been living upon their capital. That capital was fast becoming exhausted, and if relief did not come to them soon there was not the slightest doubt that an agitation would be found in the East of Ireland just as troublesome as that which had disturbed the counties in the South and West of Ireland for some time past. That day the list of the new appointees under the Land Act had been published. He learnt that there were about 1,200 applications, and he was told that there was an expectation that at last some of the recommendations of the two Irish Liberal Unionists as to the appointment of Sub-Commissioners would have been attended to. He had hoped that that might be the case, for, after all, he understood the policy of the hon. Members for South Tyrone and South Londonderry was not an anti-tenant policy. But the curious thing was that though those hon. Members had given a very consistent support to the Government, Her Majesty's Government had made no return to them upon this occasion. He did not like such a manifestation of ingratitude. A friend of his had looked over the list of the new appointees, and had informed him that, as far as he could make out, the character of the appointments was such that they might look for an administration of the Act that would in all probability produce, not a settlement, but a fresh agitation in the country. He was told, also, that every one of the new Sub-Commissioners was well known in his respective locality as what was called "a landlord's man." He (Mr. Clancy) could not conceive a more idiotic policy than was indicated by selections of this character. He could understand a Unionist policy which would attempt to conciliate the farmers of Ireland by doing them justice, but he really could not fathom a Unionist policy which outraged every class of the Irish people. It certainly seemed to him quite compatible with the preservation of the Union to do justice to Irish tenants. He could conceive a Unionist Government passing a very good Land Act, but it seemed that after all he was wrong in that conception. It appeared as if there was an ingrained inability to understand the situation—a kind of unfortunate incapacity to act rightly in any Irish matter in every Unionist Government which undertook the management of Irish affairs. He was told—and he would like to know from the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary whether it was the fact—that the Government had still further degraded the position of the Sub-Commissioners by reducing considerably their salaries. He understood that the original Land Commissioners were appointed for seven years, but now they were only appointed for 12 months. They had not as good tenure, all things considered, as a Removable. They could be dismissed after 12 months' service. The clear effect of such a tenure of office being that the Commissioners were not as independent of the powers that be as they would be if they were appointed for a long time or appointed permanently. He hoped he should not be understood as making an attack on these gentlemen. He denied that he was making an attack upon a Judge or a Magistrate when he asked that he should be made independent of the powers that be. And in the same way he denied that he was making an attack on the Sub-Commissioners when he disapproved of their appointment for only 12 months. Not only were these Commissioners appointed for a year instead of seven, but, if he was rightly informed, £200 a-year had been taken off their income. They were appointed originally at a salary of £750 a-year, with an allowance of one guinea per night hotel expenses. Now they were to receive £800 a-year, with no allowance for hotel expenses, which, he understood, made the difference he had already mentioned. He could not see any great result from that except the condition of things to which he had referred; even from the Government point of view there seemed to be no other result than the employment of men who would not be competent for their duties. The duties of the Sub-Commissioners were grave and serious, and the Government knew that the business these gentlemen had to deal with was of a highly important nature; the whole trouble in Ireland, as they admitted, being the land legislation. He (Mr. Clancy) himself did not admit it at all, but that was the contention of Her Majesty's Government, who, in-

stead of taking steps on every occasion, when they might take them, to put an end to the land agitation in their own way, they seemed to him, by some perversity of disposition which he could not understand, to take up an opposite attitude on all occasions. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would re-consider his position with regard to these questions.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) said, he thought something ought to be done speedily to remove the great block in the Land Courts, not only in the interests of tenants of Ireland, but in the interest of economy. He believed that the total cases in arrears were 61,000. They were decided at the rate of 1,500 a month, and at that rate it would take three and a-half years to get rid of the existing block. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland proposed to appoint 10 additional Sub-Commissioners. There were already 65 Sub-Commissioners, therefore the addition would be one-sixth of the present body, and it was obvious that that addition would effect very little increase in the rate of speed with which the arrears could be wiped off. Then, again, during the three and a-half years which they would have occupied in working off the present arrears, further arrears of fresh applications which would be made would accrue, and that would extend the period it would take to dispose of all the business before the Land Court to four years. With the 10 new Commissioners no doubt they would be able to make a little more progress, but still it would take at least three and a-half years before the total block could be cleared off. Now he (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had ventured to make a proposal, during the discussion of the Bill, to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, in the early part of the Session, for the purpose of removing the block, a proposal which had the approval generally of the Irish Members, and which, he believed, would have been acceptable in most parts of Ireland. He would venture seriously to urge upon the right hon. Gentleman to consider the proposal and see if it could not be introduced in the form of a Blil at the beginning of next Session. He (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had found on examination that the great bulk of the cases in which applications were made for the fixing of fair rents were in respect of tenancies of under £20 a-year. Fully four-fifths of the applications applied to tenancies of that kind. Well, it seemed to him that to undergo all the expense of legal proceedings for the purpose of determining fair rents as to holdings of such small value was hardly worth while if the thing could be done in some more effectual way. What he would propose was, that in the case of these holdings the Government should take into consideration the average decisions in the immediate neighbourhood from which applications come, and apply that principle of these decisions to the cases before the Courts, leaving it to the parties to refuse this settlement, and to apply, if they thought it desirable, to the Court to have their cases heard in the usual way. He could not but think that if they adopted such a method of applying the fair rent provisions of the Land Act they would find that the great bulk of the parties would be satisfied, and there would be no appeal. At any rate, if the Government would try this plan no mischief could result from it. It would be open to either side to treat this provisional decision as a nullity, and to ask that their cases should be proceeded with in the usual way. This would have the effect of saving an enormous amount of money, as well as clearing off the arrears. He reckoned that to clear off the present block of cases would cost at least £300,000. As far as he had been able to discover, the average cost to the public of deciding these actions was about £5, and, of course, it was an additional cost to the suitors. According to the plan he suggested they would be able to deal with four-fifths of the cases, and the block would be cleared off, or, at any rate, only 12,000 cases would be left to be dealt with. These it would be possible to settle in nine months, and if the thing were to succeed there would be a saving to the country of £250,000. He thought this suggestion was worthy of consideration, seeing that it would have the effect of clearing off the block and effecting a large economy. As he said, the scheme had the approval of the Irish Members and would give general satisfaction in Ireland.

MR. LEA said, he did not intend to go over the ground covered by the hon. Gentleman who had initiated this debate

(Mr. Clancy). He (Mr. Lea) thought the day was not far distant when they would have to take a discussion on the Land Act, and that would be the time for going into the points raised by the hon. Member. He felt, however, called upon to say that the Government in the matter of the appointment of these Sub-Commissioners, as in the case of other appointments, made their selections from one class of people only. The effect in the case of these appointments was to shake the confidence of the public in the Land Act, and to discredit its working. Beyond that he did not wish to say a word. He merely wished to ask whether quite recently the salaries of local Sub-Commissioners had been reduced by some £200 or £300 a-year; and, if so, whether that was in accordance with the statement of the Chief Secretary when he introduced his Bill early this year? The right hon. Gentleman had said that it was almost impossible to get good legal Sub-Commissioners, and yet, if he (Mr. Lea) was correctly informed, the right hon. Gentleman had reduced the salaries of these gentlemen some £200 or £300 a-year. That reduction seemed to him to be flatly in contradiction of the right hon. Gentleman's statement. If it was difficult to get good legal Sub-Commissioners at the old salary they were not likely to obtain a better class of men at a reduced rate of pay. To his (Mr. Lea's) mind this tended to show that the desire of the Government was to discredit the working of the Land Act, which was a very good Act.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, that as to the legal Sub-Commissioners, the appointments which had been made in 1881 had come to an end, and he believed that in making fresh appointments in some cases reductions had been made. So also with regard to lay Sub-Commissioners. There had been a small reduction, but he did not think it amounted to the sum the hon. Member supposed. He thought the Sub-Commissioners used to get £700 a-year, and in some cases £750, and expenses in addition. Some of them were paid by the day, and some were not. Those who received a periodic salary got about £750.

MR. CLANCY said, that what he had said was that they received salaries of £750 and travelling expenses besides, and that in addition to that they received one guinea a night for hotel expenses.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Quite so; the fixed allowance was £750, and on occasions when they were out they received certain other allowances. The Sub-Commissioners now, he believed, received £800 without allowances. This probably effected some slight diminution in the total they received, but not to the extent the hon. Gentleman seemed to suppose. As to what the Government had done in the matter of arrears of cases blocking the way in the Land Commission Court, they had made a legislative proposal last year. He did not complain that hon. Gentlemen opposite had thought that the proposal required more discussion than the House was able to give it, but the result was that the Government had been unable to carry out their scheme, and had been obliged to resort to the plan of appointing more Commissioners. He found on looking at the Estimates for 1887-8, that the total number of lay Sub-Commissioners was eight, and the total number of legal sub-commissioners four, so that the total number, lay and legal, would be 12. Well, on April 1 the number of Commissioners had been increased to 50, both lay and legal. On September 1 it was increased to 60, and the number was now 70. He thought, therefore, that the Committee would see that so far from having ignored the fact that there was this vast number of cases to be dealt with, they had recognized it, and appointed an enormous number of Sub-Commissioners to deal with it. He, however, had always felt that this was probably the worst method of dealing with the matter; at any rate it was not a good method. All appointments of this sort were open to criticism of the kind which had been passed upon them by the two hon. Gentlemen who had spoken from the Benches opposite. No doubt, if hon. Gentlemen had risen on that (the Ministerial) side to take part in the discussion, they would have criticized the appointments in a similar strain, though in the opposite sense. This was the inevitable effect of trying to settle these matters by means of Sub-Commissioners scattered throughout the country. He did not quarrel with this, but merely pointed it out. This was a matter, however, which would incline them to consider whether it was not

possible to adopt some other method of dealing with the agricultural controversy in Ireland less open to objection. One method of dealing with the matter was the system of purchase. They had done something in that direction this Session, and they might be able to introduce a much larger scheme on another occasion. The right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) had, in the early part of the Session, placed on the Paper an Amendment to the Bill he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) had introduced to substitute an automatic system of fixing rents on small tenancies for the ordinary system of applying to the Land Court. Well, he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) could not agree to the particular form of scheme suggested by the right hon. Gentleman, but he entirely agreed with him that if they could find some automatic method of fixing rents equitably based on previous decisions it would be a very great benefit both to landlord and tenant. Ever since the right hon. Gentleman opposite had started the controversy the Government had considered his proposal, and if they brought forward a Bill next year dealing with the question—that was to say, to modify the constitution of the Land Commission, he hoped he should be able to propose some method of automatic fixing rents, which would receive the assent of all Parties as being a fair arrangement between landlord and tenant.

Mr. PINKERTON (Galway) said, he took exception to some recent appointments of Sub-Commissioners. One gentleman had been appointed who had been told by Mr. Cecil Roche that he would not be believed on his oath. Another gentleman who had been appointed was the Secretary to the Constitutional Club in Dublin—a well-known landlord's hack. He (Mr. Pinkerton), so far as he was personally concerned, would rather leave his land to be dealt with by his landlord than by men who had been the underlings of landlords in Ireland. Look at the County of Antrim—that loyal county. Not a single Sub-Commissioner had been appointed from that county. Again, not a single Sub-Commissioner had been appointed from the County of Fermanagh, and not one had been appointed from the County of Londonderry, represented by the hon. Gentleman sitting on that (the Opposition) side of the House. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Birmingham (Mr. J. Chamberlain) had visited these parts of Ireland last year, and a great many leading farmers of the country districts had taken up positions on platforms by his side because they expected sops in the shape of Sub-Commissionerships. He could assure the Committee, from a loyal point of view, it would have had a much greater quieting influence in Ireland to have appointed a few of these loyal, law-abiding farmers on the Sub-Commission than to have appointed landlord's hacks from the South of Ireland. He was always afraid of these back-stair intriguers. Fortunately, they were able to criticize the action of Sub-Commissioners in fixing rents, and they were not satisfied with the present method. When Sub-Commissioners were liable to be dismissed at the expiration of 12 months, could anyone believe that the rents they could fix would be fair as between landlord and tenant? It was not to be expected. He did not desire that the landlords should suffer any injury, but he certainly thought that the men appointed to the position of Sub-Commissioners should not be political partizans, but should be such men as could be depended upon to hold the balance fairly between the landlord and tenant. The men appointed should be altogether independent of the landlords, and, moreover, their appointments should be for such a period as would enable them to act conscientiously. He submitted that his experience of the Land Court in the North of Ireland, under the present arrangement, was that the good landlords very frequently came worse off. If a tenant entered a Court rack-rented he left rack-rented. If a man happened to live under a good landlord he went into the Court, and left under the same terms as the tenant who had been rack-rented, and his landlord, therefore, suffered very seriously. It seemed to him an iniquitous mode of dealing with this matter to bind the Sub-Commissioners down under rules framed by the Head Commissioners. The action of the Sub-Commissioners should not be trammeled—they should not be bound to go on certain hard and fast rules. Rents could not be fairly fixed by rule of thumb. It was not equitable to take Griffith's valuation as a guide, because everyone must know that

that was an extremely incorrect guide. When Griffith's valuation was made clay lands were considered the most valuable; but circumstances had very materially changed in Ireland since then, and those lands were no longer looked upon as profitable to the same extent as formerly; such lands were of the least value at the present moment, and yet he challenged the Government to point to a case where the Sub-Commissioners had had the manliness to disregard Griffith's valuation, and to fix the rents according to the true value of the land. The Sub-Commissioners knew that every single reduction of rent they made would be reviewed by the landlords' code, and that if they reduced rents in a rigorous fashion, at the end of 12 months they would stand a very good chance of being dismissed. He was not in favour of the proposal of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Central Bradford (Mr. Shaw Lefevre). He was bound to say, under certain restrictions, he should be in favour of a comprehensive purchase scheme; but at the present moment, when he saw what had taken place in Londonderry—when he saw the Drapers' Company turning their tenants out wholesale, and he saw deputations being sent over to propose an arrangement by which 18 years' purchase should be given and arrears wiped off——

THE CHAIRMAN: I must point out that the hon. Member is diverging from the question before the Committee.

MR. PINKERTON said, he thought he was justified in mentioning this, as the rents upon which the purchase was arranged were fixed by Sub-Commissioners. However, he would point out that, owing to the block in the Land Commission Court, other disadvantages were suffered in the North of Ireland. In the County of Londonderry the Drapers' Company's tenants had made applications to the Land Court, but could not get their rents fixed. It was a curious thing that those districts in which the land agents had the best opportunity for evicting the tenants on account of arrears were the districts in which it was impossible to get the Court to hear applications for the fixing of fair rents.

MR. GILL (Louth, S.) said, he wished to point to an illustration of the manner in which the Sub-Commissioners appointed were liable to abuse the trust reposed in them, and act in a spirit of gross partizanship in dealing with rents in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had spoken in such eulogistic terms about the adjustment of rents on an equal scale between the landlord and tenant, that he wondered the right hon. Gentleman had not reflected that these very appointments, the announcement of which had been made that day, gave the lie to anything like the fair observations he had been making. If the right hon. Gentleman was so anxious to have a settlement of this land question on terms which would bring quietude and peace between landlords and tenants in Ireland, it was strange that he could not see that the appointments just made were partizans in whom the tenants could have no confidence. It was strange that he could not see that they would be always expected to act in a spirit of partizanship in favour of the landlords wherever rents came under their consideration. The county he (Mr. Gill) represented was the county in which Mr. Wrench, the chief of the Land Commission, the most important and active man of the Commission, had many connections. He had a father-in-law in the person of one of the landlords in the county, and a brother-in-law—Mr. Smythe—in another landlord. Recently the rents of these landlords had come under the notice of the Sub-Commissioners, and he (Mr. Gill) would take the case of the latter of these two gentlemen, whose rents had just been adjudicated upon. There had here been a case of most remarkable partizanship. The tenants of Mr. Smythe had had their rents fixed by the Court. Two tenants of Mr. Smythe, brother-in-law of Mr. Wrench, had their rents fixed. The names of these tenants were Mrs. M'Evoy and Mrs. Dowden. The Sub-Commission went out to view the lands accompanied by Mr. Smythe, who took good care to inform them of his relationship with the all-powerful Mr. Wrench. When the cases came to be heard the landlord did not submit a tittle of evidence to rebut the case made by the valuer of the tenants and the tenants themselves; nor did he come forward to be examined himself. Yet, in the case of Mrs. Dowden the Sub-Commission refused to reduce the rent by a single farthing, but they allowed the old rent to remain as it was. In the

case of Mrs. M'Evoy the rent was reduced from the sum of £105 to the sum of £85, a most inadequate and absurd reduction, in view of the fact that the tenant had been one of the most industrious tenants in the county, and had spent all her capital in improving the land, building out-offices, and in every way contributing to its value. As he (Mr. Gill) had said, in the case of Mrs. Dowden no reduction was made at all. There was a further fact in connection with this case. Some years ago Mr. Smythe, who very prudently did not appear in Court, took three acres off this holding of Mrs. Dowden and sold them to Messrs. Whitworth Brothers, of Drogheda, for a very large sum. The Committee would naturally suppose that Mr. Smythe, having cut down the farm to such an extent, would cut down the rent to a proportionate figure; but he did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he increased the rent, which had been £26 to £29, and it was this rent of £29 which the Sub-Commissioners refused to reduce by a single farthing. That was the case of a landlord who was brother-in-law to Mr. Wrench, a gentleman who had a good many other connections in the County Louth. Mr. Wrench came from that county, or he was related largely among the landlord class, and the effect of that relationship was seen by the action of the Sub-Commissioners in the county. On the Bellew property a remarkable thing of the same kind occurred. The property was in Chancery, and the Chancery Court, acting on the advice of the Receiver, reduced the rents of all the tenants by 20 per cent. The cases meanwhile came before the Sub-Commission, and the Sub-Commission in several of the cases refused to reduce the rent at all, and allowed the old rack-rent to stand. It was simply preposterous at that time of the day talking of rents remaining as they were. The Sub-Commission in this instance left many of the rents as they were, and in other cases they granted reductions. But, taking the small and large reductions altogether, the average was not quite 18 per cent, which was totally inadequate under the circumstances, and which was less than the Receiver had himself voluntarily recommended to the Court of Chancery. These two instances were a practical illustration of the kind of thing these Commissioners would do, whenever they, or their master, Mr. Wrench, got the chance, who could move them at his will whenever his interests were affected by the cases which came before him. The specimens he had quoted should be sufficient to condemn the principle of appointing these Commissioners as partizans in the first place, and as Removables in the second.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he wished to call attention to a peculiar state of affairs which existed in his own constituency in Mid Cork in relation to this matter. This was a purely agricultural district, and the farmers there had been pressing to get into the Land Courts, and over 1,200 applications had been lodged in the last 12 months. Yet what was the state of affairs; although there had been 1,200 applications in the course of the 12 months, 126 cases represented the work of the Sub-Commission for that period. Again, in the Midleton district, which was represented by the hon. Member for East Cork (Mr. Lane), there had been 500 applications to have fair rents fixed, and only 98 of these cases were listed for hearing by the Sub-Commission, which commenced on the 17th inst. This was the state of affairs in connection with East Cork and Mid Cork, and he hoped some steps would be taken to remedy matters and give relief to the tenants. He might also mention that a very hard case happened in the Midleton district in connection with a tenant named Buck. He made application to go into Court, and directly afterwards the landlord was so displeased at it, that he took a writ out; Buck's cattle were seized, and it was only after a considerable amount of remonstrance and the payment of costs that the cattle were released. In the Clonakilty district a very serious case of hardship occurred on the property of Mr. Beamish Miles. Six of this gentleman's tenants, directly they made application to go into the Land Court, were served with writs. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary contradicted the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) some short time since, when the latter stated in that House that it was not at all an extraordinary thing for tenants, when they made application to have a fair rent fixed, to be served with writs by the landlord, and, as these

cases came under his (Dr. Tanner's) own notice, he wished to bring them under the attention of the Chief Secretary, in order to substantiate the arguments of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian.

Vote *agreed to.*

(4.) £3,647 (including a Supplementary sum of £500), to complete the sum for the Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland.

MR. PARNELL (Cork) asked, if the Report of Supply would be the first Order to-morrow?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, the Report of Supply would be put first for Wednesday if they could close the discussion on the Estimates that evening. There was a desire to put the Probate Bill first, but if hon. Members saw their way to close the discussion on the Estimates that evening, he would undertake that the Report of Supply should be the first Order, so as to give hon. Members an opportunity of discussing any Votes they had not time to discuss that evening.

MR. PARNELL said, that being so, it would be more convenient to defer discussion on the coming Votes until the following day.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, that a little time ago they would have had a stiff debate upon that Vote, but, after what had occurred, they might leave Judge Boyd to his own reflection and public judgment. He (Mr. Sexton) would like to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, before the Vote came on next year, what course the Government would take with regard to the Bill of which he had given Notice relative to the law dealing with contempt of Court?

Vote *agreed to.*

(5.) £35,750 (including a Supplementary sum of £3,000), to complete the sum for County Court Officers, &c., Ireland.

(6.) £51,733, to complete the sum for the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

(7.) £28,497, to complete the sum for Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Ireland.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(8.) £6,528, to complete the sum for Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.

(9.) £658, to complete the sum for Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland.

(10.) £1,499, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(11.) £15,600 (including a Supplementary sum of £11,600), to complete the sum for Public Works and Industries, Ireland.

(12.) £12, to complete the sum for repayment of Kilrush and Kilkee Railway Deposit.

(13.) £1,742, Arran Islands—supply of Seed Potatoes.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

PROBATE DUTIES (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) BILL.—[BILL 397.]

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Arthur Balfour, The Lord Advocate.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): I object.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, he hoped the hon. Member would remove his objection. It was important that Ireland should get her share of the Probate Duties, and they would not be able to pass this Bill unless they took this stage that night. It was not in the interest of the Government, but in the interests of Scotland and Ireland that he pressed this Bill.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he hoped the objection would be withdrawn, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make a statement on the Bill.

DR. TANNER said, he withdrew his objection.

MR. GOSCHEN said, the object of this Bill was to distribute to Ireland and Scotland their share of the Probate Duty grant in relief of local taxation. As regarded Scotland, hon. Members would see from the terms of the Bill how it was disposed of. He might say the grant this year to Scotland would be £156,000, and that would be increased by another £78,000 in the next financial year. The £156,000 was disposed of as follows:—The counties would receive for roads £59,500, and the boroughs for roads £10,500, making £70,000 altogether for main roads. The Parochial Boards would receive, in respect of pauper lunatics, &c., about £15,000, and for boarded-out pauper children £6,000; and a further contribution of £35,000, which would be divided amongst them in proportion to the cost of management. This brought up the amount to be distributed to £126,000. There was, besides, a special grant of £30,000 to the Highlands and Islands, thus making up £156,000. With regard to Ireland, the proposal was to give £5,000, as before, to the Royal Dublin Society for the improvement of the breed of horses and of cattle, and the balance was distributed in this way:—One-half was distributed amongst the Guardians of unions in Ireland, in proportion to the sums the Local Government Board certified had been expended by the Guardians of each union during the past year on the salaries of their officers; and the remaining half would be distributed among the Road Authorities in Ireland in proportion to the sums spent by them on roads and bridges during the past year. This would be the arrangement for the present year. Next year half as much again would be given to both Ireland and Scotland. In Ireland they proposed to distribute the additional sum on the same principle as in the present year. Everything over the £5,000 going to the Royal Dublin Society would be equally divided between the Guardians and the Road Authorities. In Scotland they proposed to give only £5,000 more to the Highlands and Islands, and the balance would be distributed again between the roads and the Parochial Authorities. They had endeavoured to hold an equal balance between the various interests, between the counties, on the one hand, represented by the roads, and, on the other hand, the Parochial Authorities, the bulk of whose receipts would be a relief to urban districts. In Ireland they had made an equal distribution between the County Cess on the one hand, and the Poor Rate on the other. They had endeavoured to make as equitable a distribution as they possibly could. He did not lay this down as being an absolutely permanent arrangement. When a Local Government Bill was introduced respectively for Scotland and Ireland, a review of local taxation would be made in each case, and other arrangements would be effected.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL (Tyrone, S.) asked what amount would fall to Ireland?

MR. GOSCHEN said, £128,000 this year, and £64,000 additional next year. The total for Ireland would be £192,000 next year.

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) said, he had to complain of the delay in bringing in this Bill. It was many months ago since the proportion was fixed which was to go to England, but it was only within the last few days that this Bill was brought in, and the Scotch Members had had no opportunity of conferring with the various Local Authorities as to the effect this Bill would have upon the taxation. What was the object of the Bill? It was to give an Imperial Grant in Aid of local taxation. Upon what principle was it that this Probate Duty was divided between England, Scotland, and Ireland? The right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer knew that the amount of the Probate Duty was singled out for distribution among the three Kingdoms, and the amount of the distribution in each of the three Kingdoms was according to the amount which they paid as Probate Duty.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that was not so. The distribution was not in proportion to the amount of Probate Duty paid in Scotland or Ireland. It was the total amount of the contribution made by each of the three countries to the revenue which was considered, and it was on that basis the distribution was made.

MR. CALDWELL said, their contention was that they paid as much, or

rather more, per population in Scotland as in England. If they were giving a Grant in Aid he would point out that the party who required the largest amount of that grant was necessarily the poorer party. In that Bill Scotland was to get 11 per cent, and Ireland, the poorer of the two countries, was to get nine per cent. That Bill, therefore, gave the larger amount of the grant to the richer country, and the smaller amount of the grant to the poorer country. Now another thing connected with that Bill was this principle of £5,000 to be given to the Highlands. They were deducting this £30,000 off the proportion to be given to Scotland, and they objected to that. They held that the country must be treated imperially, and it was hardly fair to saddle any special destitution of Scotland upon the Scotch population. The Government were keeping up nationality in one case but not in another. In the case of London they treated it as belonging to and being the capital of England, whereas when they came to deal with the Highlands they treated the Highlands as belonging to Scotland. He objected to any increase in the direction of the roads on the ground that in Scotland these county roads were for the benefit of a special class, and were not managed by popularly elected bodies. In the case of a Grant in Aid to parochial boards every class in the community would be benefited, but to give money for these turnpike roads was practically to grant a large subsidy to landed proprietors. With regard to the sum that was to be given for the poor rate—£125,000—one half of the poor rate was payable by the landlords, so that they would be giving them relief to the extent of £62,000, and he contended that a Grant in Aid should not be used for such a purpose. He did not think the feeling of the country would be in favour of relieving taxation which simply affected the property of landed proprietors. He considered that boarded-out children should not be an element in the distribution. Some parishes had boarded-out children and others had not, and he did not see why that principle should be adopted in the calculation. With regard to the increase of 50 per cent provided for in the second clause, he was certain that would meet with opposition. They had good ground for complaining that a Bill of this importance should have been delayed till the last moment of the Session. The principle could have been fixed months ago instead of being left to the last moment.

MR. GOSCHEN said, a Paper had been on the Table for a long time, which showed the principle on which the grant was made. It contained a correspondence between himself and the Secretary for Scotland on the mode of distribution and it had been before the people of Scotland a long time.

MR. HUNTER said, as he understood the Bill, Scotland would get £156,000 for the first year, and £240,000 the year after. Of this £240,000 there was only a sum of £70,000 for the roads, which at the present moment had a claim on the Imperial grant. Therefore, as regarded the balance of £170,000 there was no fund in Scotland that had, so to speak, a vested interest in the distribution of the money. Under these circumstances, he ventured to say that there seemed to be very grave doubt as to whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had hit upon the most popular way of spending this money. The total grant would be £240,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer knew well that there had been no cry from Scotland corresponding to the cry in England about the relief of rates. It was not a question felt in Scotland as a serious grievance at all, and all the relief given to the rates would be perfectly insignificant, and, more than that, would not be relief to the poorer classes of the community, but rather to the richer classes —the owners of property, because the poor rate was divided between the owners and occupiers, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find the landlords paid something more of the road money than the occupiers. He ventured to point out to the Chaucellor of the Exchequer that this large sum of £240,000 gave him the opportunity of earning for himself a degree of popularity in Scotland which no English statesman ever had before, because this sum was amply sufficient to pay the whole of the school fees of Scotland, and with this sum they could, at one stroke, give Scotland that which most Scotchmen heartily desired —namely, the total abolition of school fees, and they could have free education in Scotland. There was no question in politics more popular in Scotland than

the abolition of school fees, and with £240,000 they could abolish them. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not force this Bill through before this question was considered by the people, who had not yet had the opportunity of considering it. He was quite sure there would be a unanimous opinion in favour of the relief of school fees instead of the relief of local rates. What he would suggest to the right hon. Gentleman was this: That he should be content to take so much of Clause 2 as provided for the continuance to every road authority of the moneys heretofore provided by Parliament until the 31st day of March next. That would be a preliminary step to which no objection could be taken, and then the right hon. Gentleman could leave the question to be fully considered next year, when the subject of the Local Government Bill would come forward. If the right hon. Gentleman would consent to that course, he had no further objection to make to the Bill.

MR. ANDERSON (Elgin and Nairn) said, the Bill had only been printed a few days, they had had no information about it, and it had not been considered by the people of Scotland. Some of the provisions of the Bill were of a most singular character. The first Sub-section of Section 2, for instance, was almost without precedent, and seemed to leave the sum of £30,000 to be paid to very vague districts called the Highlands of Scotland—a term which nobody in Scotland was agreed about. That was bad enough; but at the end of the sub-section it was worse, for it was provided that this money should be distributed—

"In such proportion and manner as may be from time to time directed by the Secretary for Scotland."

He objected to this matter being left entirely to the Secretary for Scotland as to what local taxes the money should be put to. He confessed he had not much confidence in the Secretary for Scotland giving satisfaction on that point, and before passing such a provision they ought to be able to see what were the local taxes and what were the Highlands of Scotland to which this money had been voted. There ought to be no difficulty in inserting the necessary definitions, and unless he had some satisfactory assurance on these points he should oppose the Bill at every stage.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he understood that the phrase the Highlands and Islands of Scotland was perfectly well known through the Crofters' Act, but at all events a definition should be put into the Bill, stating that the expression the Highlands of Scotland meant the counties of Argyle Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; and in Committee he would be prepared to state what plan would be adopted for the distribution of the £30,000. They would satisfy hon. Members both as to the mode of distribution and as to the control exercised in regard to it. If the hon. Member (Mr. Hunter) desired to discuss the points he had raised in Committee, he would have an opportunity of doing so, and he hoped they would allow the Bill to be now read a second time.

MR. HUNTER said, on this assurance he would withdraw the objection he had raised to this stage being taken.

Motion *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

SUFFRAGANS NOMINATION BILL.

[*Lords.*]—[BILL 363.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

SIR JOHN GORST in the Chair.

Clause 1 (Short title).

Clause 2 (Other towns to be sees for suffragans besides those named in 26 Hen. 8, c. 14.)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said: Not quite so fast, if you please, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN said, the hon. Member must address the Chair, and with courtesy.

MR. CONYBEARE said, he had used no discourtesy to the Chairman, but wished to have an opportunity of proposing an Amendment, which the quickness of the Chairman had nearly prevented him from doing. As, however,

hon. Members opposite objected, he would move to report Progress.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do now report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Conybeare.*)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Honover Square) appealed to the hon. Member to allow the Bill to proceed.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow.*

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880 (CONTINUANCE) BILL.—[BILL 400.]

(*Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Jackson*).

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

DR. TANNER (Cork Co. Mid): I object.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, he hoped his hon. Friend would withdraw his objection, as the Bill was simply a continuance of the existing Act.

Bill *reported*, without Amendment.

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, the sum of £20,984,191, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow.*

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1886-7.

ACCOUNTS *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) *Resolved*, That it appears by the Navy Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March 1887, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz.:—

(a.) That the gross expenditure for certain Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £32,372 11*s.* 9*d.*, as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £173,016 5*s.* 8*d.*, as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Navy Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £140,643 13*s.* 11*d.*;

(b.) That the receipts in aid of certain Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £17,599 13*s.* 11*d.*, as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by £28,398 15*s.* 11*d.*, as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule; so that the total actual receipts in aid of the Grants for Navy Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £10,799 2*s.*;

(c.) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total Surpluses ...	176,213	9	3
Total Deficits	24,770	13	4

(2.) *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer Grants for certain Navy Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated Appropriations in Aid, in respect of the same Services; and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much as might be necessary out of the said total surpluses on certain Grants for Navy Services towards meeting the said total deficits on other Grants for Navy Services.

(3.) *Resolved*, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Navy Services, 1886-7, Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as comprd. with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as comprd. with Estimated Receipts. 4
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 ..	Wages, &c. to Seamen and Marines ..	..	28,752 16 6	..	3,984 7 11
2 ..	Victuals and Clothing for ditto	..	30,476 6 4	16,278 7 10	
3 ..	Admiralty Office ..	178 4 9	..	..	8 4 3
4 ..	Coast Guard Service and Naval Reserves, &c...	..	20,085 0 11	..	3 18 0
5 ..	Scientific Branch ..	..	1,029 17 8	..	3,370 5 9
6 ..	Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad	..	8,738 15 3	344 2 7	
7 ..	Victualling Yards, &c...	332 0 10	..	..	24 2 0
8 ..	Medical Establishments, &c.	676 6 7	..	19 18 9	
9 ..	Marine Divisions ..	..	133 6 6	31 10 4	
10 Sec. 1 ..	Naval Stores	13,197 0 11	..	..	2,120 18 2
10 Sec. 2 ..	Machinery, Ships built by Contract, &c. ..	17,555 12 11	..	..	5,468 12 9
11 ..	New Works, Buildings, Yard Machinery, &c.	..	29,606 4 10	..	1,488 14 0
12 ..	Medicines and Medical Stores	..	7,137 13 11	854 16 1	
13 ..	Martial Law, &c. ..	..	350 6 0	..	40 19 1
14 ..	Miscellaneous Services..	..	6,692 6 3	..	531 1 11
15 ..	Half Pay, &c. ..	..	3,653 19 10	..	105 15 8
16 Sec. 1 ..	Military Pensions and Allowances.. ..	..	9,619 18 9	..	209 12 10
16 Sec. 2 ..	Civil Pensions and Allowances	..	5,361 14 10	70 18 4	
17 ..	Army Department—Conveyance of Troops ..	..	21,377 18 1	..	11,042 3 7
	Amount written off as irrecoverable ..	433 5 9			
		32,372 11 9	173,016 5 8	17,599 13 11	28,398 15 11
		Net Surplus, £140,643 13 11		Net Surplus, £10,799 2 0	
		Total Surpluses, £151,442 15*s.* 11*d.*			

(4.) *Resolved*, That it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March 1887, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz. :—

(a.) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £240,519 8*s.* 1*d.*, as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the Estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £357,148 12*s.* 4*d.*, as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule; so that the gross expenditure for the whole of the Army Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £116,629 4*s.* 3*d.*;

(b.) That the receipts in aid of certain Army Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £149,479 18*s.* 2*d.*, as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Army Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £160,307 18*s.* 9*d.*, as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule; so that the actual receipts in aid of the Grants for Army Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £10,828 0*s.* 7*d.*;

(c.) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Army Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz. :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total Surpluses ...	349,784	3	10
Total Deficits ...	222,326	19	0

(5.) *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer Grants for certain Army Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated appropriations in aid, in respect of the same Services, and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much as might be necessary out of the said total surpluses on certain Grants for Army Services towards meeting the said total deficits on other Grants for Army Services.

(6.) *Resolved*, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Vote.	Army Services, 1886 - 7, Votes.	Gross Expenditure.		Appropriations in Aid.	
		Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1	Pay of the General Staff, Regimental Pay, &c. ..	..	47,682 2 9	72,250 3 10	
2	Divine Service	3,117 5 4	..	44 0 0	
3	Administration of Military Law..	..	1,027 14 2	..	361 3 4
4	Medical Establishments and Services	..	9,014 15 2	..	2,621 7 8
5	Militia Pay and Allowances	..	16,187 6 1	..	147 0 11
6	Yeomanry Cavalry Pay and Allowances ..	89 18 10	..	..	5,178 0 6
7	Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances	4,076 7 0	..	..	37 8 0
8	Army Reserve Force Pay and Allowances ..	..	38,892 8 8	..	2,486 3 2
9	Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments	37,626 7 7	..	..	759 1 7
10	Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Transport, and other Services	..	161,157 3 5	..	65,035 6 8
11	Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies..	65,364 14 0	..	..	2,794 7 11
	Carried forward	110,274 12 9	273,961 10 3	72,294 3 10	79,419 19 9

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

No. of Vote.	Army Services, 1886-7, Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ..	110,274 12 9	273,961 10 3	72,294 3 10	79,419 19 9
12	Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores	113,207 10 11	..	..	7,173 8 0
13	Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad	..	543 1 0	..	388 19 2
14	Establishments for Military Education	..	4,772 7 6	..	410 10 5
15	Miscellaneous Effective Services	4,857 14 5	..	..	1,539 2 9
16	Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges of the War Office	3,558 4 5	..	16 1 4	
17	Rewards for Distinguished Services	..	1,452 4 5	381 9 3	
18	Half Pay	..	9,935 19 5		
19	Retired Pay	..	53,480 2 8	37,111 8 8	
20	Widows' Pensions ..	..	1,900 11 4	..	885 5 4
21	Pensions for Wounds ..	..	680 15 4	..	490 13 4
22	Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	..	834 4 0	85 2 6	
23	Out-Pensions	6,758 14 7	..	39,572 15 7	
24	Superannuation Allowances	..	7,860 1 10	18 17 0	
25	Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Corps, Retired Pay	..	1,727 14 7		
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	1,862 11 0			
		240,519 8 1	357,148 12 4	149,479 18 2	160,307 18 9
		Net Surplus, £116,629 4 3		Net Surplus, £10,828 0 7	

Total Surpluses, £127,457 4 10

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow.*

MOTION.

GLASGOW BOUNDARIES BILL.

On Motion of Mr. Baird, Bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Glasgow Boundaries Commission, *ordered* to bebroughtin by Mr. Baird, Dr. Cameron, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Provand, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Cameron Corbett, and Mr. Watt.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time. [Bill 401.]

House adjourned at a quarter before Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 19*th December*, 1888.

MINUTES.] — NEW MEMBER SWORN — Hon. Francis Richard Guy Charles Greville, commonly called Lord Brooke, *for* the Borough of Colchester.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee—Resolutions* [December 18] *reported.*

WAYS AND MEANS—*considered in Committee*—£20,984,191, Consolidated Fund.

Resolutions [December 17] *reported.*

PUBLIC BILLS—*Ordered—First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*.

Committee — Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4) [398] [House counted out].

Committee—Report—Solicitors * [347].

Committee — Report — Third Reading — Suffragans' Nomination * [363], and *passed.*

Committee—Report—Considered—Third Reading —Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) * [397]: Liability of Trustees (*re-comm.*) * [365], and *passed.*

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Statute Law Revision (No. 2) * [393], and *passed.*

QUESTIONS.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND)—ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE, CO. MONAGHAN.

MR. P. O'BRIEN (Monaghan, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is true that Mr. Charles Kenny, an Income Tax collector for the City of Dublin, who became landlord of an estate at Inniskeen, County Monaghan, in August, 1888, proceeded, accompanied by four bailiffs, on Wednesday last, to seize the cattle, household effects, and other property of his tenants for one half-year's rent; whether, when seizing the property of Mr. Thomas McKenna, of Moyles, they also took possession of the horse and car of the Rev. Father Maguire, administrator of Inniskeen, who resides at the house of Mr. McKenna, and refused to return same to the Rev. Mr. Maguire, even for the purpose of attending to sick calls and the other important duties of his office, without first obtaining their permission; and, whether, in view of this unusual distraint under an obsolete Statute for a half-year's rent, the presumably illegal seizure of the Rev. Father Maguire's property by this public official, Mr. Charles Kenny, the aggravation of public feeling in the district, and the danger of disturbance of the public peace which may possibly arise from the interference with a Roman Catholic minister of religion in the discharge of his sacred functions by the seizure and retention of his horse and car, the Government propose to take any, and what, steps in the matter?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: I have no knowledge of the matters referred to in the Question; but, for the information of the hon. Member, I may say that if Mr. Kenny acted as is stated, he apparently did so in the exercise of a private right; and, if there was anything illegal in his action, there is, of course, a remedy for the person aggrieved.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 — COUNTY COUNCILS—PRESIDING OFFICERS AT ELECTIONS.

MR. HANDEL COSSHAM (Bristol, E.) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether the legal agent of a candidate for the County Council is qualified to be appointed Presiding Officer at the County Council election; and, whether there is any provision in the Local Government Act to prevent active partisans of either of the candidates being eligible to be appointed as Presiding Officer at the election?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): The provisions of the Ballot Act are made applicable to elections of County Councillors by Section 75 of the Local Government Act, and Section 58 Sub-section 1 of the Municipal Corporations Act. Rule 49 in the Ballot Act provides that no person shall be appointed by a Re-

turning Officer for the purposes of an election who has been employed by any other person in or about the election. I have no reason to doubt that the Returning Officers will act with due discretion in the appointment of Presiding Officers.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (WEDNESDAY SITTINGS).

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of the House relating to Wednesday Sittings be suspended this day.—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—REPORT.

Resolutions [18th December] *reported.*

(1.) "That a sum, not exceeding £32,665 (including a Supplementary sum of £10,000), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland, including certain Allowances under the Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 83."

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) said, he wished to call attention to what had happened within the past few weeks in Kildare. A short time ago it was one of the most peaceful counties in Ireland, according to the testimony of even the Judges at Assize, who had to admit that, but for the existence of the military camp at the Curragh, there would be no cases for them to deal with. Within a very short time, however, from being one of the most peaceful counties it was plunged into a most excited and disturbed condition by the action of the authorities in Ireland. As long as the tenants paid their exorbitant rents without protest they were left in peace and order, but the moment that a body of rack-rented tenantry in the middle of the county united to resist these exactions, and made claims for abatement which were acknowledged by two out of the three trustees of the property to be reasonable, summonses were issued broadcast over the district, and numerous prosecutions were commenced by the Crown. The powers of the Irish Government were put in force rather in the interests of the landlord than of law and order. The first person attacked was the solicitor to the tenants. On the 29th October there was a seizure of a certain tenant's property for rent, and a sale of his goods took place. Mr. Hurley, the tenant's solicitor, attended the sale, and for protesting against it as illegal he was brought up before the Court under an almost obsolete Statute of Edward III., and sent to gaol for two months in default of giving bail. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, at the trial, acted rather the part of the prosecutor than of the Judge. Mr. Hurley was charged with inciting the people to knock down and level every policeman they met, there being about 200 police at the sale, and though two policemen swore he used these words, the third policeman who was examined, as well as 16 other independent witnesses, proved that he had merely protested against the seizure and the sale as illegal. Mr. Hurley and a large number of other respectable men who took no part whatever in the proceedings beyond that of spectators, and who were proceeded against at the same time, were then convicted. At the trial Mr. Redmond, who defended Mr. Hurley, was obliged to withdraw from the case in consequence of the conduct of the magistrate, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. Amongst the others who were prosecuted was Mr. Conlan, a reporter on *The Carlow Nationalist*, a most quiet and inoffensive man, who was simply engaged at the sale in the discharge of his duty. He was charged with taking part in an unlawful assembly. He (Mr. Carew) himself was the proprietor of a newspaper in the district, and he attended the sale also; but though the Government did not proceed against him, four of his compositors, who were simply spectators of the sale, were prosecuted and imprisoned. Thus, instead of prosecuting the proprietor and publisher of the paper, the Government took a meaner method of avenging themselves on this Nationalist newspaper in the district. The result of the sudden prosecution and imprisonment of those compositors was that the issue of his (Mr. Carew's) newspaper was delayed from Friday till Saturday night, and a good deal of loss was inflicted on him. That was a very mean and cowardly way of acting. But the result of the recent prosecution was such that it had roused a spirit in Kildare which it would take more than all that the Castle officials could do to quell. The Government was engaged in a de-

liberate conspiracy to crush the tenants there in the interests of the landlord. That was the real object of these prosecutions. He should like to receive some answer to these charges.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) said, that it would be quite impossible for him to go into the details, at a moment's notice, of the prosecutions which the hon. Member had mentioned. Admitting, as he must admit, that there had been a change in the peaceful County of Kildare, the causes of that change must be looked for. If these prosecutions had arisen from the institution in the county of a system of illegal combination and conspiracy hitherto unknown, the change must be attributed to the authors of the illegal conspiracy. Some of the prosecutions were still pending, and if the persons proceeded against had a defence, they could plead it. At any rate it would not become him to discuss them at present. But he would say that Kildare was once a very peaceful county, and if there were any blame for the change it lay with such associations.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, he doubted the discretion of the hon. and learned Gentleman in refraining from discussing what he might call this disgraceful prosecution in the County of Kildare. The hon. and learned Gentleman had turned it off by referring to what he called illegal combinations and associations in that county. But the combinations which the hon. and learned Gentleman condemned would be allowed in any county in England. These combinations had been due to the sharp spur of necessity goading poor people defenceless under the present law. The methods adopted by the Executive were indirect and cowardly, showing that the Government were ashamed of the purposes they wished to accomplish. The exciting cause of all the prosecutions in Kildare was one single event. The cattle of a certain tenant were seized and exposed for sale. The first person attacked was the solicitor for the tenants, who was engaged in disputing the legality of the sale. He was proceeded against under two statutes, the one of last year, and another of 500 years ago, dealing with vagrants and vagabonds. That was an extremely scandalous proceeding. One prosecution not being enough, however, they also charged him under the Coercion Act. Because he had refused to find bail he was imprisoned for two months. The next person was a representative of the Press, in regard to whom there was not even a suggestion that he was doing anything more than discharging his professional duty, yet he was convicted of unlawful assembly. There was something meaner still, however, in inflicting damage on a Nationalist newspaper by imprisoning four of its compositors. It appeared that the authorities were not able or disposed to proceed against the hon. Member for West Kildare (Mr. Carew), the owner of the paper, although he published every week in it reports of meetings of the suppressed branches of the League. Prosecutions for that offence seemed now "a thing of the past." The indirect method of inflicting injury on his hon. Friend was inexpressibly mean. Another person proceeded against was the Chairman of the Naas Town Commissioners, who had a double right to be present at the sale, being the principal creditor in the case as well as Chairman of the Commissioners. There was no disorder whatever on the occasion beyond what proceeded from the Emergency men and the police. The cases were brought before two removable Magistrates, one of them an ex-officer of police. He put it to the Chief Secretary was it proper that a case of conflict, or alleged conflict, between the people and police should be tried by an ex-policeman? The other Magistrate was Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, a gentleman of whose legal knowledge the Lord Lieutenant appeared to be satisfied; but he ventured to say that the Lord Lieutenant was the only person in Ireland who enjoyed that satisfaction. He had qualified himself for the Bench in Ireland by service as a political officer in India. Mr. Redmond, who was defending Mr. Hurley, became so provoked at the flagrant conduct of these two removable magistrates that he felt obliged to express himself in strong terms in reference to it, and then was called on to withdraw. The defendants had thus, through the action of the Magistrates, been deprived of the aid of counsel. The whole conduct of the case was eminently indecent; bail was

refused in the first place, although there was no pretence whatever that the defendants would not attend in Court for their trial. Then these unfortunate men were dragged back and forward between Naas and Dublin, handcuffed two and two. It was really difficult to speak in the language of patience or within Parliamentary Rules of such conduct on the part of the authorities in Ireland. The Chief Secretary had stated that handcuffs were used because an attempted rescue or escape was apprehended. The thing was too absurd, and the fallacy of the pretence was shown by the fact that those men were only handcuffed on the first occasion. Nothing would have been easier for the authorities than to have allowed that sale to proceed in peace. Now, by the institution of these wanton and malicious prosecutions the Government in Ireland had plunged this County of Kildare into a state of the greatest excitement and disorder.

Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM (Bristol, E.) declared that such proceedings as those exposed by the hon. Members from Ireland inflicted greater disgrace on England than on Ireland. The prestige of England was systematically lowered by such prosecutions. To dignify such action by the name of law was a misuse of terms. The policy of the Government in Ireland created disorder and produced dislike to the law. As a British taxpayer he protested against the improper use of public money. He had the misfortune to have seen some of these things in Ireland, and he denounced the conduct of the authorities as monstrous. The whole conduct of the Government was calculated to spread the feeling of disunion in Ireland. A bad law was being cruelly administered just as bad laws used to be administered in England, and with the same results. Now the laws were obeyed in England, and instead of the gaols being full, as they were in his youth, they were now nearly empty. It was with a sense of burning shame that he saw the power of this great country used to persecute hon. Friends below the Gangway. As he had said, he witnessed some of these disgraceful prosecutions. He had also visited Father M'Fadden in gaol, and he was bound to say that when the Irish Government imprisoned men like him the natural effect was to bring the law into contempt.

The CHIEF SECRETARY for IRELAND (Mr. A. J. Balfour) (Manchester, E.) said, he was precluded from going into detail into the case which had been brought forward, because, as the Member for West Belfast was no doubt aware, it was still *sub judice*. He might refer, however, to two allegations which were made by the right hon. Gentleman. The first was that it was a monstrous and an improper course to take proceedings against an attorney at all; and the second was that the proceedings were taken under an antiquated Statute. He believed that this man was an actual fomenter of serious disturbance. If that opinion were well founded it was clear that the mere circumstance of his being a solicitor ought not to afford him any immunity. On the contrary, the position which he held ought to have prevented him from taking an active part in these proceedings. With regard to the Statute under which the proceedings were instituted, the right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin sought to create the impression that the Government had unearthed an ancient and a rusty weapon and turned it against an unhappy victim. The truth was, however, that this Statute of Edward III. was in constant use both in England and Ireland. All that occurred was that this man was asked to find sureties to be of good behaviour. He could have found them, but did not choose to do so. With reference to another point which had been raised, it was his own opinion that some of the best magistrates in Ireland were ex-members of the police force. They were men who had had great experience and who, in the course of their duties, acquired a competent knowledge of the law; and he could not concur in the general proposition laid down by the right hon. Gentleman that it was improper to appoint those gentlemen to be magistrates in Ireland. He believed a survey of the Bench in Ireland would show that some of the best men whom the Government had been able to secure in order to carry out these responsible duties had been members of the police force. With regard to the handcuffs, he could only repeat the general proposition which he had before laid down in the

House—namely, that he for his own part discouraged the use of handcuffs as far as possible. In his judgment their employment was only justifiable when it was probable that a prisoner would try to escape or that a rescue was likely to be attempted. But he must add that the persons responsible for the safe custody of a prisoner were the best able to judge whether either of those contingencies was likely to occur. He would, however, communicate with those who were responsible, and the use of handcuffs should certainly be discouraged except in the two cases which he had described to the House.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) had heard with great satisfaction the statement of the right hon. Gentleman that he discouraged the use of handcuffs in police cases in Ireland. He denied that the Statute of Edward III. had been in constant use in Ireland in recent years. It was indeed used by Mr. Forster for the purpose of imprisoning ladies who were denounced as bad characters. That was one of the most disgraceful things in the whole history of the Forster *régime*. The Chief Secretary's statement that the Act had been often used before in England must have caused a good deal of surprise to English Members. He ventured to say that it had never been used in England except for the prosecution of known tramps and vagabonds, the purpose for which it was originally passed. It was only in Ireland that they ventured to perpetrate the outrage of proceeding against respectable men under such a Statute. His opinion of the prosecution under that Act was that the case was considered too preposterous even for the Crimes Act Judges.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Member for Scarborough (Mr. Rowntree) is displaying a newspaper, which is not usual in the House.

MR. CLANCY said, he desired now to call attention to the multiplication of charges under the Coercion Act. He asked the House to consider the case of the hon. Member for East Tipperary (Mr. Condon), against whom no less than four separate charges were instituted for one speech which he had delivered at a meeting in Mitchlestown. The hon. Member was first convicted for one charge and sent to gaol for a fortnight, and then he was convicted of another charge arising out of the same speech and sent to gaol for a month. There was no limit to the charges which might be brought forward by the Crown Prosecutor, and they might be so multiplied that for the same speech an hon. Member might be sent to gaol under the Coercion Act for six years. That was an extraordinary statement, but it was none the less true. The Chief Secretary, through his private secretary, Mr. Wyndham, had written a letter in which he stated that nobody was prosecuted in Ireland for lighting bonfires. This might be considered a small matter, but it was a large matter to the people concerned. It was quite a common practice for the people of Ireland to light bonfires on the release of a prisoner whom they considered had been unjustly punished, or on the visit of a Member of Parliament to his constituency. The people were all on the one side, and no harm, therefore, could be done to anyone by the lighting of those bonfires. The Chief Secretary now stated in the papers, through his secretary, that no persons were prosecuted for such things. He did not charge the right hon. Gentleman with deliberately telling untruths, but what he did say was that Ministers were supplied with untruths and false statements by their agents in Ireland, and he (Mr. Clancy) had shown the previous night that Mr. Wyndham's statement was totally false. In refutation of that statement the House would remember that he (Mr. Clancy) read out the very summons served on people who were prosecuted on it and in which the only charge was that of lighting a bonfire upon the square at Mountmellick, and he read the decision of the presiding Magistrate, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who stated that he had actually taken into account that there was no disorder, no riot, or no annoyance caused to anybody, and nothing beyond the lighting of the bonfire. The Chief Secretary did not allude to this matter last night, but if he did not allude to it now—the statement of his secretary having been shown to be false—they would mention the subject on every platform in England and show the right hon. Gentleman's failure to reply to the statements made in that House. He might next remind the House with reference to the prosecution and conviction of the hon. Member for North Monaghan (Mr. P.

O'Brien) for a speech delivered in County Kilkenny, that one of the charges being that he incited the tenants of Lord Monck not to be in a hurry to purchase land at 17 years' purchase, and this was the price the Land Commissioners themselves refused to sanction. Further, he condemned the action of the Government in regard to the prosecution of Mr. Denis M'Namara, of Ennis, for selling *United Ireland*, and the proceedings of the Executive in its various stages. He also deprecated the way in which the Government opposed publicans' licences upon the ostensible ground that the houses were not well conducted, whilst the real ground was that the parties were politically opposed to the Government, and had perhaps committed some semi-political offence. The policy the Government pursued in such instances was one of the most outrageous things which could be conceived.

Mr. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, that he understood the Chief Secretary to justify these applications against persons to give security to be of good behaviour upon the Statute of Edward III., which, he said, was still enforced in England. This Act could not be in operation as against rogues and vagabonds, because it had been expressly repealed in that regard by the 5th of George IV. c. 83, sec. 1. There was not a shadow of excuse for saying that in the applications to give security for good behaviour this Statute of Edward III. had been relied upon on any occasion in this country.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN (Monaghan, N.) said, as his case had been mentioned by the hon. Member for North Dublin (Mr. Clancy), he desired to say a few words. He would, in the first place, ask the Chief Secretary if he approved of that prosecution, his (Mr. P. O'Brien's) offence being simply that he advised the tenants of Lord Monck not to purchase at a price which would be dishonest to themselves and dishonest to the British taxpayers, whose money was about to be used. Since he came out of prison he repeated that advice, and he should continue to do so. As he understood the Chief Secretary was only waiting until the passing of the Estimates to arrest him again, he wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he approved of the prosecutions in the past, and what course he was likely to pursue in the future. On the 8th of January last he (Mr. P. O'Brien) addressed a meeting in County Kilkenny. He was informed by the people that negotiations were then going on between themselves and Lord Monck which had been initiated by the latter, and the price at which he had agreed to sell was 17 years' purchase on the existing rents, which he (Mr. P. O'Brien) believed, and which the people believed, to be rack-rents. He advised the people not to purchase at that price. He advised them, in the first place, because the land market was falling, and on purely business lines it would be wise to wait until it touched bottom, and he told them if they wanted land the initiative should come from them and not from Lord Monck. He advised them on account of their children and grandchildren on whom the burden would fall, and who would not be able to pay the price—that they were acting unjustly to the unborn by placing such a burden round their necks. That was the sum and substance of his speech. He did not deny it in Court, but he declared in presence of the magistrate that every word was correct, and that he would repeat it again. He had done so, and he should continue to do so on every occasion, even if for such an offence he should be put on a plank bed for 12 months. He pointed out that he was quite unnecessarily arrested on a warrant. He had made no effort to shirk his responsibility, and had not the slightest intention of doing so, and he would tell the right hon. Gentleman if he wanted him again, as he understood was the case, he need not go to the trouble of serving him with a summons, but he would accept a postcard from him and appear in any Court in Ireland where he was wanted. He did not complain of his mode of arrest; but he wished to point out that there was not the slightest necessity for adopting such a course as was adopted. He was arrested on a warrant, taken to Roscommon, tried there, and sentenced to four months' hard labour. As he was stepping out of Court he was re-arrested and taken to Kilkenny on a charge of inducing the tenants of Lord Monck not to deal with his Lordship in the purchase of land. He wished to ask the Solicitor General for Ireland, did he approve of

this charge. Was it an offence to tell the people, if they were going to make a dishonest bargain, not to make such a bargain? The only regret he had was that his advice was not taken by the tenantry. Lord Monck had secured his bargain, and he could now dance whilst the British taxpayer would have to pay the piper. That was how the case stood, and the advice he gave the tenants was for their benefit and for the benefit of the British taxpayer.

MR. P. J. O'BRIEN (Tipperary, N.) complained that there was a certain item in the Vote in respect of allowances to Mr. George Bolton—a person who, if the Government had any shame about them, they would not, on account of his past record, retain in office for a single moment. He severely condemned the conduct of the Government in allowing this man to come over to London to assist *The Times* in their case. He could only characterize such a state of affairs as a gross scandal.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.) replying to the hon. Member for Northampton, said that magistrates had at Common Law an inherent power to hold persons to bail, but the exercise of this power was also largely based on the Statute of Edward III. It was true that the Act, so far as it dealt with rogues and vagabonds, and some other classes of persons, had been repealed, but the Act also gave magistrates power to hold to bail persons "that be not of good fame," and in this respect the Act had not been repealed. The meaning of these words had been the subject of much legal disquisition, and the highest authorities had pointed out how broad they were and how extensive was their application. Lord Coke enumerated no fewer than 24 classes of people who might be held to bail under that provision.

MR. SEXTON asked whether politicians were included amongst them?

MR. MATTHEWS replied in the negative, but said that the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the year 1882, upheld an order of the magistrates holding to bail a lady who had joined the National League.

MR. J. F. X. O'BRIEN (Mayo, S.) said, the abuse of Executive power in County Kilkenny, which had already been referred to, showed the sort of tyranny that would prevail in Ireland when the House rose. The Chief Secretary refused to say anything in reference to the case now being tried by two Removables in Naas on the ground that it was *sub judice*. He (Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien) refused to recognize that there was anything judicial in the proceedings before such magistrates, who sat, not to dispense justice, but to carry out the registered instructions and orders of the Chief Secretary. Reference was made yesterday to the enormous amount of money spent on Crown prosecutions in Ireland. The simple explanation was that the money was used for the purpose of bribing and duping the loyal classes in Ireland. It was the price they had to pay for a tyrannical Government in Ireland. Tyranny could not be carried out on a cheaper price. He had to denounce the statement made by the hon. Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell) yesterday, that the Irish Catholic Members had charged the Protestant jurors of Ireland with perjury. They had never said anything bearing the slightest resemblance to such a statement. What they protested against was the insult to the Catholics of Ireland implied in the action of the Crown in ordering Catholic jurors to stand aside. What did that mean but that Catholics were not worthy of credence on their oath? The Protestant jurors themselves ought also to feel the indignity that was cast upon them by the Crown, because the Crown, by selecting them to serve on juries, declared they could be trusted to find verdicts that Catholics would not find. He might tell the House that the hon. Member for South Tyrone was not a representative Irishman, as he was sometimes called, nor even an Irishman at all. The hon. Member's intolerance was well appreciated in Ireland; and even in the constituency he represented he would not be in a hurry again to put himself forward for representative honours.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) said, that he should like it to be pointed out in what cases in England it had been held that magistrates had jurisdiction of the kind that had been mentioned. His strong belief was that it had been repealed by the Statute of George IV. Of course, as the Home Secretary had pointed out, the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates in Ireland under that Act had been up-

held by the Court of Queen's Bench; but without meaning to cast any reflections on the judgment of that Court, he should say he believed it was inclined rather to strain the law in this respect.

MR. BRADLAUGH wished to point out that the repealing Statute of George IV. was never brought under the notice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

MR. HARRIS (Galway, E.) said, that in his opinion an unjust slur had been cast upon Coroners' juries in Ireland—an institution resting strictly on constitutional principles. Passing from this, however, he wished to touch on the case of a man in Ballinasloe who was guilty of the despicable crime of going into the prison where a poor man named Nolan, accused of a very grave offence, was confined, and representing to him that he was his attorney, instead of being what he really was, the attorney of the Crown Solicitor in the case. It was, he thought, impossible to be guilty of a more despicable crime than that of Mr. George Bolton in the case he mentioned. Proof would, he trusted, be brought before the Special Commission as to what he stated in regard to Mr. George Bolton. In the case of a very cruel murder committed not very far from where he (Mr. Harris) lived, Mr. George Bolton and those who acted with him were so anxious to get a conviction that they went into Galway Prison and put before a man named Kennedy what they wanted him to swear. Kennedy at first refused to swear falsely, but, under a threat that he might be hanged, he was induced to give the evidence which Mr. George Bolton required him to give. His wife visited him in gaol, and, when she asked him why he had consented to swear falsely, he said that if he had not he should be hanged. She said she would sooner be hanged a dozen times than swear against an innocent man. The end of it was that the following night the prisoner hanged himself in Galway Gaol. Such things, instead of conducing to respect for the law, were calculated to inspire hatred of it. A Public Prosecutor ought to be appointed in Ireland, a permanent and independent officer, who would not have to go out with the Government, but who could prosecute such men as Bolton for their crimes. He was sorry to say there were many George Boltons in Ireland, but of late years they had been lying dormant. He was not making any attack on the present Government; these things were done when the late Government was in power, but the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) had said that he washed his hands of them for ever. Besides the Coroner's jury, there was the jury of public opinion which pronounced its verdict upon the conduct of the Government. That jury also had been put down. When he went down to address his constituents he was flung from the platform by the police, and so was the rev. gentleman who was going to preside; but there was no man of independent position to take up their cause and bring it before the country.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) wanted to know how it was that there were so many Clerks of the Crown over in London at the present time. Was it at the bidding of the Government? Was the Clerk of the Crown for the City of Cork here on the business of the Crown? He denounced the petty persecutions that were now in full swing through the country. They showed that the Government would stoop to any meanness in order to try and intimidate the people from persisting in their legal and constitutional combinations. It was a shame that in the City of Cork Protestant tradesmen, who had remonstrated over and over again against the cruel injustice, should have been put into the jury-box so many times to carry out the behests of the Government. These men were put into the box at the instigation of the Attorney General for Ireland, whom he had seen himself revising the jury lists and striking out the names of the Catholics. These Protestant traders were compelled to act as jurors by the Government in order that the Government might compass their own ends, and if they did not find proper verdicts from the Government point of view they were subjected to Boycotting, which was one of the characteristics of the ascendency party in the South of Ireland.

Resolution *agreed to.*

(2.) "That a sum, not exceeding £56,742, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Expenses of the General Prisons Board in Ireland, and of the Prisons under their control; and of the Registration of Habitual Criminals."

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, he wished to draw attention to an extremely grave matter that might possibly involve a serious issue, and that was the prison treatment of Father Kennedy. It was plain that the Chief Secretary did not regard Father Kennedy as an ordinary criminal, for if Father Kennedy were an ordinary criminal he would be obliged to wear the prison garb. The people of Ireland had heard with great sorrow that during the past few days some oakum was placed in Father Kennedy's cell under the ordinary rule, and on account of his not having picked the oakum Father Kennedy was deprived of the ordinary exercise. For four days the rev. gentleman had been confined in his cell without any exercise. He (Mr. Sexton) wanted to know whether that course of treatment would be continued, for it was the same course of treatment that had led to the death of Mr. John Mandeville. He wished to know was Father Kennedy to be compelled to do menial tasks, and also if he were allowed to take exercise, would he be compelled to take exercise in Company with ordinary criminals. Father M'Fadden and the other priests were not compelled to clean out their cells, pick oakum, or to take exercise with ordinary criminals, and why was not the same treatment accorded to Father Kennedy? He (Mr. Sexton) would not have intervened at this stage unless he believed that the treatment of Father Kennedy had become a grave political question, and it was desirable before the House rose that there should be a clear understanding on the subject.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, it would be recollected that in the case of several priests who had been imprisoned in Ireland the sentences of the magistrates, or the County Court Judges, had placed them in the category of first-class misdemeanants, and they had therefore been treated as first-class misdemeanants. Father Kennedy was not a first-class misdemeanant, and was therefore, in all respects, treated as an ordinary prisoner, with the one exception that, like other priests imprisoned in Ireland, he was not required to wear the prison dress. There had been and there ought to be no other alteration in the sentence in the way of increasing or mitigating it. He conceived that Father Kennedy would be required to do all that an ordinary prisoner was required to do, with the exception of wearing prison dress; and, as far as exercise was concerned, he also conceived that if Father Kennedy refused to obey the prison regulations he would receive the ordinary punishment which was meted out to prisoners; but the prison doctor, who was responsible for his health, would no doubt see that he did not suffer. There was consequently no ground for alarm, and, as a matter of fact, he believed Father Kennedy was in ordinary health. No further relaxation of rules need be expected in the case of this priest, or in the case of any other priest sent to prison except it was ordered by the Court which sentenced him.

MR. P. O'BRIEN (Monaghan, N.) said, that as a native of Tullamore, the late Dr. Ridley was his personal friend. From many conversations he had with the deceased gentleman, while a prisoner in Tullamore gaol, he was convinced that he was driven to suicide by the persecutions of the Castle. He wished to know from the Chief Secretary why it was that Dr. George Ridley, the cousin of the deceased gentleman, was passed over and the vacant appointment of Medical Officer to Tullamore prison given to another person? Dr. George Ridley had frequently acted as *locum tenens* for his cousin, and nothing but political reasons could have induced the Chief Secretary to sanction the appointment to the vacant office of a gentleman who had no connection with the county. Dr. George Ridley had been appointed Medical Officer of the County Infirmary in spite of the efforts of Dr. Kennedy's friends to pack the Board in that gentleman's favour, but this appointment, in such a small place as Tullamore, was not sufficient to enable Dr. George Ridley to live, and the appointment of Dr. Kennedy to the gaol had practically driven the former from the place. He invited the Chief Secretary to say what special reason led him to make that appointment after he had hunted to death the late Dr. Ridley.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he should press the Chief Secretary to answer the question. Was it because the Government had failed to whitewash the murder of John Mandeville that they had passed over Dr. George Ridley in

the appointment of Medical Officer to Tullamore prison?

Resolution *agreed to.*

Resolutions 3 and 4 *agreed to.*

(5.) "That a sum, not exceeding £35,750 (including a Supplementary sum of £3,000), be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the Salaries, Allowances, and Expenses of various County Court Officers and of Magistrates in Ireland, and of the Revising Barristers of the City of Dublin."

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, that this Vote included the salary of Mr. Beauchamp, a County Court Registrar. In Mr. Beauchamp's office was a man named Walker, who had approached a certain agent of a London publishing firm, Molloy by name, first as wishing to transact business, but later as an agent of *The Times.* In a number of interviews Walker had suggested to Molloy a series of statements affecting Irishmen in public life and Members of Parliament. He had named three Members of the Irish Parliamentary party, and had stated that they were Members of a Fenian association. How this connected itself with Mr. Beauchamp was that Molloy, being doubtful of Walker's mandate, had been taken by Walker to Mr. Beauchamp's office, where he had been assured that all was quite right. At further interviews Walker had suggested to Molloy statements to be made in evidence, incriminating many Irishmen. Walker gave Molloy £11 for the purpose of discharging certain debts, and he wrote a letter guaranteeing that, in the event of Molloy giving the evidence, *The Times* would provide for Molloy and his father and mother. How was it that Mr. Beauchamp, a public official in Ireland, was allowed to concern himself in a transaction which seemed to be a deliberate attempt at the subornation of a witness to commit perjury in a solemn inquiry affecting the character of public men in Ireland? Referring to the Resident Magistrates, he said the Resident Magistrates of Ireland ought to be impartial. They ought to be competent, by legal training, and they ought to be of independent position. Were they impartial? Out of 70 of them 10 could not be named who were not of the landlord class or connected with it by marriage, by social intercourse, or by personal interest. He said deliberately, and with due thought of the seriousness of the statement, that the Government might as well confine the trial of cases arising out of the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland to any two of the landlords as to any two of the Resident Magistrates. Were the Resident Magistrates competent by legal training? Twelve of them, no doubt, had been called to the Bar, but he would hardly be controverted when he said that being called to the Bar was no test of a man's legal competence. None of the Resident Magistrates who had been called to the Bar ever had any practice. The real test of the legal competence of a barrister was the test of satisfying the attorneys. If a man was years at the Bar and never got a brief, that was a good proof that he had no legal competence, and that was the position occupied by the Resident Magistrates who had been called to the Bar. A score of them were old soldiers, and another score of them were ex-officers of the police force. How did these gentlemen satisfy the Lord Lieutenant of their legal qualifications? Whatever might be said of a police officer who, during the course of his official life, had some opportunies of listening to the law, if not of learning it, how could an old soldier be said to qualify for the position of Resident Magistrate? He (Mr. Sexton) had noticed the frequency with which two ex-military officers sat together to try cases under the Coercion Act. That fact gave to the proceedings the complexion of an administration of martial law. It was nothing more nor less than a drumhead Court Martial. Quite recently a Coercion Court, consisting of a colonel and a captain, was constituted to try the following important case:—A boy of 11 and a boy of 15 engaged in a game of marbles. The boy of 11 was a better shot at marbles than the boy of 15, therefore the latter intimidated the boy of 11. And to decide this terrible dispute these two military gentlemen were despatched to a Coercion Court, and the result of this tremendous case was that the boy of 15 was bound over to keep the peace to the boy of 11 and all other of Her Majesty's subjects. He ridiculed the idea that these Resident Magistrates were independent. They could be dismissed to-morrow if they did

not give satisfaction to the right hon. Gentleman. Apart from the question of pensions, to obtain which they would naturally be anxious to keep their posts, they should not lose sight of the fact that these gentlemen derived office from the right hon. Gentleman, that they were subject to dismissal at his pleasure, and that cases were brought before them by prosecutors on the right hon. Gentleman's behalf. These things were enough to condemn the whole system as one which could not be impartial. As to the unfitness of the Resident Magistrates, of whose legal knowledge the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied, he might quote from the report of a Judgment delivered in the Court of Exchequer, in the course of which Baron Dowse said they might almost as well ask one of these Resident Magistrates to write a Greek ode as to state a case. He urged that the Lord Lieutenant should publish a list of the persons of whose legal knowledge he was satisfied, so that the public might have some means of forming some judgment on the subject. He also urged the importance of these magistrates being compelled to state cases for hearing by the Superior Courts. He asked for an assurance that in cases where the complaint was one of injury to the police, two ex-police officers should not be allowed to constitute the Bench. As a proof of the unfitness of these Resident Magistrates, he might quote from the cross-examination of Captain Seagrave at the Mitchelstown inquest, at which the gentleman confessed to his want of legal knowledge, and stated that prior to his appointment to the post he then held he had served as a private in the Cape Mounted Infantry. He had tried to pass his examination for a Commission in the home Army but had failed. Yet this gentleman, of proved incapacity for his position, instead of being dismissed, as he ought to have been, was promoted from the second to the first rank of magistrates—those—namely, of whose legal knowledge the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied. Another magistrate actually stated that he represented the Crown, although counsel for the Crown was present, and that he had received instructions from the Castle which he dared not disobey. Further he (Mr. Sexton) deprecated the intrusion of these Courts into cases which could be better dealt with under the ordinary law. There were often trumpery cases of trespass or assault for which a fine could be imposed under the ordinary law, but Dublin Castle took it upon itself to instruct the magistrates to take such cases out of the ordinary jurisdiction, and have it tried before magistrates who could not fine but inflict imprisonment with hard labour — who could take away the liberty of a man and put his life in danger. He should like to know how these magistrates were selected for the trial of cases. He must protest, also, against the common practice of magistrates in Ireland asking Inspectors and Chief Constables to take seats on the Bench. In one case the magistrate announced that he had received instructions to adjourn the proceedings until another day, and in an ordinary private dispute one magistrate actually had the case taken away from the ordinary jurisdiction and tried under the Coercion Act. Nothing could be more scandalous in the administration of justice than Mr. Latchford's case, which was tried by his well-known personal enemy, Mr. Cecil Roche, who sentenced Mr. Latchford to two months' imprisonment. The sentence was reversed on appeal, but not until Mr. Latchford had undergone the whole sentence except one week. One of these gentlemen went so far as, in Oriental fashion, to sit cross-legged on a wall to hear a case brought before him. Captain Stokes on one occasion even ordered a man to be charged, and when the crowd gave signs of disapprobation ordered the crowd to be charged. There ought surely to be some distinction between Executive and judicial functions. He would also point out the needless employment of handcuffs, which the Chief Secretary had discouraged, except in cases of actual violence, but which were resorted to when there was not the slightest necessity for them. It was intolerable that the people of Ireland should not only be subject to a bad law, but that such a law should be administered by persons who were neither impartial, competent, nor independent.

MR. ROWNTREE (Scarborough) said, he wished to refer to the trial of the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) at Mitchelstown. At that trial Mr. Eaton, the Resident Magistrate, actually declared that he had come to a decision in the case before the hon.

Member had been heard in his own defence, and then argued with the hon. Member to get him to defer what he had to say until he was sentenced. He had himself heard the statement, and the report in *The Freeman's Journal* the next day bore him out. He believed the account given in *The Irish Times* was also in substantial agreement with what he had said. When the hon. Member did speak Mr. Eaton interrupted him two or three times, and endeavoured to prevent him referring to the motive of his action, although he made no effort whatever to prevent the Crown counsel from imputing the basest and meanest motives to Mr. Mandeville.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, he gathered that the main counts of the indictment against the Government or the magistrates were now before them, and he would proceed to deal with them as fully and satisfactorily as he could. He did not entirely apprehend the purpose of the speech delivered by the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. The hon. Gentleman's contention appeared to be that Mr. Eaton refused the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. O'Brien) the opportunity of stating his own case; but, whatever might be thought of the law now in force, probably nobody would deny—not even the hon. Member for North-East Cork himself—that he was justly sentenced. An hon. Member brought forward a case in which some persons were brought before a magistrate and fined 10*s.* for lighting a bonfire, but that was not a case under the Crimes Act at all. Under the ordinary law, the Towns Improvements Act, there were a great many proceedings punishable by a trifling fine, not because the acts were in themselves blameworthy, but because they caused obstruction to the public, and lighting a bonfire was no doubt one of them. With regard to the important observations of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and his strictures on the conduct of Mr. Beauchamp for having taken some proceedings on behalf of *The Times*, he had to point out that registrars were not precluded from taking private practice, and it would be *ultra vires* on the part of the Government to take any notice of action taken not in an official but a private capacity. The right hon. Gentleman the Lord Mayor of Dublin condemned Colonel Carew for having stated to the Bench on a certain occasion that he acted for the Crown, but in the case in question Colonel Carew was not acting in a judicial capacity, nor had he any alternative but to take the course he did. It rested with the Attorney General to decide before what tribunal a particular case was to be tried, and Colonel Carew obeyed the mandate, as he was bound to do, by transferring the case to a Crimes Act Court. However unfortunate in form the remark of Colonel Carew might have been, it was not substantially a remark of which any member of the House could complain. In dealing with the Latchford case the Lord Mayor of Dublin did not argue on the merits, but confined his observations, with great judgment, as he thought, to criticizing the action under which that case was tried before a Crimes Act Court. The offence for which Mr. Latchford was tried was a case of riot. Such a case could not be tried summarily before Petty Sessions. If, therefore, a riot occurred, even though not connected with current agrarian or political controversies, which might arouse popular passions and might consequently not be a fit case to be tried before a jury, there was no alternative but to have it tried under the Crimes Act, and Colonel Turner acted quite properly in so deciding. As to the charge that Mr. Roche was actuated by any personal feeling in the matter, Mr. Roche had indignantly denied it; and with regard to the fact that the Court of Exchequer set aside the sentence passed by the Crimes Act Court, that was not done on the merits of the case, but on a point of form as to the manner in which the order had been drawn up by the magistrate. He had been asked who it was that determined the particular magistrates who were to try Crimes Act offences. That was determined according to the discretion of the Divisional Magistrate of the district. The right hon. Gentleman very truly observed thet there ought to be a separation between the executive and the judicial functions. Every magistrate, however, in England, exercised both, and exery magistrate in Ireland might exercise both; but he concurred with the right hon. Gentlenan in thinking that in a case in which a man had been employed in executive functions it was in the highest degree improper he should exercise any judicial functions. It was

in obedience to that principle that transfers of Resident Magistrates from one division of a district to another were effected. A case arising out of a riot ought not to be tried by the magistrate who was called upon to put down the riot, and therefore two magistrates had to be brought in by the Divisional Magistrate from another part of the division to try such a case. As to the legal qualifications of Magistrates, the Lord Lieutenant was guided by the best knowledge he could obtain, precisely as all Ministers were in the distribution of patronage. There were no examinations of magistrates, any more than of medical men or Inspectors under the Poor Law on their appointment, and in all these cases those who had the distribution of patronage did their best to discover whether those whom they proposed to appoint had the necessary qualifications to enable them to discharge the functions of the office.

MR. SEXTON asked, if there would be any objection to stating in *The Gazette* the cases in which the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied as to the legal knowledge of the magistrates?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, if further information was desired as to particular magistrates, a Return could be moved for as a continuation of one that had already been presented. As to the general charge that three-fourths of the magistrates were connected with the landlord class or with the police force, if family connection, however remote, was to be a disqualification, it would be difficult to find magistrates. It was an admission that was new, coming from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that all the cases to be tried were agrarian in their origin.

MR. SEXTON said, that he had spoken of near and intimate and not of remote connection.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he did not admit if a man had married the granddaughter of a landlord, that that ought to disqualify him from acting as a magistrate to decide whether the law had been broken in particular cases. On making an appointment you could not inquire as to a man's relations, nor as to any opinions he might have expressed. If you adopted such tests, you could not confine them to magistrates, but would have to apply them to the Judges of the higher Courts, and you would not be able to find men to fulfil judicial offices. He did not believe that a magistrate would for a moment swerve from the impartial discharge of a judicial duty by the fact that he had been at one time connected with the police force. He maintained also that old soldiers and ex-officers of police made good magistrates. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was not content either with lawyers as Resident Magistrates.

MR. SEXTON: Yes, if they had any practice when they were lawyers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, that the magistrates who had been members of the Bar had not been in large practice was only to be expected, for a barrister in good practice would not abandon it for a modest salary of between £400 and £700 a-year. The fact that those appointed did not possess the lighter arts by which juries were moved, did not show that they were not legally competent to discharge the duties of magistrates. An appalling picture had been conjured up of the cumulative sentences imposed by Resident Magistrates, but that it was wholly imaginary was shown by the fact that the main source of the criticism was the judgment in the Killeagh case. But the same Court of Exchequer furnished the clearest proof of the competency of the magistrates, for it had sustained their decisions in 14 successive cases, not selected by the Crown, but selected by the friends of the right hon. Member.

MR. SEXTON said, the appeals under the Crimes Act were to the County Courts, and the cases heard by the Court of Exchequer were legal arguments on cases stated.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, that being so, the judgments sustained the decisions of the magistrates whose legal competence was impugned. The results of appeals to the County Court Judges equally bore testimony to the impartiality of the Magistrates. He repudiated with indignation the suggestion that in any case the Executive Government dared so to violate the fundamental rule which should regulate their conduct as to suggest to Resident Magistrates what course they should pursue in any particular case; and the notion of their abject servitude was dispelled by the fact that about one-third of the cases brought before them by the Crown had been dismissed.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry W.) said, in some cases there were batches of defendants, and the proportion stated would be different if you took persons instead of cases.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, continuing, said, he was not responsible for the statement; it was to be found in a book by the hon. Member for North Dublin (Mr. Clancy), entitled *Six Month's Work of the Coercion Act.* He had now dealt with the main points raised by the able and temperate speech of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and he trusted that he had vindicated the character, ability, and proceedings of the magistrates, who had most important, difficult, and laborious functions intrusted to them.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) said, the right hon. Gentleman had not touched the complaints that were made as to the spirit in which prosecutions were conducted, and in which some decisions were given. He had not denied that in the case of the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) the magistrate wanted to give a decision before the hon. Member had been heard.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: He was not going to give any but concurrent punishment in the second case.

MR. CLANCY said, it was not contradicted that he had already come to a decision in a case on which the hon. Member for North-East Cork had not been heard. Then as to the bonfires. The statement made at first was that there had been no bonfire prosecutions, and now the explanation was that the prosecutions were for riot and disturbance accompanying bonfires. It was no answer to say that a man who committed the crime of subornation of perjury was not acting in his capacity of Crown Solicitor at the time he committed it. Captain Seagrave, it was admitted, was not appointed as a legal magistrate, and yet he had been one of two magistrates trying cases under the Coercion Act. It was idle to say that Colonel Carew did not speak in a judicial capacity when he said that he represented the Government, for he was holding a Court at the time. One never heard of Judges, when they gave a direction about a case, saying that they did so "by order of Dublin Castle." It was something to have it admitted by the Chief Secretary that Divisional Magistrates acted as the direct representatives of the Government in deciding what magistrates were to try cases, because the contrary had been implied in the statement that had been made over and over again that the magistrates received no instructions from the Crown. The conviction of Mr. Latchford had been upset, not on a point of form, but on the great question of law whether a man could conspire with himself. Such a thing as a magistrate acting in a judicial and executive capacity at the one time never occurred in England, except in cases of great emergency, when prompt action was necessary. The right hon. Gentleman said it was wrong for a magistrate to discharge executive and magisterial functions at the same time. Was the House, then, to understand that Mr. Cecil Roche was wrong when he acted in the same capacities at the Vandeleur evictions. Further, he wished to call attention to some choice judicial utterances by Resident Magistrates. Captain Massey, at Tarbut, on the 25th January last, in trying some persons charged with attending a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League, said that the onus of proof that no meeting had been held was thrown on the defendants, or, as he styled them, "the other side." Major Rollestone, at Galbally, when he was told by the Solicitor for the defendant that one of the oldest principles of English law was that a man was considered innocent until he was proved guilty, replied—"Oh! it has now come not to be generally accepted as a principle of law." Mr. Gardiner, a Resident Magistrate, writing to an English correspondent, in a letter which was afterwards published in the newspapers, said, after speaking of the hospitality of the Irish peasants—

> "But so sure as you have any business transactions with them they will try and cheat you. In fact, you may take my word for it, that the Irish tenant farmers, on all matters relating to money, are the greatest liars and thieves in the world, and you must not believe a word they say."

That letter showed how utterly unfitted this man was to try any case in which an Irish peasant was a party. The absolute disregard of law shown by the Resident Magistrates was illustrated by Captain Stokes, who, in the case of the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien), when the Judge declared that until the warrant

was made out the hon. Member was at liberty to leave the Court, jumped on the table, and said that he took the responsibility of detaining him, and sent an Inspector to take him into custody. In that instance he maintained that Captain Stokes defied the Court, and committed a violent breach of the law in the sight and hearing of the Judge. Again, in September last, while the hon. Member for South Kerry (Mr. Kilbride) was addressing his constituents, Mr. Macdermot, improving on the Chief Secretary's practice of applying the closure in that House, called out to his hon. Friend to stop speaking at once, and when his hon. Friend refused, he ordered up a body of police with their batons and dispersed the meeting. Further, he had no hesitation in charging the Resident Magistrates with a habitual display of partizanship in the discharge of their judicial functions. If proof of this were needed, let them contrast the severe sentences passed by them on members of the National League with their extreme leniency towards adherents of the landlord party for the same class of offences. Among other examples of this unfairness he might mention that, some time ago in Kerry, a man named Sullivan was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having a bullet in his possession; while in Limerick an Emergency man, for having in his possession five bullets, without a licence either for his revolver or ammunition, got off with the infliction of a fine of half-a-crown. They had heard a good deal very often of the mutilation of cattle. He did not think any denunciation too severe for this disgraceful and barbarous practice, and he always rejoiced when he saw any ruffian condemned to severe punishment for mutilating a poor dumb animal. A man named John Donaldson was recently tried at Ballingarry Petty Sessions for stabbing a donkey until its entrails protruded from its side—in fact, he left the animal in such a state that it had to be shot. The magistrates who tried the case let him go free, because they thought he had no intention of committing the crime. The man, of course, was an Emergency man. Recently 17 applications for licences for a particular district were made to County Court Judge Ferguson, but he refused all except one, on the ground that there were too many public-houses in the district already. The licence which he did grant was given to ex-Sergeant Brennan, one of the men who had been found guilty by a jury of murder at Mitchelstown, and who swore himself that he was one of the three constables who had killed a man. It was a scandalous and disgraceful transaction, and one which ought to be disavowed by any Government which was responsible for the administration of the law. It might be said that this appointment of County Court Judge Ferguson had been made by Lord Spencer. The Irish people were not responsible for Lord Spencer's appointments. It was Lord Spencer who appointed Mr. Cecil Roche and Mr. Hodder to administer the Land Act, and it was such men who strangled the Land Act of 1881 and were responsible for its failure.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he was glad that the case of ex-Sergeant Brennan had been brought forward. This case had created a great scandal in the district, and he should not be surprised if it led to ultimate disturbance. He hoped some attention would be directed to this matter by the responsible authorities. Turning to the Resident Magistrates, he felt bound to mention, in passing, the action of Colonel Turner, relative to that gentleman's interference with the tenantry on the Kenmare estate. He would ask the Chief Secretary if he inquired into the antecedents of any of these Resident Magistrates before they were appointed. He did not like to call a man a swindler or thief, but he would state a few facts in relation to one of these Removables, and then he would leave it to the House to judge whether he was a fit person to administer this Act. The Resident Magistrate to whom he referred was Captain O'Neil Seagrave, about whom the House had already heard something. This man was formerly in the Cape Mounted Infantry as a private; afterwards, when he became lieutenant, he had charge or control of the canteen. This was in the year 1882. Seagrave got married at King William's Town early in 1883, and proceeded in charge of 50 men to Macleer. Shortly after his arrival at this place his conduct as commanding officer gave rise to a deal of grumbling, and letters kept appearing week after week in *The Cape Argus* and *The Cape Times*, two leading papers in the Colony, complaining of the way in which the

canteen over which Seagrave had control was managed. Exorbitant prices were charged, and no account whatever was rendered of the profits, which of right belonged to the detachment. This would be better understood when it was stated that in this little African station there was no other place nearer than 100 miles at which anything could be purchased but the canteen. The officer in command of the corps, Colonel C. E. Cherry, wrote to Lieutenant Seagrave in November, 1883, demanding an explanation as to the letters which had appeared, but he got an insufficient answer. Subsequently he threatened to bring Seagrave in a prisoner, and again the latter returned an unsatisfactory reply. In fact, the reply was of such an unsatisfactory character that Colonel Cherry gave instructions to the Adjutant, Captain Lonsdale, to write a letter to the Commanding General requesting Lieutenant Seagrave's compulsory retirement. Before this could be effected, however, changes occurred in the colonial force under which Colonel Cherry retired and went to Egypt, and through the action of friends at the Cape Lieutenant Seagrave retained his position. In November Seagrave went with his detachment from Macleer to T'Solo, so that he had a new station, a new commanding officer, and a new start; but instead of getting better in circumstances he got worse, for in November, 1884, a man of his detachment coming to England, and not wishing to carry money along the road, as it was dangerous, entrusted Lieutenant Seagrave with £5, which the latter consented to forward. This money had never been received, although Seagrave had been repeatedly written to for it. The matter was reported to Colonel Bailey, who demanded an immediate explanation from Lieutenant Seagrave, which, however, was not given. Seagrave was then threatened with arrest, and he then stated that the £5 which had been entrusted to him had been forwarded to the man by a Postal Order, which he (Lieutenant Seagrave) got himself at the Gumbo Post Office. The postal authorities were communicated with, and, after diligent inquiries, it was discovered that no Postal Order for £5 had been issued at all by this post office at the time stated, and, further, that Lieutenant Seagrave never at any time got a Postal Order for that amount. At this time it came to the paymaster's knowledge that money entrusted to Mr. Seagrave to pay his men was short. The Standard Bank was wired to, and all its branches, not to honour Lieutenant Seagrave's cheque, and an officer was sent to relieve him. He was placed under arrest in August, 1885, and Captain Dalgety, Captain Cantwell, and Captain Hayman proceeded to T'Solo, and after a full investigation of the case they reported on the subject to Colonel Bailey, the senior officer commanding the Colonial Forces, who recommended his instant dismissal, and the Government sanctioned it, the announcement appearing in *The Cape Town Gazette* of September, 1885. He (Dr. Tanner) deemed it his duty to show the sort of article which the right hon. Gentleman rejoiced in as Resident Magistrate and dispenser of justice in Ireland. He hoped a proper inquiry would be made, and that, on these points being substantiated, the gentleman would be chased from the position to which he should never have been appointed.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN (Monaghan, N.) said, he considered that this person should be suspended from the position he now occupied until the truth or otherwise of the charge they had just heard had been ascertained. He rose, however, to call attention to the interference of Resident Magistrates with the right of public meeting, and he might illustrate his remarks by relating his personal experiences at Ballyduff. While negotiating with the police to allow the people to pass out of the village in order to attend a meeting to be held in a neighbouring field, he (Mr. P. O'Brien) was threatened by the officer in charge that, "if he gave him any of his talk, he would crack his skull." At the meeting subsequently held, which was a decoy meeting, he had only uttered one sentence—"We have been accused by a high Government official (Colonel Turner) of being receivers of stolen goods"—when Mr. Cecil Roche interposed and said—"Stolen goods! That will do; I give you one minute to break up this meeting." Even before the minute was up, he was taken and pitched clean off the platform. Such conduct, he contended, was illegal, inasmuch as the meeting had not been proclaimed.

MR. BLANE (Armagh, S.) said, he deprecated the conduct of the Resident Magistrates in refusing to accept bail, without the slightest justification for such refusal, in the cases which came before them. He might instance his own case. He was taken out of his bed one winter's night, compelled to travel over 100 miles without breakfast, and then lodged in a police barrack cell in the County Donegal. When the case came before the magistrates they refused to accept bail. As an illustration of the practice of arresting persons under the Coercion Act under a warrant where there was not the slightest necessity for doing so, he might mention a case in County Donegal, where, for some offence of a minor character, a number of respectable men were taken from their beds in the middle of the night and dragged for over a mile to the police barracks in their shirts, and their wives and daughters had to follow them with their clothes. That he denounced as a barbarous outrage, and he offered to place at the disposal of the Chief Secretary the names of the men. He hoped to have some assurance that this matter would receive prompt attention.

MR. ILLINGWORTH (Bradford, W.) said, he must make an appeal to the right hon. Gentleman. They had heard matters alleged of grievous import, and for the sake of the character of the British people he hoped to hear that the charges were a mistake. If they were true he could not repress his indignation.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR thought he had almost exhausted his right of reply. He never heard before of the matters mentioned by the hon. Member, but he had no doubt if the facts were inquired into the arrests would be found to be perfectly justifiable.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Resolutions 6 and 7 *agreed to.*

(8.) "That a sum, not exceeding £6,528, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, in aid of the Expense of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland."

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) said, he wished to direct attention to the case of Professor Pye, of the Queen's College, Galway, whose income of £700 or £800 had been reduced by some £400 by the operation of the Act of 1879, which dissolved the Queen's University and established the Royal University. There was a defect in the Act, which failed to provide compensation for persons who were partially injured. Dr. Pye brought a petition of right, but the Court, though admitting the grievance, was unable to provide a remedy. It was a case exactly similar to that of Professor Redfern, of Belfast, whose claims had been favourably considered by the Government.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) pointed out that the Colleges of Cork and Belfast had a great many wants in regard to the enlargement of laboratories, museums, and libraries.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) said, this was an important subject, and should receive attention. As to the case of Professor Pye, he suggested that the hon. Member (Mr. Clancy) should send in a statement of that gentleman's claims. If that were done he would look over it and see what could be done to remedy the grievance under which he suffered.

Resolution *agreed to.*

(9) "That a sum, not exceeding £658, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, for the support of certain Hospitals and Infirmaries in Ireland."

DR. TANNER asked, why had the grants which were regularly made to the medical officers of certain Irish hospitals, and devoted by them to the institutions which they served, discontinued on this occasion?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR did not think any change had been made.

DR. TANNER: The Cork County Hospital.

Resolution *agreed to.*

Subsequent Resolutions *agreed to.*

WAYS AND MEANS.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Resolution [December 18] *reported* and *agreed to.*

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to apply a sum, out of the Consolidated Fund, to the Service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and that Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Jackson do prepare and bring it in.

Bill *presented,* and read the first time.

PROBATE DUTIES (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) BILL.—[Bill 397.]

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Arthur Balfour, The Lord Advocate.*)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Assignment of share of probate duty grant to Scotland and Ireland).

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."

Mr. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he wished to ask one or two questions which would facilitate the progress of this Bill. He had ascertained to-day that there was a unanimous feeling on that (the Opposition) side of the House that the distribution of these Probate Duties proposed by the Government was most unsatisfactory to the Scotch people. What he would ask the right hon. Gentleman was, whether he would consent to limit the operation of the Bill to the present financial year, and so leave entirely to be considered on its merits the question of the distribution next year? He would also like to know, if the right hon. Gentleman would consent to do it, whether he could see his way to promise that the distribution of this money should be dealt with in the Local Government Bill? That would be a very satisfactory arrangement to the Scotch Members.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (Mr. Goschen) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The Government will be prepared to accept the suggestion which has commended itself to the judgment of some hon. Members for Scotland, and to some others in the House, as regards the Scotch portion of the Bill, to confine its operation to the present financial year, leaving the House quite unpledged with regard to the distribution of the larger sum that will fall to Scotland in the next financial year. I would propose to carry out that arrangement by leaving out all the words in Clause 2, page 2, after the words—

"In the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March next after the passing of this Act, the same shall be distributed,"

and by inserting words to the effect—

"In manner hereinafter to be provided by Parliament."

In effect I propose to leave out the whole sub-section, and that, I think, would carry out the view of the hon. Member. At the same time, I must say that we proposed the arrangement for next year simply in order to provide against the contingency of a breaking down in the legislative proposals for Scotland during the ensuing Session. It is our intention, as the House is aware, to bring in a Bill for Local Government in Scotland early next Session; and that Bill must be followed, if not accompanied, by a re-casting of local taxation in that country. I believe it will be in our power to deal simultaneously with the two questions; and, that being so, I am prepared to leave the points now raised by the hon. Member.

Mr. R. T. REID (Dumfries, &c.) said, he did not desire to stop the progress of the Bill, or in any way to dissent from what had been stated by the hon. Member. On the contrary, he assented to the suggestion that words should be inserted in the Bill making provision for one year only; but he hoped it would not be understood by the people in Scotland, who would have the benefit of the money for one year, that the fact of their receiving it was to in any way hold out to them the expectation that they were going to have it again; because he was satisfied that the distribution proposed could be greatly improved. In fact, he thought that in two ways it was most unsatisfactory. He hoped he might be allowed to add that the sum of money in course of distribution would nearly suffice to provide that which was very much desired in Scotland—namely, free education. He trusted that the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, between this and next Session, consider the desirability of devoting this money to the freeing of education in Scotland.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he hoped that next year Scotch Members would have an opportunity of considering not only the distribution of this money, but also the amount of the grant. The right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not able to give them the figures bearing upon this question when it was under discussion before;

and he thought the Scotch Members had a right to claim that information.

MR. BLANE (Armagh, S.) said, he should like to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could not amend his Bill, so that the Probate Duty might bear more fairly on real and entailed estates?

THE CHAIRMAN: That point is totally irrelevant to the present clause.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Clause 2 (Distribution in Scotland of share of probate duty grant).

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he wished to move an Amendment, but he did not wish to press it to a Division, because it was an alternative scheme to that of the right hon. Gentleman. He only brought it forward in order that it might be before the people of Scotland. He proposed to insert in line 20, after the word "distributed"—

"£87,000 in relief of fees in public elementary schools in Scotland in such proportion and manner as may from time to time be directed by the Secretary for Scotland."

The ground on which he made that suggestion was that practically, under the mode of distribution in the Bill, the vast majority of the people of Scotland would derive no benefit, except in relief of the poor rate; and how little that would be the Committee could judge from the fact that the total amount of the poor rate in Scotland was only £165,000 per annum. When eleven hundredth parts of the Probate Duty was granted in reduction of the poor rate the reduction would amount to 1*d.* in the £1 out of 8*d.*, and that 1*d.* would be divided between the owners of houses and the occupiers, so that the total benefit which the occupiers in Scotland would obtain from this Bill would only be one halfpenny in the £1. Now, he would trouble the Committee with one or two figures to show the extraordinary result of this. He would take Aberdeen as an example. He had also figures relating to other towns; but as they showed a state of things very similar to that in Aberdeen he would confine himself to the figures relating to Aberdeen. In that town there were 7,721 occupiers, who paid rents not exceeding £5 a-year; and the utmost relief which those 7,721 would obtain would be 2½*d.* per annum. That was the extreme limit of the benefit they would get under the scheme of the right hon. Gentleman. The number of occupiers paying rent between £5 and £10 were 9,445; and the utmost benefit that anyone in this class would get under the scheme would be 5*d.* per annum. Then he went to a class higher—namely, to occupiers who paid between £10 and £20. There were 3,470 people in this category, and not one of them would obtain more than 10*d.* per annum by way of relief under the operation of this Bill. Now, he gave those figures for the reason that altogether they came to 20,000 occupiers under £20 rent; and because he thought, with regard to Aberdeen, that occupiers of houses not exceeding £20 a-year rent were almost daily in the habit of sending their children to Board schools. This class of persons, therefore, would be conterminous with those who sent their children to Board schools; and there were some 2,000 who paid rents above £20, most of whom would not send their children to Board schools. Under these circumstances, what would be the effect of adopting the Amendment he proposed? The effect of the Amendment would be that £170,000 would be available ultimately for the reduction of the school fees. The total of the school fees in Scotland was about £245,000, according to the last figures he had—he knew these were not quite the latest figures, but they would do for his purpose. Now, this £170,000 would clear away at one fell swoop two-thirds of the school fees paid in Scotland. It so happened that the number of scholars paying fees over 3*d.* exceeded by 9 per cent those paying fees under 3*d.* Therefore, he took a low figure when he said that the average fee in Scotland was 3*d.* per week. Now, they could easily estimate what would be the advantage of his proposal to 20,000 occupiers who had children to send to school. Suppose they had four children at school, the actual payment would be 8*d.* for each householder, and that amounted in the year to 32*s.* Therefore, it was plain that by applying this money in the reduction of school fees they would give to 90 per cent of the people of Scotland—at least, those who were parents and had children at school—a benefit equivalent to 32*s.* a-year. This would be a very large benefit; whereas by adopting the plan which had found

favour with the Government, the extreme benefit a person occupying a £20 house would obtain under the Bill would be a saving of 10*d.* per annum. He maintained that if the object was to attain a maximum amount of benefit out of this money, the Government would do well to consider, between this and next Session, the propriety of adopting the course he suggested. The Committee would observe that the sum of £170,000, if it was frittered away over the Highlands and Islands, and over the roads, and over the parochial rates, would come to an amount absolutely insignificant, and would give no perceptible relief to any class of the community; whereas, by paying £170,000 out of £240,000 school fees, they would produce an enormous effect, and a benefit which would be felt and appreciated by the enormous majority of the people of Scotland. And now just one other word, as he did not wish to prolong the discussion beyond stating the absolutely necessary figures. The year after next, or next year, there would be raised the question of licences in Scotland to deal with, or, at all events, a still further distribution between the local and Imperial Exchequer, which would give the Government £40,000 or £50,000 in addition to the £750,000, and that would justify the Government in introducing a measure to entirely remit fees from the schools, for the amount that would be required, in addition to the present rates, would be very small—£10,000 or £20,000. Therefore, he held that the Government were in a most unfortunate position. Without doing injury to anyone, or taking away any money from anyone, they could give about two-thirds on the road towards free education; and having advanced two-thirds on the road it would be a very easy matter to accomplish the remainder of the journey. He did not, however, ask the Government to pronounce any decided opinion on the matter this year. He only asked them to be good enough to allow the question to be decided on its merits next year. He should now content himself with moving his Amendment.

Amendment proposed,

In page 2, line 20, after "distributed," to insert—"(1) in paying a sum of £87,000 in relief of fees in public elementary schools in Scotland in such proportion and manner as may from time to time be directed by the Secretary for Scotland."—(*Mr. Hunter.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I think the Committee will feel it almost impossible, at this time of the Session, to enter into an argument with regard to the granting of free education to Scotland; but I must say it would clearly have been impossible to adopt in Scotland the principle of free education without extending it, at the same time, to England and Ireland. I do not think the Government could have proposed a measure for remitting school fees in Scotland without imposing the greatest possible grievance upon England and Ireland, and creating a powerful demand for a similar measure, and an identical measure for England, Ireland, and Scotland, providing for the abolition of school fees, would entail a very large burden upon the State. Then, again, would there not also be a grievance in Scotland, though it would be a grievance not, perhaps, felt by the friends of the hon. Member (Mr. Hunter), if while in England and Ireland we make personal property contribute to local rates as well as realty, we were not to apply that principle to Scotland at all? Hon. Gentlemen must bear in mind that the principle of the whole measure, both as regards England, Ireland, and Scotland, was to do something to remove what has always been a grievance—namely, that personal property does not contribute to local rates equally with realty. It is with that view that the Probate Duty, which is a tax on personalty, has been in part applied to the relief of burdens on realty. I hope the hon. Gentleman will excuse me for not entering into a discussion of the statistics he put before the Committee; but although I do not discuss them, I may say at once that I do not accept them. I am scarcely able to follow the hon. Gentleman in the statistics; but let me say this with regard to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland—that the case is a very strong one indeed for relief from local burdens, those burdens being extremely heavy. The burden of these rates in the Highlands is exceptional. There are some districts where the

rating is nearly 12*s.* in the £1, and others where it is 10*s.* in the £1. Surely, then, if ever there was a locality where it is necessary and desirable to assist in relieving these burdens imposed on local taxation, it is the Highlands and Islands. I will follow the example of the hon. Gentleman, and will not extend this argument; but I should like to say that the proposals before the Committee were, with the exception of some minor modifications, submitted in the form of Correspondence to the Secretary for Scotland and myself as far back as June. We put that Correspondence before Parliament, in order to give the Scotch Members an opportunity of studying the plan in its general features; and I may say that scarcely any protests whatever have reached us—have reached either the Scotch Office or myself—with regard to any want of equity in the distribution of this money; so that it has come upon me rather as a surprise that there should be so great a difference of opinion on this matter. I know the hon. Member told me he had not seen the Correspondence; but I think most of the Scotch Members will have seen it, and will have looked upon it as very important, bearing on the intentions of the Government in regard to this matter. I trust that the Committee, as we have simply arranged to take the money for this year, will not feel it necessary to go at length into arguments with respect to the various clauses. I can assure hon. Members that we will put ourselves into communication with the Board of Supervision in Scotland, to see what plan will be best for carrying out the proposal in regard to the Highlands and Islands.

MR. BUCHANAN (Edinburgh, W.) said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was aware that certain communications passed before the Correspondence referred to was published, and subsequently, on the distribution to be arranged; and the right hon. Gentleman would recollect that there were, by Members of the House and others, representations made to him that he should, if possible, see that part of this money, at any rate, should go for educational purposes in Scotland. He did not think that the demand was quite put in the form in which it was made by the hon. Member for North Aberdeen (Mr. Hunter); but there certainly was a desire expressed that, if possible, some of this money should be given for the furtherance of educational purposes in Scotland. There was no doubt that there was a great deal of sympathy with the hon. Gentleman in the spirit of his observations — there was no doubt a strong demand in Scotland for the State payment of school fees; whereas he did not think there had been a very urgent demand for the relief of local burdens in the way proposed in the Bill. Further, he would only say this in support of his hon. Friend's scheme—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had already admitted that aid should be given out of this fund for the relief of educational rates in the Highland and Island parishes, so that there was a precedent for the payment of school fees in the case as it stood. He would ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider before next year whether the educational needs in Scotland could not in some way receive part of this subvention. They wanted aid to higher education, particularly in the country districts, and they were continually asking for an addition to the grant for the Universities. There was the keenest interest taken in Scotland in educational matters, and there was a demand for more money for it. When money was given to Scotland, and given to them practically without their asking for it, they should try to get it distributed amongst them in a way which would give most satisfaction to the people generally.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, that there was a point raised in the way in which the Chairman had put the Amendment—namely, that the words—

> "In paying a sum of thirty thousand pounds for the relief of local taxation in the parishes in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland"

stand part of the clause. He did not think the point had been mentioned, though he knew that other Members had desired to raise it. He supposed those Members had now gone away. Admitting all the force of the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the claims of those very poor parishes to some special relief, the point was that, as we were a United Kingdom, and there were congested districts which required relief, should not that relief be given, as in the case of congested districts in Ireland, from the Exchequer of

the United Kingdom, and not as a special grant from Scotland? The Lowland counties had as much right to special relief where it was needed as had the counties of England or the Highland and Island districts.

MR. MARK STEWART (Kirkcudbright) rose to express his gratitude to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the plan of the distribution of the money proposed in the Bill. He (Mr. Mark Stewart) was satisfied the plan gave a great deal of satisfaction in Scotland; and though he quite concurred with the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Hunter) that if they had more money at their disposal they would be very glad to receive some portion of it, at all events, for the purpose of education, still he thought they could not conceal from themselves that, after all, the educational rate was relieved, as also was the maintenance of pauper lunatics under this clause. He thought the ratepayers would be perfectly satisfied with the proposal.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

On Motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the following Amendment made:—In page 2, line 20, after "distributed," insert "in manner hereinafter to be provided by Parliament."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.): The Chancellor of the Exchequer said last night that he would make a statement to-day as to the mode in which it was proposed by the Secretary for Scotland to deal with the £30,000. He (Mr. Hunter) would not ask the right hon. Gentleman to make that statement to-day; but he would appeal to him to put the statement in a short Parliamentary Paper to be distributed amongst Members.

MR. GOSCHEN: I will do so.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *reported;* as amended, *considered;* read the third time, and *passed*.

SUFFRAGANS' NOMINATION BILL

[*Lords*].—[BILL 363.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 18th December.*]

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Sir George Campbell

Clause 2 (Other towns to be Sees for Suffragans besides those named in 26 *Hen.* 8, c. 14).

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, that, through an unfortunate misunderstanding last night, or early this morning, he had been compelled to move to report Progress, not that he wished to oppose the Bill, or prevent it from passing, though he had no real desire to see it become law. He had risen to ask for a word of explanation. When he was pulled up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer he had not the slightest intention of expressing himself discourteously to the hon. Gentleman who occupied the Chair; far from it. The reason he did not wish to oppose the passing of the Bill was because an hon. Friend of his on that (the Opposition) side of the House had withdrawn his objection, and had asked him not to press any great objection. In deference to the wishes of his hon. Friend he did not propose to do anything to prevent the Bill from passing. He had been about to move an Amendment last night, and he now proposed to move one; but he was rather in a difficulty about the matter, as he had two Bills in his hand. He should like to ask the Attorney General, if he was in charge of the Bill, how it was that there were two measures on the same subject, both coming from the House of Lords, there being, so far as he could make out, a material difference between them.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight) said, the titles of the Bills were not the same. This Bill now before them was the Suffragans Nomination Bill. By an early Statute of Henry VIII., when Suffragan Bishops were appointed, they were obliged to be named in connection with certain towns mentioned in the Act. Some of those towns had ceased to exist, and others had become such that it would not be suitable for them to give the titles to Suffragans. All the present Bill did was to enable Her Majesty's Government, when a Suffragan Bishop was appointed, to give that Bishop the name of a well-known town. He thought that even the most stalwart opponent of the Church of England

would find nothing to object to in the measure.

MR. CONYBEARE said, he noticed that there was a difference of title in the two Bills; but the essence of the measures seemed to be the same. He thought that when measures of this kind, suggesting such alterations as the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General had described, were passed through Parliament, Members representing constituencies interested in the matter should be allowed to express the views of those constituencies. He had already, on a former occasion, stated to the House that it would be perfectly possible for an Order in Council to be issued under the Bill constituting a suffragan diocese for Cornwall; and he thought it only fair that the people of his Division of Cornwall should have an opportunity of saying whether they desired to have a Suffragan Bishop established amongst them, or whether they desired that the title of the principal town—namely, Camborne, should be applied to him. He was certain that if it were put to his constituents, the majority of them would object to the proposal. He could see no other course, therefore, than to protest that through their Representative in the House of Commons they should have the liberty of expressing their assent or dissent to the proposal. The only alteration he would suggest in the Bill would be that the Orders in Council should be laid upon the Table of the House for a limited period, as was done in the case of other Orders in Council. He did not know whether the hon. and learned Gentleman would have any objection to that. It seemed to him a very fair proposition.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER said, it was quite unusual to lay such Orders in Council as these upon the Table of the House. There were many Orders of Council with regard to names and dates for the carrying out of small matters; and, as far as he knew, there was no precedent for such Orders being laid on the Table of the House. He would point out that there was no real necessity, even from the point of view of the hon. Member himself, for the proposal made. A Suffragan Bishop could only be appointed after exceeding publicity. There were a great many arrangements to be made as to the provision of funds, and the provision of means, and the manner in which the duties were to be performed, to be publicly discussed. He did not think that any Suffragan Bishop could be appointed for any Division of Cornwall without the hon. Gentleman knowing of it, and having the fullest opportunity of expressing his opinion in the House. The Amendment the hon. Gentleman proposed would impede the progress of the Bill very materially; and he (Sir Richard Webster) was therefore sorry to say that he could not accept it.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he was glad that the hon. Member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall had taken this matter up, and regretted that the hon. Baronet the Member for Cockermouth (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) was not present, inasmuch as that hon. Baronet always endeavoured to carry out the doctrine of Local Option. He sincerely hoped that when a Bishop was to be established in any locality the people of that locality would have some voice in the matter. There was involved in this question the payment of considerable fees to counsel; and he thought, at any rate, that the action of the counsel should be referred to the localities for indorsement. It was for that reason mainly, that attention had been called to the matter, that he regretted that the hon. Baronet the Member for Cockermouth was not present to further enforce the doctrine of which he was such an able exponent in that House.

MR. ILLINGWORTH (Bradford, W.) asked, whether the Bill was applicable to Wales? He supposed it was.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: It is applicable to Wales.

MR. ILLINGWORTH said, then he thought that before a Bill of this miserable character should occupy the time of two important Legislative Assemblies—and it only showed the abject slavery to which the country was reduced to the Episcopal Bench—they should be assured that the measure had the unanimous assent of the majority of the people whom it would affect. He thought, however, that in the case of Wales the Bill might be a serious offence. In some towns there 7-8ths of the people were Dissenters from the Established Church, and yet there were a set of gentlemen connected with the

Church of England, and notably ecclesiastics, who would for that very reason give the name of a Welsh town to a Bishop. He did not think it would be unreasonable, seeing that such town fixed upon must contain an overwhelming number of Dissenters, that before such an arrangement was made the Order in Council should be required to lie on the Table of the House for a month. That would be some safeguard that the thing would not be done if objected to by the people.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER said, that the towns enumerated were not towns in Wales. The object was to give the name of the locality where the Suffragan Bishop was going to be. He thought it extremely improbable that any Suffragan Bishop would be appointed in Wales; and he could not conceive, if a Suffragan Bishop was being appointed for a place in England, that a Welsh title would be given to him. Of course, if in any part of Wales there were a sufficient number of members of the Church of England to require a Suffragan Bishop, no objection would be taken to the name of a Welsh town being given.

MR. CONYBEARE said, he would not press the suggestion he had made, although he was very sorry that the hon. and learned Gentleman could not see his way to allow the people of a district to express their wishes, in some way or other, on a matter which must be of great importance to them, on all questions of sentiment or otherwise. He should be inclined to suggest as an alternative proposal that before the name of a district were given to a Suffragan Bishop the opinion of the County Council of that district should be considered. However, he would not press that suggestion. He did not accept the hon. and learned Gentleman's argument as to there being no precedent for his (Mr. Conybeare's) proposal. It was time that they started to make new precedents in cases of this kind. When they considered that there was a democratic spirit arising amongst the people, and much greater educational and intellectual vitality, it was quite time that they did away with a great deal of the rubbish that was talked about precedents.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Mr. Illingworth

Bill *reported*, without Amendment.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

DR. TANNER: I object.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is one for the House to decide.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, without Amendment.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES BILL.

[*Lords*].—[BILL 365.]

(*Mr. Cozens-Hardy.*)

CONSIDERATION.

Order read for resuming Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to Amendment proposed on Consideration of the Bill, as amended [7th December].

And which Amendment was,

In page 5, line 25, after the word "Parliament," to insert the words "including stock, shares, or bonds, the dividends or interest on which are guaranteed under 'The Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883.'"—(*Mr. Murphy.*)

And the Amendment to the proposed Amendment was, after the word "including," to insert the words "with leave of the Court."—(*Mr. Conybeare.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words be inserted in the proposed Amendment."

Amendment to the proposed Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. COZENS-HARDY (Norfolk, N.) said, he proposed to strike out Clause 9, which gave power to trustees to invest trust funds in various securities. This clause was the only part of the Bill upon which there was any difference of opinion, and he would leave the matter to be dealt with next Session in a separate Bill.

Amendment proposed, to leave out Clause 9.—(*Mr. Cozens-Hardy.*)

Question proposed, "That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he thought the essence of the Bill would be taken away if this clause were omitted. He protested against patching up a compromise by arrangement between lawyers.

MR. ANDERSON (Elgin and Nairn) said, he was astonished at the course taken with regard to this Bill. There

would be very great disappointment in the country if this clause were omitted. It had been agreed to in the House of Lords, where it had the sanction of Lord Salisbury. He (Mr. Anderson) attached the greatest importance to giving powers to trustees to invest in Colonial Stocks. He brought the subject forward in the Budget Bill, and was told it could be inserted in this Bill. It was inserted in this Bill in the Lords, and agreed to by the Government. The Grand Committee struck it out at the instance of the Government. He thought this a very unfair way of dealing with the Colonies, whose credit would, of course, be greatly strengthened by making their stocks trust securities. The Stocks of Victoria and other Colonies were in his judgment as good as Consols. He was satisfied that the Chancellor of the Exchequer alone in the Government wanted to prevent the Bill passing with this valuable Investment Clause in it, in order to keep up the price of Consols. The right hon. Gentleman had turned the Three per Cents into Two-and-Half per Cents, and by so doing had caused hardship in many cases. This was an abundant reason why trustees should be empowered to alter their investments so as to give an income equivalent to the old Consols.

MR. HENRY H. FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) said, that of all the extraordinary statements he had heard this Session, he never heard one more extraordinary than that of the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) that this clause was the gist of the Bill, and that it was without value but for this clause. The general feeling in the country was that the present position of trustees was not a very satisfactory one. A series of decisions had been incorporated in the law which, by general consent, had been held to operate harshly upon trustees; and in the other House Lord Herschell brought in a Bill to remedy that state of things. When the question of conversion arose there was a desire expressed that there should be an extension of the powers of trustees, who were then limited to Consols; and, on the suggestion of the right hon. Member for Bury that a clause to that effect might be introduced in the other House, a clause was so introduced in the Upper House. The Grand Committee had struck out the clause relating to Colonial Stocks and they amended the investment clause. The Court had not been idle, but had issued orders, and trustees who had before been limited to Consols were now enabled to invest in Local Loan Stocks, in Indian Government Stock, in Colonial Stocks which were guaranteed by the Imperial Government, Metropolitan Board Stock, and certain classes of Railway Stocks. He was himself in favour of expanding investments as widely as it could be safely done, but they must remember that this was practically the last day of the Session, and also that if Clause 9 were struck out they would have in that Bill one of the most valuable measures of the Session. If, however, they were to wait till the vexed question raised by that clause was settled, there would be no chance of now passing the Bill; and he therefore appealed to the common sense of the House to let Clause 9 be withdrawn, and to allow that most valuable measure to be passed at once without further discussion.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, that the speech of the right hon. Gentleman had, to a great extent, answered the remarks of the hon. and learned Member for Elgin (Mr. Anderson). He thought a wise discretion had been exercised by the hon. Member for North Norfolk (Mr. Cozens-Hardy) in withdrawing Clause 9, which had been put into the Bill, but which really lay outside its original purpose and scope. He had opposed the introduction of Colonial Stocks from the beginning, not on the ground of any rivalry between them and Consols, but because it was going behind the trusts. He would not follow the hon. and learned Member for Elgin into a discussion of his motives, or as to the fall in Consols. He presumed the hon. and learned Member must have some knowledge of the Money Market, otherwise he would not have taken up the question of investments. The hon. and learned Member must know that, with a tight Money Market, Consols had never before stood higher, *mutatis mutandis*. He could not now go into the question of Colonial Stocks. As to the omission of the clause, it would not have been made unless it had commended itself to the judgment of the Grand Committee, and they could not now well

reverse its decision. He trusted it would not be considered that any reflection was thrown on Colonial Stocks by the action which had been taken. He had seen the Agents General and endeavoured to remove any such impression, if it had ever existed. Next Session he hoped the Government would be able to deal with the question referred to.

Question put, and *negatived.*

Clause *struck out.*

Bill *re-committed* in respect of an Amendment to Clause 1; *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, with an Amendment; as amended, *considered;* read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT (No. 4) BILL.—[Bill 398.]

(*Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Burt, Mr. Bradlaugh, Colonel Blundell, Mr. Wood, Mr. Abraham* (*Rhondda*).

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Exemptions from provisions of Section 30 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, 38 and 39 Vict. c. 60 in certain cases).

Amendment proposed,

In page 1, leave out from beginning of line 5 to "which," in line 6, and insert, "Where any society, by reason of its being constituted so as to receive contributions by means of collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from its registered office."—(*Mr. Tomlinson.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) said, that many Members of the House did not realize the full scope and purpose of this Bill. In the year 1875 a very admirable measure was put in force to prevent, amongst other things, vast systems of fraud which had been carried on in connection with Friendly Societies having agents over large areas —not only beyond 10 miles from headquarters, but even in different counties and different ends of the country. The consequence of that was——

The CHAIRMAN: There is a Motion before the Committee.

Mr. Goschen

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; Committee counted, and 40 Members not being present, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

House counted, and 40 Members not being present:—

House adjourned at twenty minutes after Eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 20th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—Public Bills—*First Reading*—Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) * (307); Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) * (308); Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) * (309); Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, Repeal, *negatived.*

Second Reading — Committee negatived — Third Reading—Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 4) (299); Sand Grouse Protecion * (305), and *passed.*

Committee — Report — Third Reading — Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2) (301), and *passed.*

Withdrawn—County Court Appeals (Ireland) * (297).

ARMY—THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

The Earl of DUNRAVEN said, that he would ask the Under Secretary of State for War a Question of which he had given him private Notice, with respect to the disarmament of the Hon. Artillery Company. Their Lordships had seen with regret that this disarmament had taken place, but beyond that very little was known. It was a subject that interested the country to some considerable extent, and any information would be desirable. Could the noble Lord inform their Lordships as to the causes which had led to the disarmament; as to the present condition of the corps; as to whether the corps were alive, dead, or in a condition of suspended animation; and as to whether any steps were likely to be taken in the matter?

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for WAR (Lord Harris): In reply to my noble Friend, I have to state that the cause which led to the withdrawal of the guns, arms, and equipment of the Hon. Artillery Company was an official Report to the Se-

cretary of State from the officer commanding the corps that it was in a most unsatisfactory state as regards discipline. Owing to this state of indiscipline, and to the resignation of the Captain General, the commanding officer, and the adjutant, this corps cannot be recognized as a properly constituted military body, and the usual course has been adopted in withdrawing the arms and equipment, which are the property of the State. It is not the case that the Warrant has been withdrawn, and the Secretary of State hopes that the necessity for such a course will never arise in the case of a corps so ancient as the Hon. Artillery Company.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Standing Order No. XXXV. *considered* (according to Order), and *dispensed with* for the remainder of the Session.

PREFERENTIAL PAYMENT OF WAGES (No. 2) BILL.—(No. 301.)

(*The Earl of Dunraven.*)

COMMITTEE.

House in Committee (according to Order).

Amendments made: Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been *dispensed with*) the said Amendments *reported.*

LORD FITZGERALD said, he had to move an Amendment of the fourth paragraph of the 1st clause. This clause enumerated debts which were to be paid in priority to all other debts, and the fourth paragraph said that, in the event of the landlord's having distrained, "or having received any payment or undertaking in consideration of not so distraining" the preferential debts to which priority was given should be a first charge on the goods distrained on, or on the money so paid or payable. The Amendment was that the words quoted should be omitted so as to exempt the payment made or undertaking given to the landlord from any claim in respect of the debts to which priority is given.

Amendment *moved,*

In Clause 1, sub-section 4, line 18, to leave out ("or having received any payment or undertaking in consideration of not so distraining.")—(*The Lord Fitz Gerald.*)

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN said, he could not accept the Amendment. As far as it went it would defeat the object of the Bill.

EARL FORTESCUE supported the Amendment, describing this paragraph of the clause as one of those gushing proposals which would defeat their object and operate injuriously, as the Usury Laws did. Indeed, the paragraph with those words in it was a provision for promoting evictions by depriving a landlord of the opportunity of showing consideration for a tenant, and punishing him if he did so.

On Question, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause? Their Lordships *divided:*—Contents 15; Not-Contents 15.

The numbers being equal, it was (according to ancient rule) *resolved* in the *negative.*

Bill read 3ª, with the Amendments, and *passed,* and sent to the Commons.

COUNTY COURTS APPEALS (IRELAND) BILL.—(No. 297.)

(*The Lord FitzGerald.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

LORD FITZGERALD, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, the principle of the Bill appeared to be correct, but in details considerable Amendments were required, and he did not intend to proceed with it to any further stage this Session. A few years ago an equity jurisdiction was given to the County Courts in Ireland; but the appeal from the County Courts under that jurisdiction was given, not to the Court of Assize, as was the case in Common Law appeals, but to the Chancery Division. The appeals to the Chancery Division were found to be expensive, and productive of delay and inconvenience; and the object of this Bill was to transfer the appeals from the Chancery Division to the Court of Assize, so as to have but one Court of Appeal. He believed that the principle of the Bill was a sound one.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Lord Fitz Gerald.*)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord HALSBURY) said, that the Bill seemed to him to raise a very important principle, and he could not assent to its being

affirmed without considering the matter fully. As the noble and learned Lord did not propose to proceed further with the Bill this Session, no harm would be done by reading it a second time, on the understanding that it did not bind them to affirm the principle of the Bill.

Objection being raised,

Motion and Bill (by leave of the House) *withdrawn.*

CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT (1886) AMENDMENT (No. 4) BILL.

(*The Marquess of Lothian.*)

(NO. 299.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (The Marquess of LOTHIAN), in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, that the Crofter Commission was appointed under the Act of 1886 to decide upon fair rents and to deal with arrears. It was hoped, when the Act was passed, that a great many cases would be decided out of Court between landlords and crofters. The expectation, however, had not been realized, and in no case had an arrangement been come to out of Court. Throughout the crofter counties specified under the Act the number of applications made to the Commissioners, and still unheard, was very large indeed, and this state of affairs had given rise to great dissatisfaction in all quarters. The matter had been very strongly brought under his notice by proprietors and crofters alike, and also on behalf of the Judicial Authorities in various places, and he had received urgent communications asking that the Commissioners should hurry, as far as possible, with their work. After consulting with the Commissioners, he had, as far as he could, met the views of those who had desired to have their applications heard; but it was impossible that applications could be heard in very many instances, because the Crofter Commissioners could not be in more places than one. The dissatisfaction was so great that it was clear that the work of the Commission must be expedited, and that could not be done except by Act of Parliament. The Act of 1886 appointed three Crofter Commissioners, and it was enacted that two should form a quorum. Under these circumstances, it was impossible for the Commissioners to divide their labours, and only one Court could be held at a time. The object of the Bill which he now asked their Lordships to read a second time was to enable the three Commissioners to sit in separate Courts with the assistance of Assessors. By this means three Courts would be held instead of one, and the work would be greatly expedited. So many cases had already been heard that it was absolutely essential in the future that the decisions of the Commissioners as to rent and arrears should be carried out upon the same principle. All must be agreed that the principle upon which those decisions had been founded in the past must be acted upon in the future, and they might rest satisfied that the Commissioners were fully acquainted with that principle. Under the arrangement proposed in the Bill there was no occasion to alter the principle upon which decisions had hitherto been made. He should like to bear testimony to the enormous amount of labour which the Commissioners had given to the work which they had had to perform; but they could not possibly, without assistance, get through the business which was still before them. He might add that the request for additional assistance had not come from one section only, but from all parties who were interested in the matter. Under the circumstances, he had no hesitation in asking their Lordships to read the Bill a second time.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Marquess of Lothian.*)

Motion *agreed to;* Committee *negatived;* Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been *dispensed with*) Bill read 3ª, and *passed.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ENGLAND AND WALES) ACT, 1888, REPEAL BILL.

(*The Lord Denman.*)

(NO. 282.) FIRST READING.

Order of the Day for the First Reading, read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 1ª."—(*The Lord Denman.*)

Objected to; and,

On Question, *resolved* in the *negative.*

LORD DENMAN: What!

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord HALSBURY): The Not-Contents have it.

LORD DENMAN: I demur, my Lords, to the justice of this proceeding.

LORD HALSBURY: Order, order! The House has already decided, and the noble Lord is not in Order.

LORD DENMAN: I did not hear the Question put, and I hope my noble and learned Friend (the Lord Chancellor) will not persist in taking advantage of my deafness. I have been 34 years a Member of this House, and it seems that I am entitled to speak in every month except October, but I maintain that I am entitled to be heard now. I maintain there is a precedent for the course which I am adopting. When this County Council Electors Bill was presented an idea got into the head of the Prime Minister that no Bill could be presented and repealed in the same year. In 1753 the Duke of Newcastle presented a Bill for the naturalization of the Jews. It was supported by Lord Chatham, and repealed the very same year. There have been very great defects found in the whole framing of these Bills relating to local government. They have been carried in a most irregular manner, through both Houses of Parliament, and I earnestly hope that a different system will prevail, or the liberties of England are gone.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

RESOLUTION.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, in rising to move—

"That the Select Committee on the Sweating System have power to employ a gentleman for the purpose of visiting the various districts in the United Kingdom where it had been alleged that the sweating system existed, and examining into the evidence proposed to be submitted to the Select Committee,"

said, it depended altogether on their Lordships whether or not they re-appointed the Select Committee, which they appointed at the commencement of the Session, on the sweating system. He earnestly hoped they would do so; in fact, he assumed that they would. Their Lordships could readily understand that in an inquiry of this kind there was some considerable difficulty as to the nature and character of the evidence to be received. It was impossible for the Committee to undertake that matter for themselves when the evidence which should come before them was in the Provinces. It was quite impossible, without the aid of a Committee clerk, to obtain any information as to the nature of the evidence to be brought before the Committee from long distances. Their Lordships' Committee, therefore, considered that to enable them to carry on their work, if they were re-appointed next Session, it was essential that they should have some assistance in that matter. The Home Office had placed at the disposition of the Committee a gentleman who was well capable of doing the work, and there was, he believed, no difficulty in the matter, except the technical one that the Committee itself had no power to appoint this gentleman. Therefore it was that he came to their Lordships with this Resolution.

Moved, "That the Select Committee on the Sweating System have power to employ a gentleman for the purpose of visiting the various districts in the United Kingdom where it has been alleged that the sweating system exists, and examining into the evidence proposed to be submitted to the Select Committee."—(*The Earl of Dunraven.*)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Lord KNUTSFORD) said, that if any technical difficulty existed in that matter, Her Majesty's Government were quite willing and desirous that it should be removed—that was to say, if it was necessary for the Committee to have any authority from the House to employ a gentleman for the purpose mentioned. Her Majesty's Government were as anxious as the noble Earl was that there should be a thorough inquiry into the question referred to the Select Committee; but he was informed that it would be sufficient if the Committee applied to the Treasury for leave to appoint the gentleman alluded to for the purpose indicated in the Motion. If, however, the case was otherwise, the Government, as far as they were concerned, would be happy to support the noble Earl.

On Question, *agreed to.*

SALMON FISHERIES (SCOTLAND) BILL [H.L.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the salmon fisheries of Scotland, and to establish a close time for trout and char in

Scotland—Was *presented* by The Lord Ker (*M. of Lothian*); read 1ª. (No. 309.)

House adjourned at a quarter past Five o'clock, till To-morrow, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 20th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation),
Considered as amended — Third Reading — Solicitors * [347], and *passed*.
Withdrawn — Waltham Abbey Gunpowder Factory (*re-comm.*) [273].

QUESTIONS.

DISPENSARIES (IRELAND)—THE DISPENSARY DOCTOR OF THE ARDAGH DISTRICT.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If the Local Government Board Inspector, Dr. Thomson, on two occasions—namely, June 4 and July 17, 1888, wrote to the Newcastle Union, stating that the Board would require the dispensary doctor of Ardagh District to reside within the district; and, at what distance from the centre of such district does the present medical officer reside?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): It is the case that the Local Government Board, in consequence of a recommendation of their late Medical Inspector, addressed the Dispensary Committee requesting them to call upon the medical officer of the Ardagh District to reside within the district; but, having fully considered the representations made by the Dispensary Committee, the Local Government Board decided not to insist on the present arrangement being disturbed. Athea, where the medical officer previously resided, and Newcastle, the present residence, are about equi-distant from the centre of the district—namely, some six miles.

ARMY—RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICERS.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Secretary of State for War, If he can state how many retired Army medical officers are now employed, and what saving on the pension list is effected thereby; whether, in order still further to reduce the charges for Non-Effective Services, any increased number will be employed; and, whether the practice will be extended to other Departments?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): Fifty-nine retired medical officers are now employed. The saving on the pension list is rather nominal than real, as the officer still draws the full amount of his retired pay. The real saving is on the effective list, where the payment is only £150 a-year, instead of the full pay and allowances of an officer on the active list. This for 59 officers cannot be less than £8,100 a-year. In the future there will be a non-effective saving, consequent on a smaller number of officers passing through the effective list. An increase in the number of these appointments in the Medical and other Departments is about to be carried out.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—ASSISTANT LAND COMMISSIONERS — ALLOWANCES AND SALARIES.

MR. H. CAMPBELL (Fermanagh, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the Assistant Land Commissioners first appointed under the Land Act of 1881 have been deprived since August last of the 21*s.* per night allowance for expenses which they received during the seven years expiring in that month, and in lieu thereof now receive an additional salary only of £50 per annum; will he state at whose suggestion this change was made; and does it apply to Commissioners Litton and Wrench, whose term of office expired also in August; if it does not apply to these two Commissioners, what are the grounds for the difference in treatment; will he inform the House what alterations have been made in the salaries and expenses allowed to the Registrars originally appointed to the Sub-Commission; and, whether he will consider the desirability of placing these Registrars on the terms promised them when appointed, considering the extra duties now imposed upon them by the additional sets of lay Commissioners added to the Sub-Commission?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) (who replied) said, Assistant Land Commissioners were appointed in 1881 for seven years, and their appointments, therefore, ceased in September last. From that date new appointments were made, some of them being given to the holders of the lapsed offices. In making the new appointments the Treasury made a change in the scale of remuneration of the office. The appointments of 1881 were made on a salary of £750, with a subsistence allowance of £1 1*s.* for each night absent on duty. The scale sanctioned for the new appointment is an inclusive salary of £800 a-year. The Treasury made the change on their own responsibility, after full inquiry. I believe the new rates afford remuneration adequate to the work to be done, and I can hold out no expectation of their being altered. Commissioners Litton and Wrench are not in any way affected by the change. The Sub-Registrars appointed in 1881 received salary £250, subsistence £1 1*s.* The scale has now been fixed at an inclusive salary of £500.

PIERS AND HARBOURS (IRELAND)—KEEL, ACHILL, CO. MAYO.

MR. LEAMY (Sligo, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he is aware that the pier and harbour constructed at Keel, in Achill, County Mayo, out of the funds of the recent Relief Act, under the supervision of the Board of Works, has gone to pieces, especially that portion of it constructed and superintended by Messrs. Peddy and Cowen, the latter County Surveyor of Mayo; and, if it is true that Mr. Cowen, County Surveyor, Westport, has now given it by contract to a Coastguard pensioner to be patched up; and, if so, why the Board of Works has not, in the first instance, intrusted the execution of this important work to competent hands?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I am making inquiries on the subject of this Question.

COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS—DISTRAINT ON A CROWN FARM, OXFORDSHIRE.

MR. F. W. MACLEAN (Oxford, Woodstock) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the Commissioners of Woods and Forests distrained, on October 1 last, on a farm called Leafield Farm, in Oxfordshire, held of the Crown, for rent which was not due and payable until October 10 last, and without any previous demand having been made upon the tenant for payment of such rent; and, if so, under what right or authority they so acted; whether the Commissioners demanded possession of the farmhouse to be given up on October 10, refusing to the outgoing tenant permission to occupy any part thereof in accordance with the usual custom, to enable him to dispose of the stock and produce of the farm; whether the Commissioners have taken proceedings in ejectment against the tenant, because he refuses to give up possession until he has been paid, either by the incoming tenant or by the Commissioners, the value of his unexhausted improvements; and, whether, if this be so, such ejectment action will be proceeded with?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): Instructions were given to distrain for the rent due in respect of the last quarter of the tenancy, expiring on October 10 last, which rent was payable on July 5 last. No distress was actually made, as the rent in arrear was paid to the bailiff. Under the lease the tenant had no claim to occupy the farmhouse; but, as usual, authority has been given to occupy for a short time part of the barns and outhouses. A valuer has been appointed, and there is no wish on the part of the Crown to delay a settlement. It is necessary to obtain possession of the farmhouse, as the holding has been let as from Michaelmas last.

EVICTIONS (IRELAND) — INTIMIDATION AT CATTLE SALES.

MR. RADCLIFFE COOKE (Newington, W.) (for Mr. BYRON REED) (Bradford, E.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to a paragraph in *The Leeds Daily News* of Thursday, December 6, as follows:—

"An Irish landowner recently evicted several tenants. His bailiff, acting under instructions, distrained the cattle of one of the evicted tenants. On attempting to dispose of them in Ireland he was Boycotted. Consequently they were consigned to a salesman in

Liverpool, the bailiff going with them, and being followed by the evicted tenant. He (the tenant) is said to have informed the cattle salesman that if he disposed of the cattle it would be at his own peril. The salesman, therefore, refused to sell, and the cattle were taken by the bailiff to Newcastle. The same proceedings took place there as at Liverpool, the cattle not being sold. The bailiff then brought them to Leeds, where they were sold yesterday at the cattle market. The evicted tenant, who stood by, was heard to say to the salesman, Mr. David Wright, of Halifax—'At your peril sell the cattle; your portrait will be taken, and you will be shot.' Notwithstanding this threat, Mr Wright disposed of the cattle at full market prices, although many persons refused to purchase;"

and, whether the Government will take any steps to prevent such cases of intimidation?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): In reply to inquiries I have made I have received Reports from the authorities at Liverpool, Leeds, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, which do not, however, enable me to trace the consignments of cattle with any certainty. The paragraph quoted in the Question appears to be inaccurate in many particulars; but there is some evidence to show that attempts were made to interfere by threats with a sale of cattle at Leeds and another at Wakefield. These acts are, undoubtedly, breaches of the law; and if I am able to procure sufficient evidence I shall certainly direct prosecutions to be instituted.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked, if the threats were not essentially due to the repugnance of the dealers to buy; and whether the right hon Gentleman had any evidence of the two statements in the Question—"At your peril sell the cattle," and "Your portrait will be taken, and you will be shot."

MR. MATTHEWS: Yes; I have evidence not that the tenant—for I cannot identify the person—but a man, said to be an Irishman, threatened the salesman at Halifax in the words quoted. I have no evidence to show that there was any indisposition on the part of the purchasers to buy.

MR. SEXTON: What is the nature of the evidence on which it is said the person was from Ireland?

MR. MATTHEWS: In the first instance the Report of the Mayor; in the second the Report of the Chief Constable; and in the third also the Report of the Mayor.

MR. SEXTON: Do they only say that he was said to be an Irishman, or do they offer any evidence?

MR. MATTHEWS: They make the statement.

ADMIRALTY—LOWER DIVISION CLERKS.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whether he will cause a favourable reply to be sent to the Memorials, one of which has now been under his consideration for upwards of a year, presented by the Lower Division clerks in that Department, and in which they ask to be placed in the same position with regard to sick leave, &c., as that held by the other clerks and established messengers in that Office?

THE CIVIL LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT) (Sheffield, Ecclesall) (who replied) said: The Memorial has been received; but, in view of the fact that Regulations governing the Civil Service generally are likely to follow the recommendations of the Royal Commission, it has not been considered expedient to vary the existing Regulation in the Admiralty alone.

BOARD OF WORKS (IRELAND)—DRAINAGE—DISTRIBUTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. HARRIS (Galway, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he is aware that advertisements relating to the drainage works on the River Shannon are given to *The Western Star*, of Ballinasloe, and to *The Galway Express*, of the town of Galway, both Conservative papers, while *The Western News*, of Ballinasloe, a Liberal paper having four times the circulation of either of these journals, has been passed over and has got none of these advertisements; and, if so, would he instruct the Board of Works, or those who control such matters, to remedy this state of things?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The advertisements were sent by the Parliamentary agents; but I will inquire into the matter; and if I find that the paper in question has a larger circulation than those to which the advertise-

ments are at present given, and if it is not a newspaper which breaks the law, I will do what I can to put the matter right.

EJECTMENT (IRELAND)—MR. W. KILROE, OF SHANNON BRIDGE, KING'S COUNTY,

MR. HARRIS (Galway, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he is aware that William Kilroe, of Shannon Bridge, King's County, has been served with a process of ejectment by Lord Ashbrook, which is to be tried at Birr on the 27th instant; that Mr. Kilroe and his father have reclaimed 25 acres of the land from which he is now about to be evicted, according to survey made for purpose of sale in the Encumbered Estates Court; and, whether it is a fact that Mr. Kilroe served notice on the Land Commissioners in October, 1887, and has got no answer up to the present; and, if so, would the Government take action, with a view to the protection of Mr. Kilroe, as otherwise his farms will be taken from him, and his improvements confiscated, owing to delay of Land Commissioners?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): With reference to this case, if a decree of ejectment were granted, it would be competent for the tenant, before the eviction took place, to apply for a stay on payment of the arrears in such instalments as the Court might order. It is true that Mr. Kilroe served notice on the Land Commissioners in October 1887; but he was unable to say when the case would be heard.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION — FAIR RENTS—CAPTAIN BLAKENEY'S ESTATE, CO. GALWAY.

MR. HARRIS (Galway, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it be true that the tenants on Captain Blakeney's estate near Glantane, County Galway, served originating notices, in October, 1887, to have a fair rent fixed, and that the Irish Land Commissioners have not as yet intimated when they are to adjudicate in these cases; that, in the mean time, these tenants are being subjected to law costs if they be unable to meet the demands of Captain Blakeney on rent day; and, if so, would the Government take such action as would bring about a speedy settlement of these cases?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Land Commissioners report that originating notices were served in October, 1887, by tenants on Captain Blakeney's estate, County Galway. I am not aware of the tenants being subjected to any costs. There will be a Sub-Commission sitting for the union of Mount Bellew, in which these cases are situated, about February or March next. But it is not possible for the Land Commissioners to say at present how many of the cases referred to will be on the first list.

ISLANDS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC—SAMOA—DISTURBANCES.

MR. W. A. M'ARTHUR (Cornwall, Mid, St. Austell) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether Her Majesty's Government have received information of the successful rising of the Samoan people against Tamasese; whether the seat of Government and the Government Offices are now in the hands of Mataafa; whether a vast majority of the Samoan people recognise Mataafa as the representative of the exiled King, Malietoa; whether Mataafa is *de facto* King of Samoa; whether the Government recognize Mataafa as King of Samoa; and, whether, during the present troubles, the Government could undertake to station a man-of-war at Apia?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Our latest information is of the 10th of October, when it appeared that the result of the fighting between the adherents of Tamasese and Mataafa had been so far in favour of the latter. Tamasese had transferred the seat of his Government. Her Majesty's Consul had, in pursuance of his orders, observed neutrality between the contending parties. Tamasese was recognized as the *de facto* Ruler, and no fresh recognition of any one else has yet been made. We are as yet hardly in a position to express a decided opinion as to the predominant balance of strength.

MR. W. A. M'ARTHUR: Will the right hon. Gentleman kindly answer the last paragraph of my Question?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: A man-of-war is there at present.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AT SIERRA LEONE—EXECUTION OF NATIVES.

MR. W. A. M'ARTHUR (Cornwall, Mid, St. Austell) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether he has yet received information that three natives—W. T. G. Caulker, T. C. Caulker, and Lahai—were tried in the Colony of Sierra Leone for murder, convicted, recommended to mercy by the jury, and, notwithstanding that recommendation and much local feeling, and a petition in course of preparation in their favour, hanged at Shaingay on the 6th of June; whether the murder charged was the death of a man in fight in the course of a war by one Native Chief upon another; whether two of the unfortunate men executed were acting in the war in obedience to the commands of their natural Chief, T. C. Caulker; and, whether the Government have directed that similar cases shall be reported to them before the death penalty is inflicted?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Sir JOHN GORST) (Chatham) (who replied) said: As was stated in answer to a Question on the 22nd of June, three natives so named were tried in Sierra Leone for murder and convicted, and were executed at Shaingay on the 6th of June. They were recommended to mercy by the jury; but the Secretary of State has not been informed that there was much local feeling, or that a Petition was in course of preparation. No such Petition was presented, although 37 days elapsed between the sentence and execution. The recommendation of the jury was carefully considered by the late Governor and his Executive Council. The murder was committed in a raid made upon Shaingay, a place in British territory, by the direction of the two Caulkers, the circumstances of which are set forth in Despatches presented to Parliament in September, 1887. The Caulkers were members of a Chief's family, but were not Chiefs, nor were they acting in obedience to their Chief; the third man executed was acting under the direction of the other two. All of them were British subjects. In answer to the last paragraph of the Question, I have to say that the Government have not so directed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACT, 1882—LICENCES.

MR. WATT (Glasgow, Camlachie) asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether the Electric Lighting Act of 1882 precludes the Board of Trade or Local Authorities from granting licences to one or more persons, firms, or Companies to light the same area; whether the Act contains restrictions as to the breaking up of any street without the written consent of the Board of Trade; whether inquiries are made by the Board of Trade as to the ability of undertakers to carry out the work before licences are granted; whether he can state what number of licences have been granted since the last Return was issued; and, whether it is a fact that the reason assigned by Companies which obtained licences under the Act of 1882 for abandoning these was the enormous law costs which would have been incurred owing to the opposition of the Local Boards or Councils?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.): The Electric Lighting Act, 1882, does not preclude the granting of licences to one or more persons, firms, or Companies to light the same area. With reference to the second Question, the Board of Trade cannot give power to break up streets except under a licence or Provisional Order. As regards the third Question, inquiries such as those suggested by the hon. Member are made by the Board of Trade. Two licences have been granted since the last Report to Parliament. In reply to the last part of the Question, I have to say that no such reason as that referred to by the hon. Member has, to my knowledge, been assigned for the abandonment of licences.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACTS, 1882, 1888—SUPPLY BY SEVERAL COMPANIES IN THE PARISH OF KENSINGTON.

MR. ROWNTREE (Scarborough) for (Sir HENRY ROSCOE) (Manchester, S.)

asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether his attention has been called to notices given for supplying electric light in the parish of Kensington, under the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, by the four following Companies—namely, the Kensington and Knightsbridge Electric Company, Limited; the Chelsea Electricity Supply Company, Limited; the Notting Hill Electric Lighting Company, Limited; and the House to House Electric Supply Company, Limited; whether he is aware that the said Companies propose to conduct their operations mainly, or very largely, within the same area, and in many instances to take power to break up the same streets, roads, or places; whether it is the duty of the Board of Trade, before making any Provisional Order, to take cognizance, of its own motion, of such *primâ facie* objections; and, whether the Board will not take any such cognizance unless and until it is moved thereto by the Local Authority, or other parties interested?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.): The answer to the first three Questions of the hon. Member is "Yes;" and the answer to the last is, that it is the duty and practice of the Board of Trade, in framing a Provisional Order, to consider any objections to which their attention is called, and also any such as may occur to them.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the President of the Board of Trade, with reference to the applications now being made by various Companies to supply Kensington and other parts of the Metropolis with electric light, If he will take care that concessions are not sanctioned till the applicants have given some substantial guarantees that they will really carry out the proposed works, and not merely hawk about the concessions in the market, and throw them up if no profit is made there, as was so generally the case when Provisional Orders were granted under the former Act?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.), in reply, said, that in the case of all Provisional Orders and of most licences a deposit was required from the undertakers, and the powers so given could not be transferred without the sanction of the Board of Trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH—LABOUR IN THE DOCKS.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether his attention has been called to the Report, published in *The Lancet*, of "the Lancet Special Commission on the dangers attending Labour in the Docks," and especially to the following passages:—

> "Men are ruptured, their spines injured, their bones broken, and their skulls fractured, so as to get ships loaded and unloaded a little quicker and a little cheaper;"

and, whether he will direct that inquiry shall be made forthwith into the truth of these statements?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.), in reply, said he had no means of making any further inquiry; and he doubted whether such inquiry was necessary pending the Report of the Sweating Committee. He would consider the question, and see whether it could be dealt with by any legislation affecting the laws relating to our merchant shipping.

RIOTS, &c., (IRELAND)—MILITARY RIOT IN ATHLONE.

MR. D. SULLIVAN (Westmeath, S.) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he is aware that on Monday night the 10th a large number of soldiers belonging to the Wiltshire Regiment, stationed in Athlone, left their barracks, and on entering the town attacked and gutted some shops belonging to publicans, taking forcibly several bottles of liquor, and breaking windows and fan-lights with stones; and whether he will order an inquiry as to the cause of those outrages?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): It is reported by the Military Authorities in Ireland that there is no foundation whatever for the statements in the Question.

ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1887—APPLICATIONS BY SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

MR. COBB (Warwick, S.E., Rugby) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether, as the period has now expired during which Sanitary Authorities can advertise that it is their intention to make application for acquiring land compulsorily for

allotments under "The Allotments Act, 1887," he can state how many of such proposed applications have been advertised, and the names of the Sanitary Authorities proposing to make them?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): The period during which Sanitary Authorities can advertise their intention to apply to the Local Government Board for a Provisional Order for the compulsory purchase of land for allotments under the Allotments Act has expired; but the Board have no information as to the cases in which advertisements are issued until they receive the application for a Provisional Order. The time during which such applications may be made will not expire until the 31st of December.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY—THE TITLE OF "SIRDAR."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If he can explain how the British officer commanding the Egyptian Army got the title of "Sirdar," borne by Native Chiefs in Afghanistan and the Punjab, but unknown to Arabs and Turks? The hon. Gentleman said, after the news which had come to hand that day, he was rather ashamed to ask a Question about a mere name. Perhaps he might supplement it by asking whether the troops supplied from Suakin were under the orders of the Sirdars; and whether the news published in the papers was authentic?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): There is nothing in the records of the Foreign Office to show how the title originated, but I believe that Sarcar is the generally recognized title among the Arabs for Commander-in-Chief, as Seraskier is among the Turks, and that the word is Persian in origin. It was preferred for the reason I have mentioned by Sir Evelyn Wood. As to the news from Suakin——[Order, order!]

EGYPT—THE MIXED TRIBUNALS.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If he can give any further information with respect to the negotiations regarding the Mixed Tribunals in Egypt, and say whether jurisdiction over the Egyptian Government is to be renewed to them for another term of years; if so, whether that is to be done unconditionally, or in consideration of the surrender of some of the privileges of Europeans, and their subjection to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunal for all purposes, criminal as well as civil?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): The question of the conditions under which prolongation should be granted is, at the present moment, under the consideration of the Powers. There has been no question of subjecting Europeans to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals for all purposes, criminal as well as civil, though proposals have been made for a certain extension of their jurisdiction recommended by an International Commission in 1884, and for arrangements to facilitate the enactment and enforcement of Regulations of ordinary police.

ARMY—THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

MR. J. ROWLANDS (Finsbury, E.) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether the Royal Warrant has been withdrawn from the Honourable Artillery Company; and, if so, whether any independent inquiry has been made on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as to the condition of the Company, at which inquiry the general body of the members have had an opportunity of giving evidence and stating their views; and, whether he has any information to show what is likely to be the effect of the withdrawal on the future welfare of the Company?

MR. CAUSTON (Southwark, W.) also asked, whether it is true that Her Majesty's Warrant has been withdrawn from the Honourable Artillery Company; whether the Honourable Artillery Company is not the oldest military organization in the Kingdom; and, whether it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to revive the regiment under a new Warrant; and, if so, in what form?

MR. GILLIAT (Clapham) also asked, if it is true, as stated in the papers, that not only have the distinguished

Commanding Officers of the old and Constitutional corps of the Honourable Artillery Company resigned their commissions, but that the corps itself has been disarmed; if he will state under what circumstances, and for what reasons, this has been done; and, if he will lay upon the Table of the House the correspondence relating to the subject?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): My answer to the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Rowlands) is, No. The warrant has not been withdrawn, nor would such a step be taken without very full and careful inquiry. I have every hope that the necessity for such action will never arise in connection with so ancient a corps as the Honourable Artillery Company. But the officer commanding the Honourable Artillery Company has officially reported to me that this corps is in a most unsatisfactory state as regards discipline. Owing to this state of indiscipline, and to the resignation of the Captain General, the Commanding Officer, and the Adjutant, this corps cannot be recognized as being efficient; and the usual course has been adopted in withdrawing the arms and equipment, which are the property of the State. I hope that no long time will elapse before such re-organization has taken place as will put the Company in a thoroughly satisfactory state.

MR. J. ROWLANDS asked, whether a full opportunity would be given to the Members of the corps of expressing their views upon its present condition in the course of any inquiries that might take place; and, also, whether the dissatisfaction which existed in the corps was the result of officers who were considered to have neglected their duty during a long period being put over the men?

MR. E. STANHOPE: No; I have no information in my possession which would lead to that conclusion. With regard to any expression of opinion, it is perfectly open to the men to make any representations they think fit.

MR. NORRIS asked, whether immediate steps would not be taken for the re-formation of this ancient, loyal, and distinguished regiment?

MR. E. STANHOPE: I have already answered that Question. I hope that the steps which are contemplated may be taken as soon as possible.

ARMY—UNSANITARY CONDITION OF THE ROYAL BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Hants, Petersfield) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he can make arrangements to send no fresh troops to the Royal Barracks, Dublin, until these barracks have been declared to be in a sanitary condition by the eminent sanitary engineer whom he has commissioned to inspect and report upon them?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): Unless military reasons should imperatively demand it, no fresh troops will be moved, for the present, into the Royal Barracks, Dublin. I cannot pledge myself further than this.

MR. ISAACS (Newington, Walworth): Will the right hon. Gentleman cause an inquiry to be made, by an independent authority, as to the effect upon the health of the troops, and of the inhabitants of Dublin generally, in the discharge of the sewage of the city into the River Liffey, and the present state of that river?

MR. E. STANHOPE: That is an inquiry which I think would be going rather beyond the scope of the War Office; but it is one of very grave importance, and I do not wonder that my hon. Friend has called attention to the matter. I should be exceedingly glad if a more general inquiry could take place into the whole of that subject.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): Would the right hon. Gentleman recommend to his Colleagues on the Treasury Bench the propriety of the Government facilitating the efforts of the Corporation to improve the health of the City of Dublin by granting them a loan on easy terms of State money?

[No reply.]

COLONEL HAMBRO (Dorset, S.): Will the right hon. Gentleman give a Return of the number of officers and men who, during the last 10 years, have died of typhoid fever contracted in these barracks; and will he also lay before the House the confidential Reports of Commanding Officers on their unhealthy state?

MR. E. STANHOPE: I think a Return very much of the character asked for was laid before the House of Lords last year; but I will look into it, and if it

does not give the figures I shall be very glad to give them. With regard to the confidential Reports of Commanding Officers, I imagine it would be unusual to lay them upon the Table of the House; but any information that I can fairly give shall certainly be given.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether his attention has been directed to the alleged unsanitary condition of the Royal Barracks, Dublin; whether it is a fact that an officer of the Black Watch last week, and Lieutenant Colonel Coddington, R.E., this week, died in these barracks of typhoid fever; and, whether steps will be immediately taken to remedy the terrible unhealthy condition of these military barracks?

MR. E. STANHOPE: Lieutenant Colonel Coddington's death did not occur at, or in connection with, the Royal Barracks, but at Mountjoy Barracks, in the Phœnix Park, which is rather the head-quarters of the Ordnance Survey than a barracks in the strict sense. As regards the general question of the Royal Barracks, I can only refer the hon. Member to the answers I have already given in this House, from which he will see that every effort is being made to track out the sources of disease, and to remove, as far as possible, all causes which have contributed to bring about the mortality we all so greatly deplore.

In reply to further Questions,

MR. E. STANHOPE said, it was perfectly true that two Commissioners had presented adverse Reports upon the sanitary condition of the Royal Barracks; and, as he had previously stated, their recommendations, in the main, had been carried out. He was not quite sure whether the officer who, unfortunately, died a short time ago belonged to the Black Watch or not. [Several MEMBERS: Yes.] It had not come to his knowledge that the Commanding Officer of a regiment at the Curragh had refused to move his corps into the Royal Barracks because of their unsanitary condition.

PRIVATE BILL LEGISLATION.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Hants, Petersfield) (for Mr. CRAIG SELLAR) (Lanarkshire, Partick) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure next Session dealing with the subject of Private Bill Legislation?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): It is, of course, impossible for the Government to determine at present the exact course of their legislative proposals next Session. It must be remembered that there are several important Bills, such as the Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill, the Universities (Scotland) Bill, and other measures of the present Session which will have to be re-introduced, and to which we must assign a prominent place. But I can assure my hon. Friend that the subject of Private Bill Legislation will receive the most earnest attention of the Government when they come to make up their legislative programme; and that they will be very glad if a measure dealing with that subject can be introduced next Session.

COAL MINES, &c., REGULATION ACT, 1887, SEC. 80—MINES' INSPECTORS—THE CERTIFICATES.

CAPTAIN EDWARDS-HEATHCOTE (Staffordshire, N.W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he is now able to say whether the additional certificates which have been sent to the Home Office entitle Isaac Dale, Thomas Oswald, William Butcher, Thomas Scragg, Joseph Brindley, and Caleb Johnson to receive second-class certificates under section 80 of "The Coal Mines, &c., Regulation Act, 1887"?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The applications of the persons mentioned in the Question are still under consideration. There has been a change in the Inspectorship of the district, which has caused delay.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION — SUB-COMMISSIONERS—SITTING AT ATHLONE.

MR. H. CAMPBELL (Fermanagh, S.) (for Mr. HAYDEN) (Leitrim, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, At what time, even approximately, the Sub-Commissioners for the Land Courts may be expected to sit at Roscommon or Athlone

to hear the cases of leaseholders especially; and, whether all the cases or leaseholders who served originating notices prior to November 1, 1888, will be listed for hearing for that district at the next Sessions of the Land Sub-Commissioners in Roscommon or Athlone?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.), in reply, said, that the Land Commissioners reported that a Sub-Commission would commence its sittings in the County Roscommon, at Boyle, on the 12th of January. The several unions in the county would be taken in rotation; and the Sub-Commission would probably sit in South Roscommon about February or March. It would not be possible to list all the cases for the sitting referred to.

INDIA—ACT FOR THE BETTER GOVERNING OF INDIA—C. 106, s. 56—CASE OF CAPTAIN J. B. CHATTERTON.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) asked the Under Secretary of State for India, (1) Whether, in view of the provisions of the Act for the better government of India, 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 106, s. 56, the power claimed in the Order of Removal of 11th March, 1869, that Her Majesty the Queen always had power to dispense with an officer's services upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State, cause being shown, was valid and binding in respect of officers affected by the above-mentioned statutory enactment; (2) whether it is the fact that, by decisions now at the Home Office, and dated September and October, 1884, such Order has been disavowed and rendered null and void; (3) whether the said Order is still in force, and being acted upon in respect of the case of Captain J. B. Chatterton; (4) and, whether the said Order of the 11th of March, 1869, was issued by the Secretary of State for India with authority from Her Majesty, in accordance with the above Statute; and, if not, whether the Order in question will be rescinded, and compensation awarded to Captain Chatterton for the permanent physical injury inflicted upon him under such Order?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JOHN GORST) (Chatham): (1) There is nothing in the Statute referred to which abridges the right of the Secretary of State to dispense with the active services of an officer of the old Indian Army; (2) No; (3) Yes; (4) The Order was properly issued in 1869; and the present Secretary of State has no intention of rescinding it.

LAW AND POLICE (SCOTLAND)—ARREST OF MR. GORRIE, OF CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) asked the Lord Advocate, Whether he is aware that a Mr. Gorrie, of Crieff, in Perthshire, was on the evening of December 1, while walking by himself on the pavement in a street of that town, accosted by a policeman, ordered to come off the pavement, and then arrested and locked up all night in a cell, though he offered to find bail, and that he was charged by the police with a breach of the peace opposite to the house and shop of a certain Mr. Bain, who appeared in Mr. Gorrie's behalf, and swore that, his door being open, he heard all that occurred, and that Mr. Gorrie neither swore nor in any way committed a breach of the peace; whether Baillie Cochrane found Gorrie guilty, but dismissed him with a warning, and in doing so, laid stress upon the fact that Gorrie had been previously convicted; whether it is the fact that upon such previous occasion Gorrie was sentenced to 100 days' imprisonment, and that such sentence was, under the circumstances of the case, illegal; whether the action of the police was legal in arresting and locking up the man without allowing him to get bail; and, whether he will make an inquiry into the circumstances of the case generally?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities) (who replied) said: The Lord Advocate has made inquiry into this case. Gorrie was charged on December 3, with having on December 1 committed breach of the peace on two different occasions. An agent who appeared for him asked for an adjournment to the 5th, on which day the case was tried, evidence being led for the defence as well as for the prosecution. The magistrate found him guilty of the first charge; but found the second charge not proven. The evidence of Mr. Bain referred to the latter charge only. The previous convictions, by desire of the Magistrate, were not put in evidence against Gorrie,

who was dismissed with an admonition, the magistrate thinking that leniency might have a beneficial effect on him. It was the fact that Gorrie was, on a previous occasion, sentenced to 100 days' imprisonment; and, as regards the legality of the sentence, I beg to refer the hon. Member to an answer given in this House by the late Lord Advocate on the 12th of April. The action of the police in arresting and detaining Gorrie was legal. No application was made for liberation on bail before Gorrie was taken before the magistrate on the 3rd.

MR. CONYBEARE asked, if Gorrie offered to find bail when locked up?

MR. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING: No, Sir. That is not my information.

SOUTH AFRICA—BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether Her Majesty's Government entertain any intention of transferring British Bechuanaland, or the British Protectorate to the North of Bechuanaland, to the Cape Colony; and, if so, what circumstances have led Her Majesty's Government to alter its declared determination to maintain the Imperial control over Bechuanaland?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Sir JOHN GORST) (Chatham) (who replied) said: There has been no alteration of intention since the previous recent Questions on this subject were answered; and Her Majesty's Government have no knowledge of any statement or announcement indicating such alteration.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) asked, Whether it was not the case that Her Majesty's Government had, on several occasions, asked the Cape Colony to take over Bechuanaland, and that they had always refused?

SIR JOHN GORST thought that Notice of such a Question should be given.

SOUTH AFRICA—MATABELELAND—THE CHIEF LOBENGULA.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether it is true that a person, named Rudd, has recently been with the Chief Lobengula, whose territory has been declared to be within the sphere of British influence, negotiating for a transfer of the whole of the mining rights in that Chief's territory; whether inquiry will be made on the subject; whether, as any such transfer, if carried out, would deprive that country of a chief source of revenue for its future government, the High Commissioner will be directed to issue a Proclamation, declaring that no such concessions will be recognized by Her Majesty's Government unless previously sanctioned by the officer of the Imperial Government administering the territory; and, whether it is the intention to appoint an Imperial officer to reside in that territory; and when?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Sir JOHN GORST) (Chatham) (who replied) said, the answer to the first paragraph of the Question is, Yes. Inquiry has been made, and the High Commissioner has reported that a full account is on its way home. As we have at present no Protectorate in Matabeleland, we have no right to interfere with any grant or concession which Lobengula may choose to make; nor have we any right to issue such a Proclamation as that suggested in the third paragraph of the Question. In reply to the last part of the Question, there is no such present intention; nor has Lobengula desired such an officer.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—THE GRANT OF £5,000.

MR. JASPER MORE (Shropshire, Ludlow) asked the Vice Chamberlain, Whether it is the intention of the Government to expend, within the present financial year, the whole of the sum of £5,000 which was voted for the promotion of agricultural education; whether the surplus of this sum, not already allocated to dairy schools, will be given according to the recommendation of the Commission on Agricultural and Dairy Schools, or in what way, and at what time, further grants of this sum will be given; and, whether a sum will be granted for agricultural experiments?

THE VICE CHAMBERLAIN (VISCOUNT LEWISHAM) (Lewisham): The amount to be expended will depend upon the number of applications received from Societies and other Bodies. Fresh applications are still being received. The principle upon which the Agricul-

tural Committee have acted has been to make Grants in Aid—(1) To dairy schools in actual operation; (2) in aid of lectures on dairying and agriculture; and (3) to assist Societies in conducting useful agricultural experiments. Any unexpended balance of the Vote at the end of the financial year will be surrendered to the Exchequer.

CYPRUS—IMPROVED POSTAL FACILITIES.

ADMIRAL FIELD (Sussex, Eastbourne) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether Her Majesty's Government will take into consideration, during the Recess, the Petition presented on Monday last to the House of Commons from inhabitants, merchants, and traders of the Island of Cyprus, praying for improved postal facilities, such as formerly existed between that Island and Alexandria, the present arrangement, which places the Island about 14 days from European markets, being most injurious to its commercial interests and advancement; whether he is aware that £3,000 is all that is required in the nature of a subsidy for the running of a steamer weekly from Alexandria with cargo and mails; and, whether it is a fact that the Revenue raised by taxation in the Island is about £180,000 per annum, whilst the expenses of adminstration do not exceed £115,000 per annum, thus leaving a large margin in hand?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's Hanover Square): I am aware that such a Memorial has been presented. The expenses of running a steamer weekly to Alexandria would involve a dead loss of £3,000 if the lowest tender, that of a French Company, were accepted; and something like £6,000 if we took the lowest British tender. Seeing that the Revenue of Cyprus falls far short of our expenses connected with that Island, which include the tribute due from us to Turkey, it is clearly impossible to place such a charge upon the taxpayers of Cyprus, and I am not prepared to throw it on the taxpayers of this country.

NAVY—H.M.S. "SULTAN"—COLLISION IN THE TAGUS—THE "VILLE DE VITTORIA."

MR. GOURLEY (Sunderland) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Under what Estimate or Sub-head is to be found the sum of £20,000, either paid or to be paid the French Government as compensation to the owners of the passenger ship *Ville de Vittoria*, run down and sunk in Lisbon Harbour by Her Majesty's flag-ship *Sultan*, drowning part of the passengers and crew?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): The sum in question was paid out of savings on Navy Votes of 1887-8.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If, before Western Australia is handed over to responsible Government, and the lands of the temperate part of that Continent are placed under the control of the present Colonists, Parliament must be consulted?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Sir JOHN GORST) (Chatham) (who replied) said: The hon. Member must be aware that it has been repeatedly stated in the House that Parliament must be consulted, and must legislate, before responsible Government can be established in Western Australia.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: With regard to land?

SIR JOHN GORST: That is involved.

COMPANIES' ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1867—SECTION 23—"THE IRISH EXHIBITION IN LONDON."

MR. COGHILL (Newcastle-under-Lyme) asked the President of the Board of Trade, If he can state whether the "Irish Exhibition in London" was registered by the Board of Trade with limited liability, without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name, under the provisions of Section 23 of the Companies' Act Amendment Act of 1867, 30 & 31 *Vict.*, c. 33; whether he is aware that a prospectus was sent out by the responsible officers of the Company, containing no reference whatever to the fact that it was a Company limited by guarantee; that the amount of the guarantee was only that of seven subscribers of £10 each; that serious misunderstandings have arisen in the minds of creditors and others as to the responsibility for the Company's debts; and

that the Company owes at the present moment from £15,000 to £20,000; whether other Companies besides the "Irish Exhibition in London" have been registered by the Board of Trade without the addition of the word "Limited;" whether any such Companies have been wound up; and whether inconvenience to creditors, arising from the omission of the word "Limited," has resulted; and, whether, to prevent similar misunderstandings, for the future, he will consider the advisability of introducing a short Bill to repeal Section 23 of the Companies' Act Amendment Act of 1867?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.): Yes, Sir; the objects of the Irish Exhibition in London, as disclosed in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, were certainly such as to bring it within the meaning of the section referred to by the hon. Member. The prospectus of the Company was not before the Board of Trade, nor has the Department any cognizance of its financial position. Several other Companies besides the Irish Exhibition in London have been registered without the addition of the word "Limited;" but the Board of Trade have no knowledge of the winding up of any such Companies, nor are they aware of any cases where inconvenience to creditors has arisen from the omission of the word "Limited." Many licences under the section are applied for in the course of the year. The question of the amendment of all the Companies Acts is now under consideration, and the point referred to shall be borne in mind.

POST OFFICE—FORWARDING RE-ADDRESSED LETTERS.

MR. ATKINSON (Boston) had the following Question on the Paper:—To ask the Postmaster General, If he will reciprocate the conduct of Foreign Postal Authorities, by allowing paid letters of all kinds to follow the addresses in the United Kingdom without further charge; if he will cause the many communications on public business which are addressed to Members of Parliament at the House of Commons to be re-addressed and delivered without further charge for postage; and, if he will cause the sums due from right hon. Members of the House for arrears of postage on re-addressed letters to be collected, so that all Members of the House may have equal treatment in this respect?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES (Cambridge University)): This Question has been on the Paper six or seven times, and it is desirable to answer it. As regards ordinary letters passing through the post from place to place in this country, I am unable to see any reason why they should escape the ordinary postal rate when re-directed and transmitted a second time to a different address. The second service entails on the Department at least as great, if not greater, trouble than the first. Letters from abroad, in similar cases, are relieved from a second charge by the Rules of the Postal Union. Several years have elapsed since Members of this House renounced the exceptional privilege of franking. I do not think it desirable to re-establish this in any form; and I do not believe that the majority of Members of this House desire to receive more favourable treatment for their correspondence than that accorded to their constituents. I am not aware of any case in which any Member of this House has successfully evaded the surcharge upon re-directed letters or papers; but if the hon. Member will supply me with any instance of this, I will inquire into it, and take steps to prevent the recurrence of any such evasion.

RIOTS, &c. (IRELAND)—THE MAYOR OF CORK.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been directed to a prosecution of several policemen by the Mayor of Cork, when it was given in evidence that the Mayor was surrounded and prevented from proceeding by policemen with drawn swords and fixed bayonets, and that, having explained that he was the Mayor of Cork, was answered by the police—"I don't care to the devil who who you are;" whether, at the order of District Inspector Pearson, the Mayor was subsequently permitted to pass, but was again stopped at North Gate Bridge and treated by the police with considerable violence; whether it was sworn that cordons of police were, upon the occasion referred to, stationed at various points in the City of Cork, preventing

by force of arms the citizens of Cork proceeding on their lawful business; whether it is true, as stated in the Cork daily papers, that the magistrate, Sir D. V. O'Sullivan, who delivered judgment, said — "That, taking into consideration the serious consequences of a criminal conviction to Sergeant Kennedy, &c., the Bench had determined to dismiss the case;" and, whether, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes in future?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I am informed that two policemen, not several, as alleged in the Question, were prosecuted by the Mayor of Cork on the occasion referred to. The expression attributed to one of the police was neither heard by the District Inspector, who was in charge, nor was any complaint made to him in regard to it. The Mayor was encouraging the driver of his car to break through the body of police who were on duty. He was prevented by these men, who did not know him, as they had been drafted in from the county; but the District Inspector at once let him pass through. At North Gate Bridge some 14 cars arrived close after a police escort, and among them the Mayor's car. The Mayor was allowed to pass through. There were no men stationed anywhere to prevent the people passing on their ordinary business; but to prevent a procession of cars from following a prisoner and his escort. I have seen no authoritative report of the proceedings before the magistrates; but they dismissed the charges against both the policemen.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he has seen the reports in the Cork papers of the prosecution by the Mayor of Cork of two police constables (Constable Booth and Sergeant Kennedy) for assault and obstruction, committed on the occasion of Father Kennedy being conveyed to Cork Gaol; is he aware that the Mayor was refused the names and numbers of the constables on duty at North Gate Bridge, where the alleged assault took place; and, whether the Constabulary authorities are justified in withholding the names or numbers of policemen charged with assault by the magistrate of the city?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The District Inspector of Constabulary reports that it is not the case that the Mayor of Cork was refused the names and numbers of the constables on duty at the place mentioned. He asked for the name of one constable, specifying simply his number. The District Inspector said that he did not know at the time what constable bore that number; but referred him to the County Inspector. Upon application to him the name was at once furnished. As a matter of fact, it was proved that the constable referred to was not on duty at North Gate Bridge.

ISLANDS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC —TONGA—THE CURRENCY.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether it is a fact that by Order of the Tongan Government only English coin is accepted in Tonga in payment of Customs and similar dues; whether this leaves the Chilian dollar available for all other purposes a legal tender at 3*s.*; whether, in consequence of the fact that this is more than the Chilian dollar can buy, the effect of the Tongan Order is to throw upon importers the whole cost of introducing the English coin required by the Tongan Government; whether it is true that this hardship falls exclusively on English merchants in consequence of Treasury Bonds, the only other legal tender for Customs, &c., being sold exclusively to Germans; and, whether a remonstrance will be addressed to the Tongan Government on this subject?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): The latest intelligence showed that, on account of the inconvenience caused by the circulation at equal rates of two currencies of different standards of value, and I believe as an experimental measure, the Government of Tonga have declared that money paid in taxes will be received if in sterling coin at $8 for 32*s.*, and if in Chilian dollars at $9 for 36*s.* As regards paragraph 2, the Premier is reported not to have given a final decision. As to three, its statement would be correct if those in the two former were so. Four, I am unable to answer. Five, we have no recent information; and, without good ground for such action, Her

Majesty's Government cannot undertake to offer decided advice in the matter.

PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1885—SALE OF THE VERNER ESTATES.

MR. JASPER MORE (Shropshire, Ludlow) (for Mr. T. W. RUSSELL) (Tyrone, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is true that the estates of the late Sir N. M. Verner, in Tyrone, Monaghan, and Armagh, have been sold to the tenants under the Land Purchase Act, a portion of last year's rent being included in the purchase money; whether, since the contract for sale was completed, the Trustee of the Estates has brought a large number of ejectments for arrears of rent against some of the tenants, and served summonses in the case of others, against whom ejectment decrees have already been obtained; and, whether such proceedings are in conformity with the provisions of the Land Purchase Act; and, if he will direct the attention of the Commissioners to the action of this Trustee?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Land Commissioners report that no agreements for the sale of the estate named have been lodged in their Office, nor have they any knowledge of the ejectment proceedings referred to. I have received a letter this morning from the Trustee of the Estate; and I shall be glad to show it to the hon. Member if he desires to see it.

LAND ACT (IRELAND) 1870—REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

MR. JASPER MORE (Shropshire, Ludlow) (for Mr. LEA) (Londonderry, E.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, If all purchasers under the Irish Land Act of 1870, who have applied for the extended time for the repayment of their loans allowed by the Land Act of last year, have been given the extra period permitted by that Act?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): In a few cases where the extension of the term to the full period would have reduced the annuity payable for the remainder of the term to less than 4 per cent, the Treasury have made no concession as to extension of time. In certain cases outstanding where the borrowers were in arrear, an agreement has not yet been arrived at as to the instalment of arrears to be paid up before the benefits of the Act of last Session are extended to them.

THE TRUCK ACTS—ALLEGED BREACHES AT HARLESDEN.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he is aware that, so far back as July last, the Inspector of Factories had evidence of gross breaches of the Truck Act at Harlesden, by the payment of wage to brickmakers otherwise than in current coin of the realm; and, if he will state why no prosecution has taken place?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Yes, Sir; I am aware that the Chief Inspector of Factories reported that the Truck Act had been infringed under the circumstances mentioned in the Question. The Report was referred to the Treasury Solicitor, with directions to prosecute if there was a reasonable prospect of obtaining a conviction. The Treasury Solicitor, after making very careful inquiries, advised that, in view of the difficulty of obtaining a conviction, it would not be expedient to undertake a prosecution. I have directed the Inspector to keep careful watch.

VACCINATION ACTS—CONVICTION OF ENOCH HARPER, AT HALESOWEN PETTY SESSIONS.

MR. CHANNING (Northampton, E.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he is aware of the following facts:—That Enoch Harper, of Quinton, was convicted at Halesowen Petty Sessions, on March 13, 1888, of disobeying a vaccination order, dated January 3, 1888, and fined £1 and 9*s.* costs; that he pronounced the proceedings irregular, and ordered the fines to be remitted; that the conviction has never been quashed, and still stands on the records of the Court; that no fresh vaccination order has been issued as to the child in question; that, notwithstanding that the conviction is unquashed, and no fresh order has been issued, Enoch Harper was summoned again for disobedience to the vaccination order of January 3, and on June 19, 1888, fined £1 and 9*s.* costs; and, whether this second conviction for the same

offence, without the issue of a fresh vaccination order, is illegal; and, if so, whether he will direct the fine and costs imposed on Enoch Harper on June 19 to be refunded to him?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The facts are correctly stated in the Question. Whether or not a fresh vaccination order was necessary to make the second conviction good is a matter of law, which was not raised before the magistrates at the time, and upon which it is no part of my duty to express an opinion. Mr. Harper is evading the law; and as he can move to have the conviction quashed, if he is so advised, I see no reason calling upon me to interfere.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—REDUCTION OF INSPECTOR HILL.

MR. LAFONE (Southwark, Bermondsey) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If it is true that Mr. Hill, attached to the Bermondsey Division of the Metropolitan Police, M Division, has been reduced from first-class Inspector to the rank of sergeant; and if the sole reason assigned was the delay of a telegram for a few minutes through no fault of Mr. Hill's, although he was in charge at the time; and, if he can see his way to re-instating a deserving officer to the rank he has been deprived of?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Inspector Hill has been reduced from the rank of first-class Inspector to that of sergeant for several grave derelictions of duty, the particulars of which I had better not mention publicly, but which I will give to my hon. Friend if he wishes. There is no ground, therefore, for re-instating that officer to the rank of which he has been properly deprived.

CUSTOMS (STATISTICAL OFFICE)—WITHHOLDING OF BACK PAY.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Upon what ground the back pay authorized by a Treasury Minute of the 27th of October last, in favour of certain copyists in the Statistical Office, Customs, is withheld in the case of those copyists who have received bonuses; and, whether he will make arrangements for the payment of the money before Christmas?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): Arrangements have been made by which the copyists can receive the money referred to on application.

POST OFFICE (SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT)—INCREASE OF STAFF.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether his application for an increase of staff for the Savings Bank Department has been under the consideration of the Treasury for some months; whether, in consequence of the delay in arriving at the decision, the work of the Department is greatly in arrear; whether the work now performed on extra duty (exclusive of that necessary for the preparation of the annual balance sheet) can be entirely provided for by the introduction of the seven hours' scale; and, whether he will take immediate steps to relieve the officers of the Department from the performance of extra duty such as has been necessary during the last 12 months?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): The hon. Member puts to me four Questions. To the first the answer is that the case is as stated; and to the second that, owing to the cordial co-operation of the staff, the work of the Department cannot be described as greatly in arrear, although no doubt it is not so forward as it was this time last year. How far the work now performed by extra duty can be provided for by the seven hours' scale is a question which is now engaging my careful attention, and that of the Treasury, and I am not yet prepared to express a positive opinion on the point. In the matter of extra duty no efforts shall be wanting on my part to procure the relief required.

ARMY—MR. FARINI'S MACHINE RIFLES.

COLONEL EYRE (Lincolnshire, Gainsborough) asked the Secretary of State for War, whether his attention has been called to a statement in *The Field* newspaper, of Saturday last, December 15, as to the penetration attained by a bullet, the invention of Mr. Farini, and to the machinery by which rifles can, without alteration, be converted into machine guns?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): The article will be referred for the observations of the Small Arms Committee; but I may say that the bore is the same as that of the new magazine rifle, and that the greatest velocity mentioned is less than that laid down as the standard for the new arm.

SOUTH AFRICA — MATABELELAND — THE CHIEF LOBENGULA.

MR. BAUMANN (Camberwell, Peckham) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether Lobengula's country is included in the British Protectorate in South Africa; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State has received information from the High Commissioner relative to a concession of all mineral rights in Matabeleland and Mashonaland to an English Company; whether such concession has been sanctioned by the High Commissioner; and, whether it is a fact that payment to the Chief Lobengula for this concession has been made by a large supply of arms and ammunition?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Sir JOHN GORST) (Chatham) (who replied) said, as has been frequently explained to the House during the present Session, the protectorate over part of Khama's territory, which is distinct from that of Lobengula, does not include the territory of the latter. The Secretary of State has been informed that a concession of the nature referred to has been granted to a Mr. Rudd. The High Commissioner has no power to sanction concessions granted by Lobengula, who is an independent King. It has been stated that £100 per month, in addition to a number of rifles, will be the consideration for the reported concession. On these points the Secretary of State is in communication with the High Commissioner.

FRANCE—POLL TAX AT THE FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS.

MR. LEGH (Lancashire, S.W., Newton) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether any communications have passed with the French Government respecting the additional Poll Tax about to be levied upon all persons entering and leaving the French Channel Ports?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): No communication has passed with the French Government on this subject. We have, however, been informed, both by Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris and the Consul at Boulogne, of the fact of an increase having been made.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—MAJOR MACDONALD'S MISSION IN THE NIGER DISTRICT.

MR. PICTON (Leicester) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he will lay upon the Table of the House the instructions given to Major Macdonald in regard to his Mission of Inquiry in the Niger District?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): No instructions have yet been given; but they will be confidential, and I cannot undertake to present them.

In reply to Mr. LAFONE (Southwark, Bermondsey),

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said, Major Macdonald would arrive at the river at the time it was at the proper height to ascend it.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—AN EDITION IN THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

MR. T. E. ELLIS (Merionethshire) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether the request of all the Members of Parliament for Wales and Monmouthshire that the Local Government Act should be issued in Welsh will be granted; and, if so, how soon the Act will be published?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's), in reply, said, that he originally returned an unfavourable answer to the request that the Act should be translated into Welsh. Since then he had received deputations which consisted practically of the whole of the Representatives from Wales on both sides of the House, urging on him that this translation should be made and published, and stating they regarded it as an entirely exceptional case, and as not forming a precedent for anything of the kind in the future. Under these circumstances, he had come to the conclusion to have the Act translated into

Welsh, and he hoped that no undue delay would take place in the matter.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT—THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE RAINHILL ASYLUM, LANCASHIRE.

MR. HOYLE (Lancashire, S.E., Heywood) asked the President of the Local Government Board, If he is aware that a proposition to award a retiring pension of £800 a-year to the medical officer of the Lunatic Asylum, Rainhill, Lancashire, is to be considered at their next Court on the 26th instant; and, whether, in consideration of the impending transfer of the county asylums to the County Council, any representation can be made to the Justices by which the imposition of such a charge on the county rates may be deferred until the Council enters on its duties?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): I have no information as to the proposition referred to. The Committee of Visitors of a lunatic asylum may, under the Lunatic Asylums Acts, award a superannuation allowance to any officer of the asylum who, from confirmed sickness, age, or infirmity, becomes incapable of executing his office in person, or who has been an officer in the asylum for not less than 15 years, and is not under 50 years of age. The allowance is not to exceed two-thirds of the salary payable at the time of retirement. No such allowance, however, can be charged on the county rates until the award has been confirmed by a Resolution of Quarter Sessions. The matter is not one in which the Local Government Board have any jurisdiction; and I cannot undertake to make any representations to the Justices as to the exercise of their statutory powers in the matter.

NAVY—THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE —CERTIFICATES.

MR. ROWNTREE (Scarborough) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, If it would be practicable to include in the certificate of service granted to men of the Royal Naval Reserve who have served their full time an endorsement of character, as reported from time to time by the Drill Instructors, and similar to that given to seamen leaving the Royal Navy, in order to assist men of good character in obtaining employment ashore when no longer able, on account of age, to follow their calling at sea?

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT (A LORD of the ADMIRALTY) (Sheffield, Ecclesall) (who replied) said: There is no objection, as far as the Admiralty is concerned; but it is a question for the Board of Trade, which issues the certificates to Royal Naval Reserve men, to decide whether it would be practicable; and the Admiralty have not had time to obtain the opinion of the Board of Trade upon this point.

ARMY—THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS, SEC. 5, PAR. 76—MILITARY ATTACHES.

CAPTAIN SELWYN (Cambridge, Wisbeach) asked the Secretary of State for War, How many regimental officers are now serving in contravention of Section 5, Paragraph 76, of the Queen's Regulations for the Army; whether the Regulation in this paragraph applies to military attachés and to officers on the Staff of the Viceroy of India; and, if not, why these officers are allowed to be absent from their regiments for more than five or six years; how long have the military attachés at Paris and Berlin, and the military secretary to the Viceroy of India, been absent from their regiments; and, whether, after such absence, these officers are to be allowed to return and in a short time command their regiments?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): There are now seven officers serving on the personal Staff of General Officers who have exceeded the period of Staff service laid down in the Queen's Regulations; but in every case their retention of office has been advisedly sanctioned. The Rule does not apply to military attachés who hold their appointments for a period of five years, subject to renewal if considered desirable for the good of the Service. The Staff of the Viceroy of India and of Colonial Governors are appointed for six years. The military attaché at Paris has been absent from his regiment since January 1, 1877. During that time he has held several appointments with advantage to the State, and has taken a distinguished part in two campaigns. The military attaché at Berlin has been continuously absent from his regiment since January, 1879. He also has served with distinction during that period in

two campaigns. His second period of service shortly expires, and he is to rejoin his battalion as second in command. The military secretary to the Viceroy of India has held positions on the personal Staff of successive Viceroys at their particular request since December, 1875. While serving on the Staff he has taken part in three campaigns, in one of which he earned the Victoria Cross.

RAILWAYS — ACCIDENT AT SYSTON, MIDLAND RAILWAY—MAJOR MARINDIN'S REPORT.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) (for Mr. CHANNING) (Northampton, E.) asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he has considered the Report of Major Marindin on the fatal accident to platelayers near Syston, on the Midland Railway; whether it appears from that Report that such Rules of the Midland Company as affect the platelayers refer to the protection of the trains, and not to the protection of the platelayers themselves; whether in the recorded Regulations for foggy weather, issued last September by the London and North Western Railway, there are no Rules for the special protection of platelayers in their work; and, whether, having regard to the frequent loss of life, he will cause a Board of Trade Circular to be issued to all the Companies, drawing attention to Major Marindin's Report, and especially to his comments on the absence of—

"Rules providing for men being posted out to protect gangs at ordinary work on curves or other places where the view of the line is restricted, or for their protection by other means;"

and to his recommendation that—

"Additions should be made to the Rules, defining accurately the precautions which should be taken for the safety of men working upon the line . . . . and making it clear that during fogs no work which can possibly be avoided is to be carried on upon any part of the line where the men will be in danger?"

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.): Yes, Sir; I have seen the Report referred to, and the facts disclosed in that Report are as stated by the hon. Member. The Board of Trade have no information as to Rules issued by the London and North-Western Railway Company last September; but a Circular to the Companies has been issued calling attention to the Report on the accident in question and the recommendations made therein.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—RETURN OF JUDICIAL RENTS.

MR. E. SPENCER (West Bromwich) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it would be possible for the Irish Land Commissioners to publish the temporary adjustments of judicial rents since the passing of the Act of 1877, at a date prior to Christmas?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Land Commissioners hope to be able to publish the Schedule referred to on the 23rd of this month.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART—THE SOUTH KENSINGTON COLLECTIONS.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR (Leeds, S.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether he can now give the names of the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the South Kensington Collections; and, whether he will direct the attention of the Committee to the Report and Evidence of the Duke of Devonshire's Commission, so far as it relates to this subject, and also the Reports and Evidence of subsequent Committees which Government have, from time to time, appointed without acting upon their recommendations?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) (who replied) said: I am still in communication with several of the gentlemen whom it is proposed to put on the Committee, consequently I cannot as yet state the names. With regard to the Reports of previous Commissions or Committees, the attitude of the Government was shown in an answer given by the First Lord of the Treasury in the House on the 26th of last month. The Duke of Devonshire's Commission, to which the hon. Member refers, reported in 1874 that it was desirable that the Scientific Collections should be subjected to a critical revision, with a view to restricting them to such objects as are of National interest or utility. Similarly, the Committees which sat in 1883, whose Reports were adopted by Sir Frederick Bramwell's

Committee in 1885, held that the Scientific Collections might be weeded with advantage. Sir Frederick Bramwell's Committee omitted to deal specifically with this question; and for this reason my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, decided in 1885 that nothing could be done until the Collections had been thoroughly sifted by some independent authority. It is this object which the new Committee is intended to effect.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked whether there was to be any Representative of Ireland on this Committee?

MR. GOSCHEN said, that the suggestion had not been made to the First Lord of the Treasury. The Committee was to be selected, not with a view to the representation of Parliamentary Parties or separate Nationalities, but to collect the best men to judge of scientific and artistic objects.

MR. SEXTON thought that it was inexpedient that Ireland should be entirely unrepresented.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS—REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If he is able to state when effect will be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments; and, whether any Order in Council dealing with such recommendations will be published before the ensuing Session?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) (who replied) said: The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments are receiving our careful consideration. I need scarcely say that great caution is necessary in devising new Regulations for a large Body like the Civil Service, discharging duties of such varied character. We have directed that, pending final orders on the subject, a Civil servant is not to accept a Directorship of a public Company. In like manner we have directed that no fresh grants of duty pay are to be made. We are making arrangements under which all persons under the age of 60 applying to retire from the Public Service will be subjected to the examination of a Government medical officer. We intend, at the beginning of next Session, to introduce a Bill amending the Superannuation Act in the direction of some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

PUBLIC HEALTH—THE CONGRESS OF SANITARY INSPECTORS—RECOGNITION OF SANITARY SERVICE.

SIR GUYER HUNTER (Hackney, Central) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether any acceptance will be accorded to the Memorial of the Congress of Sanitary Inspectors of June last, submitting the expediency of the adoption of one presented from the late Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., and the Heads of Sanitary Institutions, praying that the like recognition may be given to distinguished sanitary service in saving life that is given to distinguished naval and military service?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) (who replied) said: The hon. Member does not state in his Question to whom the Memorial referred to was addressed; and, though I have made inquiries on the subject, I have as yet been unable to trace it, and am not in a position, therefore, to give any information on the subject.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT—FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked, Whether the Government would give instructions for the preparation of a Return showing the number of fatal accidents in mines and factories during the seven years before and the seven years after the passing of the Employers' Liability Act?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, he had some time ago directed the preparation of such a Return.

EGYPT—SUAKIN—DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.

MR. HERMON-HODGE (Lancashire, Accrington): I wish to ask the Secretary of State for War, Whether he can confirm the news in the public Press, to the effect that the forces under General Grenfell have fought a successful en-

gagement; and whether he can place the House in possession of fuller information on the subject?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): We received a telegram this morning from General Grenfell, dated from Suakin at 8.30 this morning, which curiously, making allowance for difference of time, reached this country at 7.30 a.m. It says—

"Attacked trenches 7 a.m. this morning, Black Brigade storming them with great gallantry. Enemy fought desperately, losing very heavily. We captured both their guns. King's Own Borderers and Welsh punished enemy severely by their excellent volley firing. Navy assisted greatly by machine gun fire and 64-pounder. Enemy in full retreat on Hasheen and Handoub."

And in a later telegram he gives further information, which I shall summarize. He estimates the dervish loss at 400. The 20th Hussars charged the dervish cavalry very brilliantly. Our loss, four privates of the 20th Hussars killed; Lieutenant Brown, Royal Irish Rifles, and Lieutenant David, of the Marines, and a few privates, whose names are given, slightly wounded. Among the Egyptian troops a sergeant and 17 men wounded, and 13 others received slight wounds, but are still with their regiments. The Egyptian troops seem to have amply justified the confidence placed in them by General Grenfell.

AFRICA (EAST COAST)—EXECUTIONS AT ZANZIBAR.

MR. BUCHANAN (Edinburgh, W.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he had received any information as to the news in to-day's papers as to the executions at Zanzibar, and the intention of the Sultan to continue those operations; and, whether he had communicated with the British Consul with a view to stop them?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Information was received yesterday by telegraph that several executions of a barbarous character had taken place at Zanzibar, and that others were impending. Her Majesty's Consul General stated that he had remonstrated with the Sultan. He has to-day reported that four more executions had taken place. Instructions have been sent to Colonel Euan Smith directing him to repeat his remonstrances; to protest in the strongest terms against the course on which the Sultan has entered; to invite the co-operation of his colleagues; and to warn him of the disastrous consequences to himself that are likely to ensue.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS (IRELAND) BILL.

In reply to The LORD MAYOR of DUBLIN (Mr. Sexton) (Belfast, W.),

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, that the Government did not intend to proceed with this Bill.

EVICTIONS (IRELAND)—RETURN OF EVICTIONS AND COERCION PROSECUTIONS ON THE CLANRICARDE ESTATE.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE (Bradford, Central) asked, Whether the Government had any objection to granting a Return of Evictions and Coercion Prosecutions on the Clanricarde Estate?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.), in reply, said, he was not prepared to grant the Return at present; but he would consider the matter. It would require very long and difficult inquiries to furnish such a Return.

IRELAND—LAND PURCHASE RETURNS.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland, with reference to the Return which was asked for by the hon. Member for Stepney (Mr. Wootton Isaacson), Whether that Return was intended as a substitute for the much fuller Return on Land Purchase which he (Mr. John Morley) had proposed?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.), in reply, said, the right hon. Gedtleman seemed under a misapprehension. The Government would not consent to the Return asked for by the hon. Member.

MR. JOHN MORLEY asked, if the fuller Return which he himself had previously proposed would be granted?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he thought the Land Commissioners would have no difficulty in giving the Return substan-

tially in the form asked for by the right hon. Gentleman.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, he desired to call attention to the construction by the Government of the Statute of *Edward* III. c. 34, about persons finding security. He would point out that the words which the Home Secretary quoted from *Dalton* and *Hawkins*, as being literally construed by the Courts, only applied to the case of a riot or riotous proceeding. There had been no case in England during the last 60 years in which a person had been compelled to give sureties for his good behaviour, except on the allegation of acts tending to a breach of the peace, or the apprehension that a breach of the peace might be committed. He had had no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the Irish practice, but he had looked into *Macnally*. Many curious Statutes besides that of *Edward* III. might be found in *Macnally*, all of which were finally swept away by the Act of *Geo.*, as the 10 & 11 *Charles* I., c. 16, which enacts—

"That young gentlemen of this Kingdom"—that is, Ireland—"who will not apply themselves to labour, but live idly and inordinately, having no means of their own, or from their kindred, who walk about with greyhounds, cosher or cess upon the country or exact drink or money, the Justices may bind to their good behaviour, and commit them to gaol, and bind them to their loyalty and allegiance with sureties."

And by 6 *Anne*, c. 11—

"All loose, idle vagrants, and such as pretend to be Irish gentlemen, and will not work or betake themselves to any honest trade or livelihood, but wander about demanding victuals, and coshering from house to house amongst their fosterers, followers, and others; and also loose persons of infamous lives and characters, shall be sent to gaol unless they give security for their good behaviour."

The English translation of 34 *Edward* III. in several respects did not agree with the Norman-French, to which he must refer. The Chief Secretary said the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland decided that this Statute gave power to the Justices to call upon persons who were not of good fame to give security, and in default to commit them to prison. His contention was that the Statute did not authorize them to do this. A reference to the Norman-French of the Statute itself showed that it did nothing of the kind, for it instructed the Justices to *prendre de touz ceux qi sont de bone fame* security for their behaviour. The negative had been inserted by the English translators, who had misconceived the object of the Statute, and had been guilty of very bad translation. The Home Secretary and the Irish lawyers ought, however, to have been warned by the fact that the English versions contained a note saying that *qi sont* of the actual text, in certain MSS. and old printed copies, read *qi ne sont*. In the Norman-French there was no negative. The Statute in reality directed the Justices after having arrested the rioters, barrators, and persons who had been pillors and robbers in parts beyond the seas to put them in prison; but if any of them were found to be of good fame they were to be liberated on giving sureties, and the others—that is, those who were not of such good fame, were to be duly punished. The clause must be read as a whole; power was given to arrest all the persons mentioned. Those of good fame might be released on giving sufficient sureties, and *les auts duement punir*. There was no separate enactment authorizing the taking sureties from those not of good fame, and to read the "not" which stood within brackets into the original text made it ridiculous. He believed the present Government was not the only offender, but that its Predecessors had also perverted the real meaning of the Statute. Possibly the point had never been raised before the Queen's Bench Division in Ireland, nor that as to the repealing effect of the 5 *Geo.* IV., c. 83, s. 1. It was curious that neither in the chronological index nor in the revised Statutes was there any note that the part of 34 *Edward* III. relating to vagabonds had been repealed. There was, of course, no appeal in criminal cases, but the matter could be raised by error in law, and if he had been one of the parties

concerned he would have carried it to the highest Court of Appeal. He thought it was unfair for the Government to put into prison under the disputable, obsolete, and possibly repealed provisions of the Act of *Edward* III. poor and ignorant men who might not have the money to get the point argued before the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords.

MR. S. SMITH (Flintshire) said, he desired to call attention to the great grievances now existing in Wales. He was sorry to have to state that Wales at the present time was literally simmering with discontent. He did not think the House realized the state of feeling now existing in the Principality. There had been for several years an almost entire neglect of Welsh questions in the House of Commons. As a matter of fact, according to the Rules of the House, the Welsh Members scarcely ever had an opportunity of raising a discussion upon those questions. He would refer particularly to the tithe question, with which they were all familiar. As Representatives of Wales they had done their utmost to dissuade the people from anything in the nature of violence. They had urged them to use only Constitutional means, but they could not ignore the fact that the state of feeling in Wales was very disturbed.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! Of course the limits of discussion are very wide on these occasions, but I do not know how the hon. Member proposes to connect this subject with the Bill before the House. The Appropriation Bill is subject to the same Rules which affect other Bills, and the point to be discussed must be somewhat relevant to the Bill.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) asked, whether it was competent for anyone to move any sort of Amendment to the second reading of the Appropriation Bill?

MR. SPEAKER said, that it had not been customary, but since 1870 Amendments had repeatedly been moved.

MR. S. SMITH asked, whether the employment of military in the collection of tithes in Wales would bring the question within the purview of the Appropriation Bill?

MR. SPEAKER said, that the action of any Department of the Government would bring it within the purview of the Bill. He was not aware from the opening of the hon. Gentleman's speech that he was going to refer to the action of the military.

MR. S. SMITH said, that it had been thought necessary several times to call out the military to recover payment of tithes, and that was a most serious state of things. It showed an immense amount of repugnance to tithes, and the necessity, by wise and conciliatory legislation, of putting an end to the present state of things. He thought he might also fairly call attention to the failure of the House to redeem the pledges which had been given with respect to intermediate education in Wales. The feeling in Wales was very strong on that subject. He trusted the Government would give an early opportunity for discussing the question. The Land Question also excited a great deal of feeling in that country. In the town of Buckley, in Flintshire, a large number of small occupiers had built cottages on common land in the full belief that they would be free from the payment of rent except common rent. But of late a right had been claimed over them by the lord of the manor. A law ought to be passed to prevent the appropriation by others of the property of industrious men, as Parliament had done in the case of Ireland. There was another grievance, which was connected with the appointment of Welsh magistrates. In almost every part of Wales the magistrates were separated in sentiment from the people. That was owing to the fact that their appointment depended entirely on the discretion of a few individuals. A note from the Lord Chancellor would be sufficient to induce them to act more justly. The Welsh were a very patient, law-abiding people, but it was quite possible that patience might be too much abused.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, that it was time for the Government to make up their minds as to what they would do with regard to Bechuanaland and Zululand. Were they going to hand over Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony; if not, on what conditions were they going to keep it? He was told that the Cape Colony had been asked to take over Bechuanaland; that they had demanded £50,000 a-year as a subsidy to induce them to do so; and that the Government were willing to give a smaller sum. The

condition of the Colony was deplorable. In the capital there was not a single school for white children, who were therefore brought up without education. In the whole Colony there were only two schools, which were kept by missionaries. Was that a fit state of things for a British Colony? Again, in the capital there was not a single surgeon, and in the gaol there was gaol fever, and the prisoners were dying of it. In 1866 the income of the Colony was £6,700, while the expenditure was £110,000, of which the British taxpayer had to find £102,000. The reason why so much money was spent was because of the preposterous Police Force, upon which about £100,000 was spent; the fact being that it was a force not of police, but of soldiers. As Bechuanaland was a British Colony, why not send out there a couple of companies, whom you would pay 1*s.* a-day per head, instead of, as at present, paying 6*s.* a-head? If we were going to keep the country as a Colony, we must spend money on it. We had taken the worst part of the country—a barren and waterless region—while the Northern portion of the territory was well watered and fertile. There was no doubt that Europeans aud white men would go on extending over the country from the North, and that black men would continue to come from the South. Something should be done to regulate these two ways; and the question was, at whose expense and under whose authority was it to be done? Until now the practice had been to do all these things at the expense of the Imperial Government; but if the Government were going to develop the Crown Colonies, they should wait until those Colonies repaid the money which the Imperial Government had spent on them before they handed them over. During the last five years we had spent £1,000,000 on Bechuanaland, and had been spending £100,000 on the country ever since. Why should we do this, and then hand the country over to the Cape Colony? The wiser course would be to allow the Cape Colony to do all these things itself. The Cape Colony offered to take over the territory now called Bechuanaland; but the Imperial Government refused to sanction this, and took the country over itself. Bechuanaland was a very healthy country, and it would be much better to have the cheap soldiers of Europe there—men who could be hired for 1*s.* a-day—than dear Colonial soldiers. Another question was that of Zululand. While the Zulus were satisfied with the arrangements made regarding the boundary, we foolishly annexed their country without getting the sanction of the Zulu King and the Zulu Chiefs. But it was inevitable that Natal would get Zululand; and the only solution of the difficulty would be to annex Zululand to Natal, making Natal responsible for the government of the country. The Colonial Secretary promised some time ago to examine into the causes that brought about the late war, and the man who was responsible for that war was the man who had appointed the Commissioner to try the prisoners. The trials had been postponed until the end of January; but he had no doubt the Court would bring in a verdict of "Guilty" against the King and his uncles.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, that although he could not move the Amendment of which he had given Notice, no one would assert that there had been sufficient discussion on the Diplomatic and Colonial Votes, which, at the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton (Mr. Henry H. Fowler), were squeezed into one night. That did not allow adequate discussion of the great questions which arose on the Votes. He expressed the opinion that the British Constitution was a used-up force, which required to be re-modelled from top to bottom; but he only wished to draw attention to one part of the rusty old machine—namely, that part which enabled the Executive Government to carry through these great territorial questions without the sanction or control of Parliament. In these days there seemed to be a revival of the theory of "Divine right" on the part of the Executive Government for the time being, by which the Executive Government in the name of the Crown exercised an absolutely despotic power in regard to questions of peace or war and the acquisition or disposal of territories, and the only power that House had of re straining the Executive Government was the power of the purse. The course followed in the present Session, however, of squeezing the Diplomatic and Colonial Estimates into one night, had practically taken away that sole remain-

ing power from the House of Commons. The Government were believed to have extended a British Protectorate over the territory of Brunei and Sarawak, and he asked by what Parliamentary sanction that obligation had been imposed on the people of this country? He believed he was correct in saying that they had scarcely any knowledge of what had been done. He proposed to call attention to a list of cases in which the power referred to had been exercised, or to some extent exercised, by Her Majesty's Government without the sanction of Parliament. The first case was that of Western Australia, in connection with which Her Majesty's Government, he believed, were regulated by Statute; but he gathered that, without consulting Parliament, and almost unknown to the people of this country, Her Majesty's Government had gone a great length in negotiating with the Colonists of Western Australia with a view to the transfer of that great territory to a responsible Government. They were told that the Northern—that was to say the hot—portion of this territory was to be reserved, but that the temperate portion, which would be invaluable for colonization purposes, was to be given away. He protested against the giving away in this manner of enormous territory to which our own poor people, against whom in these days the door was being shut in so many quarters of the globe, might be emigrated and colonized. This was pre-eminently a case in which the Government ought to have gone so far without consulting the country. In the case of New Guinea, again, there had been practically a double operation—an annexation and an alienation. The country had been made a British Colony, and that British Colony had at the same time been practically handed over to colonization. He need only mention the acquisition of North Borneo and the Malay States. Then there was the great question of Bechuanaland and the enormous extension of "British influence" up to the Zambesi River. It was all very well to say there had only been an extension of "British influence," but they all knew that in these matters a Protectorate followed to-morrow and annexation the day after. Next came the burning question of East Africa, where we had not only established a great British Company, but had also committed ourselves to the establishment of a great German Company. Having read the Charter of the British East African Company, his impression was that it not only gave that Company the right to acquire by the best means in their power territory extending from the coast of Zanzibar up to the Victoria Nyanza, but would also enable them to acquire the territory in which the African Lakes Company, a cognate Company, was now carrying on war and annex that also. The next annexation to which he would allude, made without the consent of Parliament, was one which was only incubating at the present moment—he referred to the Oil River Territory. Then there was the mission to establish British influence in the sources of the Niger, and before Parliament again met they might hear of a Soudan Company being established to rule over the Soudan. Her Majesty's Government ought to give the House some information before Parliament separated as to the position they intended to assume with regard to this question. Now that our troops had raised the siege of Suakin, he hoped the Government would say what they were going to do next, and give a pledge that the military operations should not be carried to any considerable distance into the Soudan. He should also like to know on whom the discretion would rest as to the present conduct of operations? He begged to move his Amendment.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth), in seconding the Amendment, said, that this was probably the last occasion on which he would have an opportunity of saying a word regarding the events occurring around Suakin. He felt very strongly on this question; but he was afraid that his views would not receive much sympathy from the House as at present constituted. He protested with all the strength in his power against the senseless and shameless slaughter of Arabs, the news of which had disgraced the country that morning. The taking of the lives of any set of men without due care, without due precaution, without due investigation, was to his mind one of the most shameful things that any individual or nation could do. The slaughter was shameless because the House had no clear indication from any

authority or from the Government as to what was to follow. What was the object of all this slaughter? What was the ultimate result to be? It reflected greatly on the good name of this country that those attacks should be made without greater care being taken, without greater deliberation, without full discussion, and after all the facts had been laid before the House. "When the life of man is in debate, no time can be too long, no pains too great." What had the Arabs who were slaughtered that morning done? For a long time they had been cruelly oppressed by, he supposed, the worst Government the world had ever seen—the old Egyptian Government. For some time past they had been, in the words of the late Prime Minister, "rightly struggling to be free." It might be said in excuse for the slaughter that the Arabs were attacking Suakin. He admitted that there was some force in the reason; but he asked the House to look at the situation. The town belonged to the Arabs, not to us. [*Laughter.*] Yes; the town belonged to the inhabitants of the district just as much as Liverpool belonged to Englishmen. If the French took Liverpool we should consider it a noble act to strive and take it back. Would it not be well sometimes to consider the right and the wrong before indulging in these things? The House might recollect that a deputation came to the noble Lord the Member for Rossendale (the Marquess of Hartington) about the abandonment of Candahar. The noble Lord then said one of the best things he ever said. The deputation talked about the use that Candahar would be to us for trade and about British *prestige*, and the noble Lord said—"The first thing to consider is, what right have we to be there?" That was a question with regard to Suakin which it would be rather difficult for the Government to answer. He hoped that the old Slave Trade argument would not be trotted out again, for, if anything had been proved by recent debates, it was that that was an old bogey, and that we had done no good in our attempts to stop the Slave Trade. On the contrary, we had done more harm than good, and all our action had only caused it to be carried on in a more cruel way than before. Then it might be said that Suakin was held for the Egyptian Government; but Lord Salisbury had declared that it was of no use to them, and the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian had said the same thing. Could the House find any other two questions upon which those two statesmen agreed? Surely it was strong evidence that the town was of no use to the Egyptian Government when it was found that the Leaders of both Parties agreed to this effect. Another argument which would be used was that our *prestige* would suffer if we gave the town up; but surely the brave man ought to be able to say that he was wrong; it was only the coward who declared that he was right in the face of all evidence to the contrary. It really came to this—we were defending a town to which we had no right against the people with whom we had no quarrel, and for objects which no one was able to explain. Then it was said that we must teach the Arabs that we were their masters. That was the argument of Cain in regard to Abel. ["No, no!"] Yes; Cain said he must be the master of Abel, and he killed him. They talked about the cruel executions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, but they had that morning, by their troops, by their black men, and by the Egyptian Army, contrived to kill 400 people who were defending their own country; with their machinery of murder, their machine guns, they had mowed them down wholesale. He did not think anyone could say that that was a thing of which this nation could be proud. Members were going home to keep Christmas. He wondered how hon. Gentlemen who were responsible for this wholesale murder would feel, keeping their Christmas festival. Let them think of the men who had been killed, and of the other wretched men who were at that moment dying on the desert, and then go to their churches and talk about peace and goodwill to men. No doubt this would be very popular in the country. They would have pœans of praise from the mob and brilliant articles from able editors who urged people to fight but did not go themselves, and thanksgivings in the churches. But if this slaughter were the outcome of Christianity and civilization, then Christianity was a sham, and civilization was a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. He wished the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington

(Lord Randolph Churchill) had been present. He honoured the noble Lord for the course he had taken. They might find fault with him for inconsistency in some matters, but all through this business he had been true as steel, and in favour of oppressed Nationalities against our cruel policy of shooting men down for defending their own country. Two years ago the noble Lord, in an interesting speech on our warlike expenditure, asked whether a policy would always be adopted that was opposed to the peace-loving instincts of a democratic people? He (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) feared that the people were not educated enough on these questions; they were slow to understand them; but if they did endorse these continual attacks on an oppressed people, then he said they were one of the most degraded democracies that had ever obtained political power, and that they would deserve to suffer the same oppressions themselves. It was an extraordinary position, and he felt as if they had gone back six years and he was protesting against the bombardment of Alexandria. But then they had had no warning. Now, they had done the same thing over and over again; £30,000,000 sterling had been spent in these senseless wars; the characters of most of their statesmen at home had been damaged, and they had got into difficulties with Continental nations; and to start the thing again now, especially at the season of Christmas, when peace and goodwill should prevail, was a sort of madness most discreditable to this country. He made that protest—he could do no more. He seconded the Amendment by way of protest against this hideous drama, in order that some information might be given before they were launched into further horrors, so that the people might form their judgment before other hideous and horrible things were done in their name.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House is unwilling to read this Bill a second time till it has better information of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the Soudan."—(*Sir George Campbell.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

Sir Wilfrid Lawson

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE (Worcester, Evesham) said, he rose at once, and at a moment's notice, to reply to the speech of the hon. Member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), whose speech reminded him of St. Simeon Stylites sitting on his column preaching to the unregenerate people on that side of the House. The hon. Baronet seemed to be the apostle of the doctrine of universal scuttle, of national self-abasement, with self-effacement, and of political abnegation. He should leave him in the enjoyment of that doctrine. What did the hon. Baronet say in his extraordinary speech? He said that the military operations were undertaken without any previous discussion in Parliament. [Sir Wilfrid Lawson: Without sufficient discussion.] Now, he appealed to the House whether this subject as to Suakin had not been discussed threadbare? Then the hon. Baronet asked, with what object were the operations undertaken? Was it necessary to remind him that the officially declared object was the defence of Suakin? That fully; but nothing beyond that—no operations whatever from the far-off interior. A policy at Suakin was wholly apart from any policy respecting the Soudan. At present the British policy was to leave the Soudan to itself. The Arabs had attacked that town, which was in possession of an Egyptian garrison under British authority; they had shelled the town, taken the lives of Egyptian soldiers and inhabitants, run up the price of provisions, narrowed employment, and, in fact, had threatened the garrison of the town with extermination, and had done this without any provocation whatever. All this had been done for the single purpose of carrying on the Slave Trade. The hon. Baronet said these Arabs had suffered from Egyptian domination. They were, no doubt, for a long time under Egyptian authority, but that authority was of the lightest and most shadowy description. However, whatever shadow there ever was of Egyptian supremacy over them had undoubtedly disappeared for the last three or four years, and they had, therefore, no justification or reason whatever for attacking Suakin. Then the hon. Baronet said the town was theirs.

Now, Suakin was not, and never had been theirs, and they had never had anything whatever to do with the place. Suakin belonged to the Egyptian Government and the people of Egypt. The Arabs engaged in the operations were dwellers in a distant country, in the Upper Valley of the Nile. They crossed a broad desert to attack a town which had belonged to Egypt for 50 years.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON said, what he maintained was that the dervishes came to help the inhabitants.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said, the inhabitants were a mixed people chiefly engaged in trade, and they had nothing to do with the Arabs, who were wholly and absolutely a separate body. They came up to Suakin for no such purpose as the hon. Baronet had foreshadowed. He was surprised at the references made by the hon. Baronet, so well known for his humanity, to the suppression of the Slave Trade, in connection with which England had spent so much of English life and strength and so much of English treasure. The success of our efforts for suppression was derided; and, indeed, there had been but too much of failure. That was all the greater reason for persevering till we achieved full success. For such success the retention of Suakin was essential. The Arabs knew that, and, therefore, they attacked the place. The hon. Baronet, in his usual manner, spoke lightly of British *prestige*, and averred that the Arabs, if driven away now, would come back again presently. Would they? That would entirely depend on the arrangements which the British Government might make in the future. The hon. Baronet spoke of 400 men being killed by British artillery and British bayonets for defending their country. Now, these men were not defending their own country; on the contrary, it was widely separated from their own; they were attacking somebody else's country; practically our country—the country of the inhabitants of Suakin, which was under the Egyptian Government and British protection. We were the defenders, and the Arabs the aggressive and attacking party. Having criticized the remarks of the hon. Baronet, he desired to make one or two general observations. While we should make no terms whatever with these Khartoum Arabs, we should endeavour, by negotiations, to settle matters with the friendly tribes on the coast of the Red Sea. In this respect he agreed with the substance of what was said by the right hon. Member for Newcastle (Mr. John Morley). Though he could not altogether approve the tone of the right hon. Gentleman's remarks, yet that did not prevent him from acknowledging the merit of their substance. The inhabitants of Suakin were largely dependent on these tribes for water and provisions, and it was, therefore, important to be on friendly terms with them. But, what was more, the invading Arabs from the Nile could not get these necessaries except through those tribes. So by making a settlement with the tribes the British Government could cut off the supplies on which invaders must depend. The hon. Baronet had appealed to their social and political consciences, and asked them how, at this Christmas season, in the sight of Almighty God, they could go home in peace after slaughtering all these Arabs? He would answer this challenge. We had undertaken these operations for the protection of those whom we had undertaken to protect, and that, in doing so, we were fulfilling a political duty which involved many important considerations, the first of which was this—that we were aiming a blow at those who added to the sorrows of the human race, and we were striking off the fetters from the slave.

MR. W. A. M'ARTHUR (Cornwall, Mid, St. Austell) said, he had been unable to agree with his hon. Friends around him with regard to the Egyptian policy of the Government. He had, however, opposed the military operations, because he did not know with what object they had been undertaken. It might be a Jingo sentiment, but he had always been in favour of a frank declaration that we should never come out of Egypt. He thought it was wrong to bombard Alexandria; but, having done what we had done, after spending so much money, after sacrificing so many lives, disorganizing and smashing up the Government, it was preposterous for us to abandon the people of Egypt to the misgovernment which must succeed our departure. Why did not the Government say plainly whether they intended to go out of Egypt or to stay there? He should cordially welcome any statement from Her Majesty's Government that they

proposed to remain in Egypt, and should be prepared on such a statement to support the policy of defending Suakin against the dervishes. If, however, the Government were intending to leave Egypt, he considered it was monstrous to go on spending money and destroying lives in defending Suakin. He appealed to the Government to state distinctly what their Egyptian policy was; so long, however, as they declined to make any definite announcement, the only thing he could do was to oppose their doing anything at all, and persistently to vote against every part of their policy in that country.

MR. PICTON (Leicester) said, that if he had known that those were the views of the hon. Member he should never have spent six days in helping him to get into that House. The hon. Member for the Cockermouth Division (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) said that human life had been sacrificed unnecessarily, and he (Mr. Picton) was quite in agreement with him. The hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Richard Temple) said that he agreed with the criticism that the Government had not taken pains to negotiate with the coast tribes near Suakin.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said, that he had never said so. He was not aware what negotiations had taken place. What he said was that negotiations should take place in the future.

MR. PICTON asked whether humanity and Christianity did not require that such negotiations should have been made before the outbreak of hostilities? We had now roused a bitter spirit of vengeance.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said, he was sorry to interrupt the hon. Member again, but the hon. Gentleman seemed to confuse two sets of persons of whom he spoke. Negotiation with these Arabs was out of the question. The persons with whom we should negotiate were the friendly tribes—a totally different class.

MR. PICTON said, he was quite aware of the hon. Member's argument, but his (Mr. Picton's) point was that the negotiations with the leaders of the Native tribes ought to have been opened before there had been any bloodshed. He believed that before this morning's battle the local tribes and their leaders would have been more willing to negotiate than afterwards. That being so, the hon. Baronet had conceded his (Mr Picton's) whole point, which was that human life had been needlessly sacrificed. It was high time, as representing a great, valiant, and Christian nation, that the House of Commons should show a little more appreciation of the value of human life than it had hitherto done. He regretted that the terrible announcement of the slaughter of these people—described as a "brilliant victory"—should have been received with cheers, as he feared that such an example was likely to intensify the warlike feeling which, unhappily, was too apparent among the public outside. Death was terrible under any condition, but it was more terrible still when it occurred under such conditions as the destruction of the 400 lives that were sacrificed that morning. He was sure that no hon. Gentleman opposite would in private contend that it was right to regard with feelings of triumph any wholesale slaughter. There were occasions when congratulations over victory might be exchanged, as, for instance, if our country were threatened with invasion; but in the case of the battle at Suakin the circumstances were totally different. Neither British subjects nor those whom Great Britain was defending were in any danger; and the only crime of the coast tribes was that they had accepted the opinion of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, to the effect that Suakin was no proper interest of England or Egypt, and they had simply resolved to carry out that policy. The Government had exhibited that vacillation and uncertainty in their policy with regard to Suakin which usually led to bloodshed. It was not in the interest of repressing the Slave Trade they had acted. If hon. Gentlemen opposite, instead of descending to the low, vulgar glee caused by bloodshed in this country, would feel the solemnity of the responsibility pressing upon them, they would take the wiser, more prudent, and more philanthropic policy of entering into negotiations, not with the Khartoum Arabs, but with the Native tribes along the coast of the Red Sea.

MR. PHILIPPS (Lanark, Mid) said, he thought that hon. Members might be allowed to discuss the wisdom of keeping any particular city in the desert without having such words as "scuttle,"

"surrender," and "national self-effacement" hurled at them across the floor of the House. The hon. Baronet the Member for Evesham (Sir Richard Temple) said that their defence of Suakin was not aggressive; but he asked hon. Members to consider the hypothetical case of a French force some day taking Brighton by force and maintaining themselves there. If the English people were in consequence to attack Brighton, were they to be told by the French that their policy was aggressive? That would be, to his mind, a defensive policy, because its object would be to win back English territory. The hon. Baronet talked of the Slave Trade as an excuse for keeping Suakin, but it was a pity he did not quote any evidence. He (Mr. Philipps) had read all the Blue Books on the Slave Trade, and he could not find one line which would justify the assertion that the retention of Suakin had stopped the embarkation of a single slave. It was rather strange that hon. Members opposite should at last be showing some zeal in suppressing the Slave Trade, for not many years ago a Conservative Government had issued a Fugitive Slave Circular. The hon. Baronet offered another excuse for retaining Suakin. He said we were defending the inhabitants of Suakin against their invaders. Even if that were true, what business was that of ours? Why should the poor suffering taxpayers of this country be called upon to defend the inhabitants of Suakin against anyone? Most of those on the Opposition side of the House objected to the occupation of Suakin—first, because they believed it to be of no use; and, secondly, because they believed its retention was a national crime. In his opinion hon. Members opposite had only one real reason for the policy they supported, although they had given three; and that was that they coveted Suakin, and believed in some vague way that it would be of some use to the British Empire. They dare not, however, use that argument, because they knew that the English people would not listen to it.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The hon. Gentleman who has just sat down has stated in very energetic language his views upon this question; and he said that "we" object to the occupation of Suakin, in the first place because there is no use in it, and in the second place because its retention is a national crime. I wonder whether when he said "we object" he thought that he was expressing the view of the Party who sit opposite, and the view of those who are generally upon the Front Bench opposite? [The Front Opposition Bench was quite vacant.] Though the hon. Member may have read all the Blue Books on the subject of slavery he has not read those upon the subject of Egypt and Suakin, otherwise he would have seen that one of the chief reasons for the defence and occupation of Suakin is that the Government of the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. Gladstone) undertook to defend the ports upon the Red Sea, and entered into an engagement which we have to carry out. Therefore, the hon. Gentleman must clearly see that to regard the holding of Suakin as a national crime is not the view of the responsible Leaders of the Opposition. The whole fallacy of this matter came out in a striking form in the speech of the hon. Member. The idea is that Suakin belongs to the dervishes.

MR. PHILIPPS: I never said that Suakin belonged to the dervishes, or anything of the kind.

MR. GOSCHEN: Quite so. That shows the hon. Gentleman's confusion of mind. He did not see the effect of his own argument. His argument was that if Brighton, belonging to the English, were taken by the French and then attacked by the English, that would not be an aggressive policy on the part of England, showing that the hon. Member thinks that the inhabitants of Suakin and the tribes are practically the same people. It is not only the hon. Gentleman who has fallen into that error. The hon. Baronet the Member for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) said that Suakin belonged to a people struggling to be free. But the dervishes against whom we are fighting are not struggling to be free or to make Suakin free. They come from hundreds of miles away. Everyone who studies the case carefully must say that the dervishes threatening Suakin are of a totally different nationality from those people who are at Suakin. They have never established any right to Suakin. That is the point. We are there at the wish

and with the concurrence of the rulers of the country, whereas the dervishes are there as enemies of the people, who have come from a distance.

SIR GEORGE CAMPELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.,): They were called in by the inland tribes.

MR. GOSCHEN: If the hon. Member believes that, I must say that I must give him up, as that is utterly opposed to the whole evidence. The hon. Member has been travelling so far over all parts of the globe for his arguments this evening that we must forgive him if on some particular point he falls now and then into error. The friendly tribes have complained to us over and over again that they have been prevented and discouraged from making raids on the Arabs who have been coming to despoil them. The friendly tribes are entirely opposed to the dervishes. It is extremely important if any hon. Members, or any part of the country, believe that Suakin belongs in the slightest degree to the dervishes or to the allies of the dervishes, that they should be informed that that is a complete mistake. The whole of the argument, as I said, as to its being a crime to hold Suakin is based upon this error. Let it further be remembered that it is the religious fanaticism of the dervishes and their Slave Trade tendencies which have animated them in all these campaigns. That is evident from all the information in our possession. I pass now to answer the questions which have been put as to the intentions of the Government. The hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) asks for a reiterated pledge from the Government that we will not advance further into the country. But why should he claim a reiterated pledge? What is the good of giving a pledge three or four times, if the first and second time that pledge receives no credence at the hands of hon. Members? Does the hon. Member think it would be worthy of the Government of a country like this to say before a battle is fought that we intended no aggression and no distant expeditions, and that the moment after the battle had been fought we should change our minds? He need not be under any apprehension of this kind. We have not viewed the attack upon the intrenchments of the dervishes as one of those extraordinary operations which require so much attention as has been given to it. It was a military operation undertaken to turn out a comparatively small force. Now that that is completed, the general policy of the Government will not be altered in the slightest degree. I will not add to what the Government have said already with regard to their determination to adhere to the pledges which they have made. Then hon. Members have asked what is our policy with regard to Egypt in general? There, again, we have given the most specific declarations. We have said that our policy is the same policy which was embodied in the Convention negotiated by Sir H. Drummond Wolff with the Sultan of Turkey. We are pledged before Europe not to occupy Egypt permanently. That is the distinct pledge we have given, and there is no reason why we should repeat that pledge. Our policy is to remain in Egypt until Egypt is strong enough to hold her own, and until the new *régime* which has been established is in a position to be able to maintain internal order, and to maintain itself sufficiently against external enemies to the south, or in any other direction. That is the policy which has been announced, and I believe that that is a policy which generally commends itself even to the bulk of hon. Members opposite. From that policy we do not intend to deviate. I deny entirely that there is any obscurity as to the policy of the Government as regards Egypt. I say distinctly that we do not look upon the occupation of Egypt as strengthening the position of this country. It is with no desire for aggrandizement that we have occupied Egypt; and, whatever views may prevail in any part of the country, I can assure the House that the Government adhere to the policy which they have so often stated. That is all I wish to say upon the immediate question before the House on this Amendment. I really think the Amendment might be withdrawn in view of the fact that the statements I have made are sufficiently explicit, even if they are not satisfactory to some hon. Members opposite. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether I should be in Order in replying to the other hon. Members who have raised points in debate before this Amendment was moved? If so, I should like to say a few words in reply to the hon. Member for Caithness (Dr. Clark).

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: On a point of Order, Sir, I wish to ask whether we should not confine ourselves to the subject immediately under discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: This is one of the subjects which did arise before the Amendment was moved; but it may be for the convenience of hon. Members that the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman should relate to the immediate subject before the House.

MR. GOSCHEN: Then, Sir, I will only say that the events at Suakin are an encouragement even in the direction desired by hon. Gentlemen opposite, as proving the bravery and dash of the Egyptian troops themselves. It has been a source of great satisfaction that these troops, carefully trained as they have been under English officers, though often depreciated in various quarters, have yet shown themselves, under proper leadership, capable of dealing with fanatical dervishes who are considered to be some of the bravest soldiers in the world. I think that this should be duly acknowledged by the people of this country, and it will show to the public at large that our efforts to train the Egyptian soldiers have not been in vain.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 83; Noes 49: Majority 34.—(Div. List, No. 356.)

Main Question again proposed,

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) said, he should like to obtain some further information with regard to the Anglo-German Agreement in relation to the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa. The country, he thought, would be anxious to be assured that there was no danger of this Agreement extending to operations on land. The effectiveness of the blockade had been much undermined by the practice of slave dhows sailing under the French flag, and he thought it would be well if some precise arrangement with regard to this matter was entered into with the French Government, otherwise complications might arise, especially if the Germans were to search a dhow carrying the French Flag. It was to be regretted that an International Conference had not been held on the subject, so that this matter of the Flag might be settled between the different nations, who might also have agreed that slave trading should be treated as piracy. If a few examples could be made of slavers taken red-handed being immediately shot, more would be done to put down the Slave Trade than could be done by any Anglo-German Agreement, though he did not say the Government could have done otherwise than accept the proposal of a friendly Power.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.) said, he might assure the hon. Member once more that operations on the mainland of Africa were altogether outside the joint operations they had undertaken with Germany. Those objects were very plainly laid down, and he did not think there was any probability of their being departed from. Some inconvenience had, no doubt, been caused by the use of the French Flag by certain slave dhows. The French Government had not unnaturally objected to the right of searching vessels carrying the French Flag being exercised by any but Frenchmen, except under a regular blockade; but they expressed themselves as most earnest to put down this abuse, and there was good reason to believe that it would be checked by the French authorities themselves. There was every ground for hoping that now that the principal civilized nations of the world were banded together against this traffic they would succeed in putting it down.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) said, he had on the Paper a Notice of Motion, which he was precluded from moving by the result of the Division. He, therefore, rose to urge that it would lead to a more satisfactory system of finance if a portion of the present large military and civil expenditure in Ireland were devoted to public works. There were signs that during the winter, in Galway and other large towns, there would be a large amount of unemployed labour which might be advantageously engaged upon public works. The taxes collected in Ireland exceeded £8,000,000, and of this Ireland got the benefit of about £2,000,000. The civil expenditure was excessive, and the military expenditure was heavier than that of France, Germany, or Russia. A million might very well be spent in developing the resources

of the country by railways and harbours. The present Government was particularly pledged to a policy of development, but it had refused to do anything, because the House would not pass, without discussion, Bills for combined drainage and navigation, which would have involved a great waste of money. Two years had passed without the Government redeeming their promise, and now it would take a year and a-half before anything could be done which needed legislation. In the meantime the Irish people desired to have some of their own money spent in the country in order to relieve distress resulting from lack of employment.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, S.E.) said, he desired to call attention to the wrong done to the poorest class of his constituents—agricultural labourers in Essex—by the action of the Charity Commissioners in diverting endowments left for the indigent poor to purposes which did not directly benefit them. There was one case of an endowment of £100 a-year, which was cut up into £50 for a schoolmaster, £30 for buildings, £10 for buying books, and £5 for the care of a well; and the residue, which was non-existent, was left for the poor. These things were not what the labourers wanted. What they asked for was a percentage of the net income of the funds in question to go towards the reduction of the necessary legal and other expenses in connection with the allotments scheme of last Session. The reason why the Allotments Act was, to a certain extent, unworkable, was because of the great initial expenses connected with it. If 5 or 10 per cent of the funds to which he had alluded, and which the labourers had a right to, could be devoted to the reduction of these expenses, there was no doubt that a great deal of land which was now doing nothing in Essex would be let out in allotments. He hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consider this matter during the Recess.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, he thought that the Home Secretary ought to give a reply to the point raised by the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) earlier in the evening with regard to the construction of the Statute of *Edward* III. as to the jurisdiction of magistrates in holding to bail persons of ill-fame. It was perfectly clear that the Statute, read with the word "not," which he believed had been inserted in error by the editor of the Revised Statutes, had no meaning, and that without the word "not" it dealt with two classes of persons. First, rioters and garrotters, whom the magistrates were directed to commit to prison; and, secondly, persons who had previously been of bad fame, but having mended their ways had become of good fame; and these the Justices were able to admit to bail and set them free. In his opinion it was abundantly clear that the construction of the Statute in Ireland, by which respectable people had been committed to prison, was an absurd one. A solicitor was now in custody in Ireland under this Statute, because he, being a respectable person and attending a sale of cattle, refused to give security to be of good behaviour. The Statute was not applicable to such cases, but to a class of persons not now in existence.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.) said, that he did not rise when the hon. Member for Northampton sat down, because the argument was more fitted for a Court of Law than for the House of Commons, and because a discussion of the Statute of *Edward* III., of which they had not an undoubted text before them, would be a waste of time. The meaning placed upon the Statute by the hon. Member was ludicrous. It amounted to this—that only robbers, &c. of good fame were to give security. In some of the versions the negative to which the hon. Member referred was not present, while in others it was. The point, no doubt, was an interesting one to legal antiquarians, but he might say that from the time of Lord Coke downwards the Statute had been treated as if the negative were in it. Every text book, and, he thought, every Court in England for 300 years had read the Statute with the negative in it; and if the Statute were not in the original roll, the matter was so established as part of the jurisdiction of the peace that he would not risk 6*d.* upon the chance of an appeal to any Superior Court to try and obtain a declaration that the jurisdiction did not exist.

MR. CREMER (Shoreditch, Haggerston) said, he wished, before the Bill

was read a second time, to refer to a question as to which his constituents felt deeply. When the Police Vote was under discussion, the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary (Mr. Matthews) not only expressed his desire for the maintenance of law and order in the Metropolis, but stated that he was as anxious as any man to maintain the right of the people to meet on open spaces or in public meeting for the purpose of ventilating their grievances. In order to test the sincerity of the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary, he (Mr. Cremer) would repeat the question which he had asked when the Home Secretary made that statement, and to which as yet no reply had been given. The question was, whether the Government were willing to afford the people of London an opportunity of meeting in some central place to discuss their grievances, whenever they thought it advisable, under the same rules and regulations as applied to meetings in the Public Parks? If the Horse Guards' Parade was used for that purpose, interference with the traffic of the Metropolis would be avoided. Now, the cost of organizing a large meeting in London in a public hall was not much less than £100; and it was simply impossible for working men to incur that amount of expenditure. Metropolitan Members sitting on that side of the House had incurred some odium owing to their desire to prevent collisions between the people and the police in respect to the assertion of the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square; and he wished to know whether the Government would allow the central open space which he had mentioned to be used in the way he had indicated? If nothing were done in that matter, more would be heard about it, he believed, at the next Election. The answer of the right hon. Gentleman was being looked forward to with interest and curiosity out-of-doors, because, if an unsatisfactory answer were given, he might observe—although he would not stoop to hint a threat in such a matter—it was not impossible, before the House re-assembled next year, that difficulties might recur in regard to meetings in Trafalgar Square or other open spaces, and he was anxious that the contest between the right hon. Gentleman, the police authorities, and the people of London should be closed. He had also to complain of what he contended was a system of sweating practised against the workmen employed under a firm of contractors—Messrs. Mowlem, Burt, and Freeman—in connection with that House, the British Museum, and other Government establishments. The wages of the men, which were always scanty enough, were, under that system, subjected to a deduction of 1*d.* per hour, making them still less than the sums voted by the House would provide. Since he brought this matter forward some time ago he was informed that, notwithstanding the promise which the Chief Commissioner of Works had then given to seriously consider the question, a fresh contract for three years had been signed with Messrs. Mowlem, Burt, and Freeman on the same terms. It was, he urged, an extraordinary thing that a Government which had sanctioned the appointment of the Committee to inquire into the evils of the sweating system should not set a better example in regard to the working men in their employment; and unless the evil to which he referred was remedied in the meantime he would next year move the reduction of the Vote for every Government Office where the contract system prevailed. He desired also to call attention to the conduct of the Government and of the Charity Commissioners in respect to endowments, and the effect which it was producing on the minds of the agricultural labourers and workmen generally, who entertained the belief that their endowments were being filched from them—that the poor were being robbed for the benefit of the rich—and they naturally asked by what right that was done. He asked hon. Members to seriously consider what there was to prevent working men from taking to heart the lesson thus taught them and applying the same doctrine to the property of the wealthy classes.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) said, he wished to call attention to the miscarriage of justice at Edlingham, in the imprisonment of the men Brannaghan and Murphy. He maintained that this was not a matter which ought to be huddled up. A certain amount of suspicion and distrust had been created in the public mind by the fact that at the second trial the charge of attempt to murder had been abandoned, and consequently the case had not been fully

investigated. He urged the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary either to make public the evidence which was taken at the inquiry already held, or to hold a fresh inquiry of such a character as to allow the proceedings to be published. So far as he was aware there was no desire for a criminal prosecution in this case, but there was an urgent desire that steps should be taken to make it more difficult in future for miscarriages of justice of this kind to occur. This end was only likely to be secured by the fullest publicity. He desired next to call attention to the protracted sittings of Crown Courts in the country in consequence of insufficient time being allowed for the business of Assizes to be transacted. He hoped steps would be taken to secure the attendance at Assizes, where they were likely to be required, of the barristers or Queen's Counsel included with the Judges in the Commission.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, as the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary was unable by the Rules of Debate to speak again, he would say that his right hon. Friend thought that the present condition of affairs with reference to the Edlingham burglary was extremely unsatisfactory. That arose from the fact that the two cases were not really brought before the jury at the last trial. In no sense was it due to the fault of his right hon. Friend, who went out of his way to see that the cases should be brought before the jury and the evidence re-surveyed. That, however, was not done; and his right hon. Friend now thought that it would not be desirable to hold such an inquiry as that suggested, because it could not be an inquiry on oath. It was, therefore, scarcely possible that an inquiry of this kind would conduce to the ends of justice, or that the case would be improved by the method suggested by the hon. Member. A question had been raised as to the holding of meetings in open spaces. His right hon. Friend reiterated the expression of opinion previously given. He was anxious to further as much as he could the interests of all who desired to discuss public questions in London. There were, however, other interests to be thought of in reference to those meetings, and the particular remedy suggested was still under the consideration of his right hon. Friend and those who were charged with the management of and responsibility for the space at the Horse Guards. The hon. and gallant Member for North Galway (Colonel Nolan) complained that Ireland was particularly ill-used in connection with the distribution of Imperial funds. The conclusion he had himself arrived at from a study of public documents was very different; it was that Ireland was not only well but generously treated in that respect. On the authority of a man named Mulhall, the hon. and gallant Gentleman told the House that the military expenditure in Ireland was greater than in any other country in Europe, not excepting France or Germany. Well, on the only occasion on which he had looked into Mulhall's book, he found that Mulhall was grievously in error. Did the hon. and gallant Gentleman think that the people for whom he spoke would like to see the Military Forces of the Crown diminished in Ireland? His own observation was that no heavier punishment could be inflicted on any locality in Ireland than to withdraw the Military Forces of the Crown from it.

COLONEL NOLAN: The money could be spent on public works.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, that would not be the least consolation. The hon. and gallant Gentleman desired to see a policy of public works carried into effect on a large scale. So did the Government. The hon. and gallant Gentleman seemed to think that one of the chief objects to be gained was to retain in Ireland a population which could not otherwise exist there. If there was any likelihood of the population of any district being permanently able to find employment in their own country, he should rejoice in starting public works to enable them to tide over a period of temporary depression. But the idea of a permanent policy of public works for the purpose of providing wages for a class of the population which could not otherwise find a subsistence in the country he should regard as absolutely disastrous to the class in whose interest it was proposed. The policy of public works was not stopped, because the Government had not been able to carry out their drainage scheme. Under the existing law, it

was competent for the Treasury to lend large sums for those harbour and railway works which the hon. and gallant Gentleman and which he himself also desired to see carried out. But when the hon. and gallant Gentleman said that 2½ years had elapsed since the Government promised a policy of public works, and nothing had been done, he must protest against such an accusation. In the first place, a Royal Commission was appointed to make a searching inquiry, and when they had done so they distinctly laid down that the work to be first taken in hand was a main drainage scheme. He laid a main drainage scheme on the Table, which differed in many respects, but particularly in two, from the recommendations of the Royal Commission. In the first place, they gave larger powers to the locality to determine what should or should not be done under these schemes, and, in the next place, they altered the suggestions of the Commission in the direction of far more generous grants—[Colonel NOLAN: No, no!]—for the purpose of carrying out the great object of arterial drainage.

COLONEL NOLAN: The right hon. Gentleman forgets that they cut down the Shannon to one-third.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he was speaking of the schemes as a whole, and, taking them as a whole, as they had been brought by the Government. The scheme of the Government, therefore, was far more generous than they were, in the early shape, put before the country in the Report of the Royal Commission. The hon. and gallant Gentleman accused the Government of combining drainage and navigation. But they had so altered the scheme which was to apply both to the Bann and the Shannon, that in no case in future should the interests of navigation in any way interfere with the interests of drainage.

MR. PHILIPPS asked the Government whether, at the earliest possible period next Session, they would bring forward some measure dealing with the question of mineral royalties? In the constituency he represented it was felt to be a very great grievance indeed.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! Such a subject does not come within the scope of a discussion on the Appropriation Bill.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) said, with reference to the subject of public works in Ireland, the Government simply offered those works as moral bribes to induce the people to depart from a patriotic course of action. The Irish people did not want such doles from the British Parliament. As to the point raised by the hon. Member for Northampton, he contended that it had never yet been raised before the Courts. With regard to the appointment of Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act; in the list of the 10 new Land Commissions he could find the names not only of several men who had been landlords themselves, and recognized as landlords, but of men who had actually figured in the Land Courts as landlords' valuers. One of these was Mr. Deane, one of the most prominent Tories and supporters of the landlord party in Dublin, a secretary of the Dublin Constitutional Club, an active Tory registration agent, and a man who has been working with the landlord party for the whole of his public life. In 1881 he became a landlords' valuer in Dublin, and some of his exploits in that capacity had become notorious, and, indeed, were calculated to give the impression that he would not be appointed to act impartially between landlord and tenant. A Dublin tenant-farmer, writing to him in reference to Mr. Deane's appointment, said, "I intended to go into the Land Court, but after Mr. Deane's appointment I gave it up." The Government were sowing dragons' teeth in Ireland, and they were cultivating an agitation which would exceed anything that had gone before.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, he wished to call attention to a matter which had already been brought before the House, but which he feared had not received due attention. That was the condition of the nailmakers and chainmakers of Cradley Heath, Staffordshire. He regretted that the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary was absent. The information from Cradley Heath was not satisfactory. There was an epidemic of fever in the place. Representations had been made by many influential persons in the district, and strong appeals had been made to Members of Parliament to draw the attention of the Government to the question.

The same tactics, however, were followed in this case as in the Metropolis, and persons who were anxious to ventilate their grievances were hustled and assaulted by the police. The hon. Member was proceeding in some detail to discuss the imperfect sanitation of the district and the misery and poverty of these chainmakers, when

MR. SPEAKER said, he must remind the hon. Member that he was anticipating a Motion which was on the Paper for that day.

MR. CONYBEARE said, that he would ask the Government whether their attention had been called to a passage in Mr. Burnett's report referring to the evasion of the Truck Acts, and the existence in the district of shops full of provisions, which were usually kept closed, and to which admittance was with difficulty obtained, but which undoubtedly carried on a secret business with the workpeople in contravention of the law? There was no legal proof, and in only one case had the police effected an entrance, and it was eminently a case for searching inquiry. He should be glad to know whether the Government intended to take any action. When distinct evidence was produced emphasizing and reiterating the accounts of the insanitary condition of the district, and when it was known that the people could not deal with the state of things themselves, a case had been made out which demanded the immediate attention of the Government. If the matter were not dealt with the endurance of the people might come to an end, and they might demand the ear of the country in another manner.

MR. GILL (Louth, S.) said, he must press the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland for an answer to the question raised by the hon. Gentleman the junior Member for Northampton in regard to the Statute of Edward III. He asked the hon. and learned Solicitor General whether the Attorney General would issue his *fiat* to enable Mr. Hurley, a solicitor, to move for a writ of error, and, if necessary, to have the matter brought to the House of Lords to test the applicability of the Act of Edward III. to his case. He also wished to draw attention to the new use to which the Police Force in Ireland was being put. During the last 12 months or two years the Police Force had been constantly employed for the purpose of following the movements of certain well-known popular men throughout Ireland. A remarkable illustration of this fact had been provided when the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had cited to the public extracts from police note-books with regard to the movements of Mr. Mandeville. The Chief Secretary had recently expressed his opinion that the use of handcuffs should not be resorted to except in certain exceptional cases, and he desired to know whether that expression of opinion on the part of the right hon. Gentleman would be construed as a specific instruction to the police of Ireland on the subject.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) said, that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary's statement with reference to the use of handcuffs was perfectly clear, and that he had nothing to add to it. With regard to the action which the Attorney General would take if a writ of error were issued, that matter rested entirely in the discretion of the Attorney General, and he could not possibly give, by anticipation, an opinion as to what course would be pursued in the event of a writ of error being presented to him for his *fiat*. No doubt he would do what was right.

SIR EDWARD J. REED (Cardiff) said, he wished, as the Representative of more inhabitants than any other Member of the House, to express the great and inexpressible dissatisfaction of the people at the manner in which the Government of Ireland was being conducted. The result of the attention which he had given to the subject was that he believed that the people of Ireland were at this moment abandoned by their National protectors—namely, the Government of the country. There was nothing in the speeches of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, or of any Member of the Government, to show the least desire that the people committed to the control of the police should not suffer from their violence. On the contrary, it seemed to him that the Irish Magistrates and the Constabulary received from the Ministerial Bench the gravest encouragement to do what they liked in Ireland, with the assurance that the people would meet with no protection from the Government.

It was not wonderful that the Irish Members should protest in season or out of season against such a state of things. To suppose that the Business of the House under the present conditions could be conducted with smoothness and rapidity, or with satisfaction to the country, was to indulge in the idlest of dreams. The present state of things was not to be cured by any process but one, which could be very well conjectured by hon. Gentlemen on the Ministerial Benches. The Government must now go forward with the policy to which they were committed. It was a course of procedure which handed over the people of Ireland to the Constabulary; and he failed to see that the Government were at all anxious to allay the apprehension which existed in this country as well as in Ireland with regard to this state of things. If the Government intended to meet the House next Session under such circumstances as now existed, did they expect to get Business rapidly carried forward? It did not rest with a majority of that House to carry out any method which would remedy the present state of affairs with regard to Business while Ireland was governed as it now was, because in order to proceed with any proposal of the kind they would have to silence the Representatives of the people to such an extent that the country would not sanction it. A good deal had been said about the prolonged debates on the Estimates; but he might say that the public money would not be voted away in the future as it had been in the past without much consideration. Even if the Irish Members were so recreant to their constituents as not to examine the Irish Estimates as they ought to be examined, many English Members on those Benches would rise in their places to discuss the Estimates, in order to have the present infamous administration brought to the front.

DR. FITZGERALD (Longford, S.) said, he contended that it was the bounden duty of the House of Commons to protect the Irish people from violence. He wished to refer to a peaceable meeting at Longford, which was dispersed with violence by the police without warning or the reading of the riot Act, and he had to complain that agents of the Irish Government disturbed quiet counties and towns and outraged the people, and that instead of the offenders being brought to justice they were promoted and pensioned. The police, who ought to be protectors of the people, were perverted by the Government into an armed force of banditti, demanding ransom from the people on behalf of the landlords, who were associated, he might say, in conspiracy with the Irish Executive. It was because he desired that law should be respected and not outraged in Ireland that he asked the House to intervene between the police and their violence, and he hoped that they would soon see removed from power a Government which was at once a curse to the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and also the worst enemy to the best interests of England.

Main Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow.*

PREFERENTIAL PAYMENT OF WAGES (No. 2) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Lords' Amendments *considered* forthwith.

First Amendment *disagreed to.*

Second Amendment amended, and *agreed to.*

Subsequent Amendments *agreed to.*

Committee *appointed* "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to one of the Amendments:"—To withdraw immediately; Three to be the Quorum.

Reason for disagreeing to one of the Amendments made by The Lords to which this House hath disagreed, *reported,* and *agreed to*:—To be communicated to The Lords.

WALTHAM ABBEY GUNPOWDER FACTORY (*re-committed*) BILL.

[BILL 273.]

(*Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Secretary Stanhope.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, WAR DEPARTMENT (Mr. BRODRICK) (Surrey, Guildford) in moving that the Order be discharged and the Bill withdrawn, pointed out that the locality was in favour of the Bill; but that, owing to the opposition offered to the progress of the measure at this period of the

Session, it was impossible to proceed further with it now. He would suggest to the hon. Members who had Amendments on the Paper with reference to the stoppage of a certain footpath, they should confer with the people of the neighbourhood with the view of seeing whether it was not possible for them to withdraw their opposition to the Bill. If the footpath in question was not stopped up, it would be impossible to carry on a dangerous trade within a certain distance of it.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Order for Committee be discharged, and Bill withdrawn."—(*Mr. Brodrick.*)

Motion *agreed to.*

Order *discharged;* Bill *withdrawn.*

House adjourned at ten minutes before Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 21st December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—*Second Reading—Committee negatived—Third Reading* — Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4).*

Second Reading — Committee negatived — Third Reading — Employers' Liability Act, 1880, Continuance * (307); Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) * (308).

LIBEL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—(No. 304.)

(*The Lord Monkswell.*)

CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS' AMENDMENTS.

Commons' Amendments to Lords' Amendments, and Commons' reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords' Amendments, *considered* (according to Order).

LORD MONKSWELL said, he would ask their Lordships to agree to the Commons' Amendments. There were only three. In Clause 4 the Commons' had re-inserted after the words "public concern," "and the publication of which is not for the public benefit." He did not understand that their Lordships, upon a previous occasion, felt very strongly on this point; and he hoped their Lordships would now agree to these words. The next clause was one moved by Lord Waterford, making, under certain conditions, a speaker whose speech was reported liable for the words spoken as if he had himself written and published them. That clause had been struck out, and, having regard to the very extensive change it would make in the law, he was not indisposed to agree to its omission. In Clause 9, which placed the power of granting a *fiat* for criminal proceedings against a newspaper in the hands of the Attorney General or a Judge at Chambers, the House of Commons had struck out "the Attorney General."

Moved, "To agree to the Commons' Amendment on Clause 4."—(*The Lord Monkswell.*)

THE PRIME MINISTER AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (The Marquess of SALISBURY) said, he thought the alteration was an unfortunate one. Still, he would assent to the Motion.

Motion *agreed to.*

Moved, "Not to insist on the Lords' Amendment inserting Clause 5."

LORD FITZGERALD said, that the clause was not originally inserted in the Bill, but was inserted by the noble and learned Lord (Lord Herschell), and subsequently amended by a Motion proposed by the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Waterford). Though he voted in favour of the clause, still it no doubt made a very considerable alteration in the law, and it might be desirable that the subject should be more fully considered and dealt with in a separate Bill.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY said, he was placed at a disadvantage owing to the absence of both the noble Lord who proposed the clause, and the noble Lord who moulded it, and also by the period of the Session at which they had arrived; but he felt the House would do well not to insist upon the clause. It was rather hard that the House of Commons should, owing to the peculiarity of their mode of disposing of business, have given practically no time for a reasonable discussion on their Amendments. The change entailed by the clause was undoubtedly very large; it was quite a new one, and required the most careful consideration, and they might very easily, if they adopted it without consideration, inflict hardship. It proposed to make a speaker liable for a report of his speech, unless he proved that such report was inaccurate. Public

men were exceedingly well reported when the reporters were near them; but there was no limit to the extraordinary statements attributed to a speaker when the reporters were at the other end of the room. It would, he thought, be necessary to provide better machinery than that contained in this clause in order to carry out its object; and this might best be done by a separate piece of legislation, after having watched the Libel Amendment Bill in practice, and having seen whether any evils arose. If evils did arise, doubtless they would be able to induce the House of Commons to join with them in providing the necessary remedies. He, therefore, hoped that their Lordships would not insist on this clause.

Motion *agreed to.*

Amendment to Clause 9 *agreed to.*

EAST AFRICA.

MOTION FOR PAPERS.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, in rising to call attention to East African affairs and to move for Papers, said, that the Zanzibar question was a most serious one, and it had become more serious than it was when he last addressed their Lordships on the subject. The information before Parliament and the public was of a most meagre kind. We had embarked in an undertaking of which the end could not be foreseen. About three weeks ago he gave their Lordships reasons for anticipating that great difficulties might arise out of our action in those waters. He then said that there was no reason to suppose from the Correspondence before Parliament that Germany was in any sense precluded from military undertakings, and that he was very anxious and uneasy on the subject. Unfortunately, events had justified him in what he then said; and he devoutly wished they had not done so. Operations had been undertaken on land; two towns had been bombarded, and one completely destroyed; and British Indian subjects had suffered grievous loss of property, while, of course, there had been loss of life on the part of the natives. If the matter was serious three weeks ago it was much more serious now. What was the object of the operations? Our object in the blockade was the suppression of the Slave Trade; but we had the authority of Bishop Smythies—and it was difficult to find a better—for the belief that the operations of Germany had nothing to do with the Slave Trade, and, as affecting its suppression, the blockade was, to use his words, a "gigantic fraud." There might be some exaggeration in these words; but there could be little doubt, from the strong opinion he expressed, that the suppression of the Slave Trade was not likely to be furthered by the blockade, and that the operations on shore were not rendered necessary by any proceedings of the Slave Traders. It was easy to see what the effect of the operations was to be. It was to re-establish the German East African Company in the position which it had forfeited by its blunders. The Prime Minister, in a despatch to Sir Edward Malet, was very strong on that point. He had no objection to the re-establishment of a trading company of any country. England would always be willing to assist any nation in extending civilizing influence in savage or semi-savage countries. But the question was not quite so simple when the lives and interests of British subjects were involved. British subjects had suffered, and were suffering seriously, and the correspondent of *The Times* said that their position was daily becoming worse. British interests were likely to suffer in a diminution of British influence, for which no compensation was possible. Our position was peculiar, because the British Crown had more Mahomedan subjects than any other Power. On that account it behoved us to be exceptionally careful in dealing with questions that affected Mahomedan peoples. At one time we had a large and even a commanding influence at Zanzibar; and the waning of our influence had not been attended with salutary results. It would be a lamentable thing that the influence of this country should be jeopardized, not only in Zanzibar, but on the mainland, by the action we were taking in concert with Germany. It was idle to say we could dissociate ourselves from responsibility for the action of Germany because we did not participate actively in the operations on land. It would require more sophistry and casuistry than were possessed by the Natives to enable them to draw a distinction between operations on land and operations at sea. He did not see what the end was to be. The

debate in the Reichstag was most instructive. The tenour of it was to the effect that operations on land were to be continued. The Representative of Hamburg said that the Slave Trade would not be suppressed by operations confined to the sea. The Representative of another important town said that the object was to re-establish the East African Company, and to let all people know that when Germany had put her foot down she would not withdraw. These sentiments were not explained away nor extenuated as the debate proceeded. The Foreign Minister suggested that there should be a gendarmerie of 800 or 900 men under 30 European officers, with a reserve at Zanzibar. What would be our position supposing this gendarmerie was created? It appeared to him that we were going too far, or else not far enough, in this matter. He could judge only by the Papers which had been presented to Parliament, and, as far as he could see, no provision had been made whereby this country had any voice whatever in determining whether operations were to be conducted on land or not, and what limit was to be placed upon any operations which might be undertaken. He saw no provision whatever whereby this country was to withdraw from the arrangements, whatever they might be, that Her Majesty's Government had entered into with Germany. These partnerships were, in his opinion, matters of doubtful utility, and the experience of them in the past was not very re-assuring. The utterance of the Prime Minister the other day, and what had taken place since, reminded him of a statement made by Lord Derby some time ago. Lord Derby assured their Lordships and the country that there was no reason to suppose that any foreign country had designs upon New Guinea. That utterance was closely followed by the annexation of the greater part of New Guinea and one or two other islands. With regard to Zanzibar, the Prime Minister a little while ago said that the German Government had no intention to resort to any action on shore, and these words were closely followed by action on shore. He did not mean for one moment to attribute any want of *bona fides* on the part of the noble Marquess, but he wished to point out how impossible it was for the best instructed mind to foretell in cases of this kind the course which events might take. There was another matter which appeared to be very ominous, and that was the absolute silence of noble Lords who usually sat on the Front Bench opposite. Lord Granville had been Foreign Secretary and Colonial Minister. Lord Derby had also occupied those posts, and his policy changed sides before he did himself. He had no hesitation in saying that the general policy of those two noble Lords must be baneful to the interests of this country; and that if their policy had not been controlled and interrupted by the occasional inroads of a sensible Tory policy it would have been disastrous to the interests of the United Kingdom. He thought it most ominous that noble Lords who sat on the Front Bench opposite appeared to entirely approve the state of things which existed at the present time on the East Coast of Africa. He had before said that certain eventualities might occur which would possibly entangle this country in a position from which it might be difficult to extricate her without jeopardizing her neutrality or without causing friction. An influential portion of the French Press had expressed the utmost satisfaction at the position of this country in connection with Germany at Zanzibar. France and Germany were happily at profound peace with each other, but it was absurd to suppose that they entertained towards each other feelings of profound affection, and we could not blind ourselves to the fact that things might occur which might lead to a European war. He held it most dangerous, therefore, that this country should be placed in a position in which she would be likely in any way to compromise her neutrality, or from which she could only extract herself by giving offence to one country or another. That was all he wished to say upon this question. What he complained of was the scantiness of the information laid before Parliament. They had absolutely no knowledge whatever of the attitude of France in regard to this matter. They only knew that France absolutely denied the construction put upon her words and intentions. They had no information of the nature of the arrangements made with Portugal, or of the actual opinions of Italy or any other of the Great Powers. They had no knowledge as to the nature of any agreement entered into by this

country with Germany, or as to whether any agreement had been entered into. They had no knowledge as to whether this country had any voice whatever in deciding the nature of the operations that took place, or as to whether any operations would take place on shore. And they had no knowledge of any means by which the Government could extricate the country from its present position. If he were speaking from a Party point of view he would urge the noble Lords on the Front Ministerial Bench to consider the fact that the one thing which the people of this country disliked was to be kept in ignorance. He hoped that it might be possible before Parliament was prorogued for the Government to give some further information upon these matters. Before he sat down he wished to say a word or two as to the position of affairs at Suakin. The action of the Government in both these cases was influenced by the same motive—the suppression of the Slave Trade. He would not enter fully into the question whether or not negotiations might have been attempted before an action was fought. His opinion was that, considering the position in which matters were, it would have been perfectly useless to attempt to negotiate without having first dislodged the enemy. They had dislodged the enemy, and had had a very brilliant and complete success, occasioning, no doubt, a considerable loss of human life, which must be regretted. This action might have been absolutely necessary; but at least it was their duty to consider whether they could not in the future deal with the question without the necessity of destroying human life. He took it that Suakin was to be retained. The words of the noble Marquess upon the retention of Suakin had been considerably canvassed of late, and no doubt it would be interessing if the Prime Minister would explain what his meaning was when he spoke about the value of Suakin to Egypt. He looked upon what the noble Marquess had said as not being the words of the Prime Minister, speaking, as it were, *ex cathedrâ*, but merely saying that if he were in the position of Egypt he would not consider Suakin of vital importance. It was a totally different thing to lay it down that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government Suakin was of no importance to Egypt. He took it that Suakin was of great strategical importance to Egypt, and to any country vitally interested in Egypt. Suakin was also essential to our success in dealing effectually with the Slave Trade. He therefore hoped it was the intention of the Government to retain Suakin. If so, the question was how it could be occupied at the least expense of human life and money. The course of re-conquering the Soudan was out of the question, but there was the alternative of endeavouring by negotiation to occupy Suakin with the consent of the neighbouring coast tribes. One thing which was universally held to be utterly repugnant to the coast tribes was Egyptian rule; and if they were assured that they would not be handed over to Egyptian rule, and that we occupy Suakin directly and not as agents of Egypt, there was little doubt that negotiations could be successfully entered into with them. There was a strong feeling among a military party that our policy was to take Handoub and other places, and establish ourselves in the vicinity of Suakin. Therefore, he thought it would be well if Her Majesty's Government would express their intention not to go any further, if that was their fixed determination. He also asked whether they would endeavour to open negotiations with the coast tribes. By that proceeding, and also by encouraging legitimate trade, they would be doing the only thing by which they could succeed in suppressing the Slave Trade. The Arabs were keen traders, and by all accounts the coast tribes were anxious to trade; and there would be no difficulty in dealing with them provided they felt certain that under no circumstances would they be handed over to Egypt, and that Suakin would be occupied by us directly. He believed that in the adoption of that policy lay the only solution of that question. The future repetition of the events of yesterday morning, brilliant as was their success, would be a subject of regret, but they must look for their recurrence unless they could devise some more safe and satisfactory way of occupying Suakin; and that result could only be attained, as he had said, by securing the friendship of the coast tribes and occupying Suakin ourselves in the manner that he had indicated.

The noble Earl concluded by moving for the production of Papers.

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Papers relating to East African affairs."—(*The Earl of Dunraven.*)

THE PRIME MINISTER AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (The Marquess of SALISBURY): My Lords, I confess there is some difficulty in following the noble Lord in all the matters with which he has dealt. In view of the present state of the House, and of the Bench I see opposite, I feel some difficulty in discussing the colonial policy of Lord Granville and Lord Derby; and I do not know that, in the absence of those two noble Lords, any other occupant of the Bench opposite will care to do so. But my noble Friend is very angry with the German Government, and objects to many things which they have done. He is also angry with the German Reichstag, and objects to many things which the Members of that body have said. I have nothing to say against his taking these objections, but I must protest earnestly against the idea that I am responsible for the German Government or for the Members of the German Reichstag. The noble Lord was severe on me because he said that I misled him as to the intentions of the German Government. Well, in the first place, I would say that in furnishing my views to him as to what I thought the German Government was likely to do, I was not to be understood as entering into any pledge on behalf of the German Government or on my own behalf; and it cannot give the noble Lord any right to complain if my anticipations were not fulfilled. I was misunderstood when I talked of action on shore. I was speaking of the wider question of a military expedition into the interior. Whether bombardment is to be described as an action on sea or land is a nice question, because the shells obviously start from the sea and fall on the land; and it may, therefore, be described either way. When the noble Lord asked the question some time ago, there had already been action of this kind on the part of the German Fleet on the coast of Zanzibar, and therefore it is obvious that I could not have meant bombardment when I told him that the German Government would not take action on land. But as he holds me responsible for any forecast I may make as to the action of the German Government I will not make any more; and I will leave it to the noble Lord's imagination to fancy that the Germans are going to march across Africa, if he pleases. Whatever the German Government has done, whether good or bad, expected or unexpected, it would have been done in exactly the same manner if we had taken no action at all. The German Government is dealing with a territory under their own influence, with regard to which it has Treaty rights, and is acting within the strict limits of International Law. We have no claim to remonstrate against or to prevent its action; and we are in no way responsible for the action it has taken. We have a certain partnership with the German Government in respect to one particular matter. My noble Friend says we have come to the assistance of the German Government. I am not prepared to admit that that is a correct mode of describing the action we have taken. I should say that we have accepted the assistance of the German Government in carrying out what we have been engaged in for three-quarters of a century—namely, the suppression of the Slave Trade by sea. For that purpose we have accepted the assistance of the German Government, and it is very valuable, because it enabled us to establish this blockade of the coast by which we can stop vessels of all Flags. But beyond that strictly limited department we have no action in common with the German Government; and if they are, indeed, as my noble Friend thinks they are—I do not myself think they are—going to undertake military operations into the interior, it will in no degree concern us, and we shall not imitate them. We are not going to undertake action on land, but intend to confine ourselves to action by sea, to paralyze the Slave Trade. I am sorry my noble Friend has not had more information on these matters. Almost all the points he adverted to are dealt with in the Papers already laid on the Table; but it was not possible to get them ready for circulation in time, considering the vast amount of work which the printers' offices have to do. Of course the noble Lord is aware that before despatches are published it is necessary to consult those by whom they are written, and a con-

siderable length of time elapses necessarily before they can be published, but I hope that the Papers which he asks for will be before Parliament in a very short period. As to Suakin, I imagine that I agree very closely with my noble Friend, but I do not know how far his view extends. I entirely agree that there should be no expedition into the desert; I agree that Suakin must not be abandoned to the Soudanese. The precise limit of the interest of Egypt in Suakin I will not discuss. When I discussed the matter before in this House, as far as I remember, I was trying to give an explanation of the grounds on which the Egyptian Government was acting, and I indicated that I thought, from their point of view at the time, they were not likely to attach much value for their own purposes to Suakin; but it is a subject on which a great many different opinions are held, according to the point of view from which the matter is looked at. And I do not think it is necessary or expedient to discuss further how far the Egyptian Government is interested in keeping Suakin. I will only say I believe that that Government and the Turkish Government, if we consulted together, would agree with us that Suakin should not be abandoned to the Soudanese. My noble Friend says you must not be satisfied with repelling attacks on Suakin, but you must make such attacks for ever impossible by negotiating with the friendly tribes. Is he not a little misled by mere words? What does he mean by negotiating with the friendly tribes? What have we to offer them? You cannot negotiate with them unless you have something to offer or something to threaten. Well, we have nothing to threaten. What have we to offer? We might offer them one thing—that is, to defend them against the dervishes; but that would involve us in an expedition into the interior—the very thing against which my noble Friend desires us to guard. No doubt you might invite the friendly tribes to come into closer connection if you extended the circle of your operation and defended a large circle around Suakin; but if you extend the circle of your defence, you must also extend the garrison and means required for that defence. You extend the cost of the measures by which that defence will be accompanied; and that will make it essential to inquire how far the return is likely to be equivalent to the great sacrifices you have been called upon to incur. My noble Friend has one simple solution of the difficulty. He says that it is a matter universally acknowledged, that the tribes detest the Egyptians and like us. I beg to withdraw my own individual unit from that universal acknowledgment. I do not know where he gets the evidence of that universal belief. I expect it is to be found chiefly in the minds of persons who, I think, assume their information on this subject very readily and very rashly. The tribes differ, I believe, very much in opinion. They differ very much in the strength of their Mahomedan fanaticism, and they do not hold the same mood from year to year or month to month; and I believe any policy founded on a belief in the permanent inclination on the part of the tribes for England rather than Egypt would be a policy based on the sands. I have only one other suggestion to offer. I do not like to dwell on it, but the importance of it my noble Friend will recognize at once—that before he recommends us to hoist the English Flag at Suakin and keep the town for ourselves, he should study the provisions of the Treaty of Paris.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD said, he wished to refer to the question of the wounded at Suakin. While our own wounded, he was pleased to think, had all the medical attention it was possible to command, it was far otherwise with the wounded of a gallant enemy, who, probably, were scattered about the desert, or were laid in the enemy's camp, subject to the most horrible tortures under a burning sun. No one who had not seen the surroundings of the ordinary battle fields in the Soudan could adequately understand the sufferings of those wounded, who crawled under the scanty shade of a thorn tree to die in agony. A great deal might be done to alleviate the sufferings of the enemy's wounded, and to produce a friendly feeling with the Natives, if Her Majesty's Government would recommend to the Governor at Suakin that he should issue a Proclamation to the enemy informing them that their wounded, if sent into Suakin, would be cared for. It could also have no other effect than humane and beneficial, if a convoy of camels laden with lime juice, oranges, or other

medical comforts for the wounded, was sent into the enemy's camp. The enemy, as we knew, were suffering great privation prior to the battles, and their wounded must be in a bad way for even the bare necessaries of life. The arrival of a few camel loads of medical comforts for the sick in their camp must tend to blunt the edge of their hatred towards the victor, and to facilitate the negotiations which he trusted would now follow. If Emin or other European prisoners were in the hands of the Mahdi, it was likely that their treatment would be favourably influenced by such conduct on our part, as it would prove to the enemy that, though England resists aggression, she acts magnanimously to the vanquished.

Motion (by leave of the House) *withdrawn.*

AFRICA (EQUATORIAL PROVINCES)—MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (The Marquess of SALISBURY): I have received the following telegram from Sir John Pender: "News just arrived that Stanley and Emin Pasha have arrived on the Aruwhimi. Details follow. News reliable." I cannot, of course, answer for the accuracy of this news; but at least it is as reliable as that which Osman Digna sent.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880 (CONTINUANCE) BILL.—(No. 307.)

(*The Marquess of Salisbury.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª."—(*The Marquess of Salisbury.*)

LORD BRAMWELL said, that one reason why the working classes had so earnestly promoted Employers' Liability Bills was because they conceived that the present law inflicted an injustice upon them. They thought that that which was true of the rest of mankind was not true of them. If that were so, he would not blame them in the least for endeavouring to get the law set right; and with his whole heart he would help them if he thought so. But they were entirely wrong. He did not blame the working classes for entertaining the opinion, because they held it on the highest authority. The Master of the Rolls had told them that they were right, and that the law was unjust to them; and therefore they were perfectly warranted in getting rid of it. He differed entirely from his noble and learned Friend, and he did so with the greatest confidence. Where there was no relation or contract between a person who was injured by the negligence of another person's servant and the master, the master was liable to the person injured by the negligence of the master's servant acting within the scope of his duty. As an illustration, he mentioned the case of a coachman who, in driving, ran over, by his negligence, a person in the street, a stranger with whom the master had no contract or relation. The master in that case was liable. But when there was a contract or relation between the master and the person injured, they must look to the terms of the contract and see whether or no there was a liability. In the case of the master and his servant who was injured there was a contract—a relation between them; and they were not strangers, as in the case of the person injured in the street. All that the law said was that where a servant was injured by the negligence of a fellow servant, the relation or contract between the servant injured and the master was not such that there had been an agreement on the part of the master to compensate his servant for injuries sustained by the negligence of another servant. If a man rode in an omnibus or railway carriage and was injured by the negligence of the company's servants, he had a remedy against the company; but if a man met a friend on the road and gave him a ride gratuitously, and afterwards by the negligence of the servant of the owner the friend was injured, the latter had no remedy against the master of the servant. If a man went into a shop or an hotel, and by the negligence of the servant in the place sustained an injury, he had a remedy against the owner of the shop or the hotel. But if he went into a friend's house, and, under precisely similar circumstances, sustained an injury, he had no remedy against his friend, because it was no part of the terms of relationship between them. What the law said was that in the

ordinary case of a servant, the master had not agreed with the servant to be liable for the damage done to him by a fellow-servant. The law did not say that there might not be a bargain to that effect; far from it. But it said that in the absence of any such affirmative bargain the master did not undertake to be liable for damage done by the negligence of a fellow-servant. He cared not what the law was, so long as people were allowed to make their own bargains; but to say that such bargains should not be made, that master and man could not agree for higher wages and no liability, or lower wages and liability, was preposterous.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS (Lord ESHER) said, that his noble and learned Friend had not convinced him, because he had heard his argument many times during the last 25 years. That there was any difference between his noble and learned Friend and himself as to what the law was could not be supposed. What he had stated 20 years ago, and what he still believed to hold good, was that when the law was first declared it had been declared erroneously. The law had been declared that, although the master would be liable to any stranger for the negligence of his servant, yet, if a fellow-servant were injured, there was a contract on the part of that servant who was injured that he should not claim compensation. He believed that the law had no right to imply a contract on the part of the injured servant not to claim the same compensation as a stranger might. If the master were to be liable to anyone for the negligence of a servant, why should he not be liable to a fellow-servant for that negligence? The ground of the law was that a master was liable for the negligence of a servant as if he himself were in the place and doing the act of the servant with the same negligence. If the master actually did the same negligence, no one could deny that he would be liable; but it was said that the fellow-servant had contracted himself out of the claim for compensation. There was no expression of such a contract; it was an implied contract by the law, and the law ought not to have implied it, for there was nothing to justify such implication.

LORD BRAMWELL: I said that the servant has not entered into a contract that he shall have compensation.

LORD ESHER said, that in his opinion the law, although it was the law, had originated in a mistake, and that mistake had made a difference as between fellow-workmen and other people.

Motion *agreed to*; Bill read 2ª; Committee *negatived*: Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been dispensed with) Bill read 3ª, and *passed*.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS' AMENDMENTS.

Commons' Amendments *considered*.

Moved, "That this House doth agree to the Commons' Amendments."—(*The Lord Monkswell.*)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Lord KNUTSFORD) said, he desired to draw attention to the omission of Clause 9. The main argument against allowing trustees to invest in Colonial securities had been that there was no check to prevent a Colony from issuing new loans to any amount. To meet this objection an automatic clause had been prepared, and had passed in their Lordships' House. That clause in effect provided that Colonial securities could not be bought except at a certain price, but doubts had been raised as to whether that clause was sufficient in its terms. There was not time to consider those objections fully; but, at the same time, as the other clauses of the Bill were of very great importance to trustees, it had been thought best not to let the Bill drop. It had, therefore, been dedecided to omit Clause 9. It would, however, be a great mistake to suppose that any reflection was cast upon Colonial securities by this action; and, indeed, the market price of those securities was a sufficient answer to any such supposition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the other House had expressed a strong hope that no such doubt would be thrown upon Colonial securities by this action, and he also had expressed a hope, in which he (Lord Knutsford) heartily joined, that before next Session some solution would be found by which the difficulty with regard to Colonial securities might be removed.

Motion *agreed to*.

UNITED STATES (RECALL OF LORD SACKVILLE).

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, When it was intended to appoint a Minister to the United States? In putting this Question he did not desire to enter into the circumstances which led to the departure of our late Minister at Washington. That was an incident that, in the interests of both nations, had better be forgotten as soon as possible. He regretted, however, that it had so far been found impossible by Her Majesty's Government to present Papers to Parliament on the subject. He still hoped that they might be presented before the Prorogation. The Prime Minister not long ago alluded to this matter at the Guildhall, and suggested that the action of the President was not approved by the American people. It was well known that the people of America were sensitive—he might say extra sensitive—as to the opinion of the Prime Minister and as to the opinions of the people of this country. Whether there was any blame in the matter, whether any one was to blame, and whether our late Minister acted in any way which was unjustifiable, was beside the point; but it was desirable that both the English and the American people should have correct information on the subject. His point, however, was not whether or not the British Minister was guilty of conduct which justified the action of the American Government. He desired to urge that a Minister ought to be appointed as soon as possible. Though diplomatically speaking the United States was a foreign country, still our relations with them were quite different to our relations with other countries, and we did not regard its inhabitants as foreign in the ordinary acceptation of the word. Inhabitants of the two countries could each understand in a way that others could not the exigencies of Party feeling, and could make allowances for each other in that respect. Any ill-feeling or misunderstanding between the two countries would be greatly deplored. The first duty of this country was towards the Empire and India; and, secondly, towards the United States; and it was our bounden duty to do everything that we could, and make any sacrifice that could be made without dishonour, to create and maintain good feelings between the two countries. Owing to the change of Government in the United States Mr. Phelps would soon be leaving England, and it might be, if the appointment of a Minister to Washington were further delayed, that the delay might be taken by the people of the United States as intended as a punishment for what had occurred in the case of the late Minister, or that they might retaliate by delaying the appointment of a Minister to London, the result of which would be very much like a suspension of diplomatic relations. At the present time there were special reasons for desiring a good understanding between this country and the United States, for there were two important international questions pending for settlement with regard to the Fishery question and the Extradition Treaty, and these could only be settled by mutual amity. Upon these grounds he thought he was justified in saying that it was desirable that no cause of offence should be allowed to exist between the two countries, and that any honourable sacrifice should be made to avoid such a state of things. He hoped that the Prime Minister would assure the House that a Minister would be appointed to Washington without delay.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (The Marquess of SALISBURY) I told my noble Friend privately that the Correspondence on this subject was incomplete, and, therefore, according to the uniform usage, I can say nothing on the subject. It is also the usage in regard to appointments of this kind made by the Executive Government for Parliament to express, if necessary, its judgment upon such appointments after they have been made, but not to require information beforehand as to the intentions of the Government. On both these grounds I shall leave the responsibility for introducing this subject with the noble Earl, and I must respectfully ask the House to excuse me from making any statement on the subject.

House adjourned at a quarter past Six o'clock, till To-morrow, a quarter past Eleven o'clock, p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 21st December, 1888.

MINUTES.] — PUBLIC BILLS — *Committee — Report*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation). *Committee — Report — Considered as amended — Third Reading*—Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4) * [398], and *passed*. *Withdrawn*—Cruelty to Children (Prevention) * [378].

QUESTION.

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ECCLESIASTICAL LAW—BREAKING UP OF A VAULT IN HEMEL HEMPSTEAD CHURCH.

MR. HALLEY STEWART (Lincolnshire, Spalding) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he has now received further representations relative to the desecration of the vault of the Combe family in Hemel Hempstead Church, to the effect that the coffins were removed and broken up, and the lead sent away by railway, the remains in such coffins being placed in a hole in the churchyard; whether an official inquiry into the facts of the case has been asked for by a descendant of the Combe family; and, if so, whether such inquiry will be instituted?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Yes, Sir. I have received the representations mentioned in this Question from a person claiming to descend from the Combe family. The circumstances referred to by the complainant are, however, disputed by the incumbent. If there has been, in fact, a removal of remains such as is complained of, I may point out that there is a legal remedy by summary proceedings prescribed by Statute. If an ecclesiastical offence has been committed, the matter is for the Ordinary, who, I learn, is making inquiry. Therefore, I do not propose to take any action.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

MR. MUNDELLA (Sheffield, Brightside) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether any of the Australasian Governments have adopted the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act; and whether the Colony of New South Wales has yet signified its intention of doing so?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): In answer to the right hon. Gentleman, I have to state that all these Colonies have promised legislation, except New South Wales, from which no despatch has yet been received; but the Colonial Acts of the Session have not yet arrived.

MR. MUNDELLA asked, whether the hon. Gentleman would inquire the reason why New South Wales had sent no response to the Circular?

BARON HENRY DE WORMS replied that he would do so.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART—GRANTS IN AID TO PROVINCIAL COLLEGES.

MR. MUNDELLA (Sheffield, Brightside) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he is now able to remove the uncertainty and embarrassment of the Provincial Colleges, by publishing his scheme for Grants in Aid; and, whether, in consideration of the delay which has already taken place, and the pecuniary position of several Colleges, he will provide that the grants shall take effect from the 1st of January next?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I am not yet able to make any statement as to the particulars of a scheme for Grants in Aid to University Colleges in the Provinces. In any case, it would not be possible for the grants to take effect from the 1st of January next, as they will be included in the Estimates for the financial year 1889-90, which does not commence till the 31st of March, nor can the grants be of such amounts as to retrieve the position of any College which is in serious financial embarrassment. Government grants, though they will be a valuable addition, can in no case be, and are not intended to be, an effective substitute for local contributions, which must always bear the greater share of the burden. With respect to the scheme in general, I am anxious to state that any delay which has arisen is due entirely to the number and importance of the subjects competing for the attention of the Government during the present Session. We regard grants to Local Colleges as a step of great importance,

and possibly of far-reaching effects. It was absolutely impossible to propose a scheme without the most careful consideration of its bearings, more especially the proportions in which and the conditions on which any assistance from Imperial funds should be given to Local Institutions for higher class education. It is not from any neglect of the matter, but rather from our sense of its extreme importance, that we have not yet been able to formulate our proposal, although we hope to do so at a very early date.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT — BOARD SCHOOL, QUADRING FEN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

MR. HALLEY STEWART (Lincolnshire, Spalding) asked the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, Whether the Order excluding boys over 10 years of age from the Board School, Quadring Fen, Lincolnshire, was made from any inability on the part of the mistress to keep boys over 10 years of age under control; whether he is aware that the schoolmistress has 50 pupils under her sole control without the help of an assistant or pupil teacher; whether the Order made, excluding boys over 10 years of age, is due to the large number of scholars in the care of the mistress; and, whether he will urge the School Board to provide such teaching assistance to the mistress that the School may be opened again to the excluded boys resident near the school?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. STUART-WORTLEY) (Sheffield, Hallam) (who replied) said: My right hon. Friend the Vice President desires me to say that the hon. Member makes it necessary to repeat for the third time that the main reason for the exclusion of these boys was the difficulty the teacher had in keeping them under proper control; but there was an absolute necessity to reduce the number in any case, as the school only accommodates 42 children, and last year there were more than 41 in average attendance.

JAMAICA — PURCHASE OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) (for Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL) (Liverpool, Kirkdale) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether he can now state the terms that have been offered by the New York Syndicate for the purchase of the Jamaica Government Railways; whether it is open to the public to tender for the purchase of those railways; and, whether Her Majesty's Government, in the event of sale, will only accept payment either in cash or in bonds, or shares, enjoying absolute priority of lien on the railway property?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): The proposals that have been made are being considered; and they cannot now be stated. This answer must be taken to cover the remaining parts of my hon. Friend's Question.

METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE EXPENDITURE—INITIATION OF POLICE RECEIVER.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) (for Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL) (Liverpool, Kirkdale) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he can state for how long

"all proposals involving police expenditure, except as to repairs to stations, have been initiated by the Chief Commissioner of Police;"

whether the late Commissioner made strong recommendations to the effect that the Police Receiver should cease to initiate expenditure in regard to stores and buildings; and, whether the Secretary of State declined at the time to accept those recommendations; and, if so, at what date, and for what reason, were those recommendations subsequently accepted?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The practice as to the police expenditure, which I described generally in answer to my hon. Friend on the 3rd instant, has been in existence for very many years. The late Commissioner made various recommendations from time to time, to the effect that economy would result from giving to the Commissioner the initiative as to the repair of stations, and greater control over the contracts and other financial arrangements made by the Receiver. All these recommendations, and the whole subject of the relations between the Commissioner and Receiver, were referred by the Secretary of State to examination by a Com-

mittee, of which my hon. Friend is aware, and, pending the inquiry, the old practice has been continued. The subject is too complex to be adequately explained by Questions and answers in this House.

INCOME TAX—REPAYMENT OF OVERPAID TAX.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether any reason exists why claimants who have appeared before the Income Tax Commissioners, and have obtained, by the production of their accounts for the three years, a reduction in the assessment of the profits of their profession or trade for the current year, should not, in view of the fact that the decisions are absolutely final, and, also, that claimants in such cases must necessarily have been put to great inconvenience, trouble, and loss of time, be entitled, *ipso facto*, to relief and repayment of overpaid tax for the previous year, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 133 of 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 35, as amended by sec. 6 of 28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 30; whether, in many such cases, the General Commissioners express the opinion that such claimants ought not to be compelled to come before them a second time, nor be called upon to prove the same thing twice over; but that it is in the discretion of the Surveyor of Taxes to refuse to give effect to such recommendations, on the ground of the claimants having appealed under one section of the Act and not another; and, whether he would consider whether it would be in the public interest that the Board of Inland Revenue should instruct Surveyors of Taxes not to resist the refunding of overpaid tax for the previous year in any case where a claimant has proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for Special Purposes, or the Commissioners for General Purposes, that he is entitled to a decreased assessment, and has obtained such decreased assessment for the current year?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): In reply to the first part of the hon. Member's Question, I have to inform him that it need not follow that a person is entitled to a reduction in the assessment for the past year because he is allowed a reduction for the current year. To establish a claim for reduction for the present year, he must first give notice of appeal and then produce his accounts, and prove to the Commissioners, during the autumn of this year, that the sum assessed exceeds his average annual profits for the last three years; his assessment would then be reduced to the amount of that average. But to establish a similar claim for last year he must first give his notice of appeal as soon after the 5th of April this year as can reasonably be expected, and then prove that the assessment exceeded his actual profits during last year; and he would then be entitled to have it reduced either to the amount of those profits, or to the amount of his average annual profits for the last three years, including the year of assessment, whichever amount is the greater. But if last year's profits were not less than the sum assessed he has no right of appeal, even though the average profits may have been less. With regard to the last two paragraphs of the hon. Member's Question, I would state that no such expression of opinion on the part of the General Commissioners as that quoted has been brought to the notice of the Board of Inland Revenue; but, should a case occur, the Surveyor would be instructed to raise no objection on the grounds stated, provided that the accounts produced by the claimant were satisfactory.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION — FAIR RENTS—LORD CASTLETOWN'S ESTATE.

MR. KILBRIDE (Kerry, S.) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether he is aware that, although a large number of tenants on the estate of Lord Castletown in Upper Ossory served originating notices with a view to having fair rents fixed two years ago last November, the cases are still unheard; can he state when it is likely that the Court will be able to adjudicate upon them; and, what is the cause of the delay?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University): The Land Commissioners report that the number of cases remaining unheard is 42. It is intended that a Sub-Commission shall sit in the Union of Urlingford about the month of March, when such of the cases referred to as are situated in that union will

appear in the list. The delay arose through the necessity of taking the unions in rotation.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887—ARREST OF FATHER KENNEDY, MEELIN CO.

MR. FLYNN (Cork, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he is aware that in connection with the imprisonment of Father Kennedy, Meelin, last August, the police, previous to the arrest, served the reverend gentleman with a notification from the Exchequer Court, signed by an official of that Court, to the effect that the Court, having heard the arguments in his case, gave judgment that the sentence of the Lower Court should stand confirmed; can he state why a similar notification from the Court was not served upon Father Kennedy by the police authorities in connection with the second case previous to his recent arrest; and, if it is necessary that such official notification should be served, why did the police authorities depart from the procedure observed upon the previous occasion?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The Constabulary authorities report that it is the case that a notification from the Exchequer Court was served previous to the first arrest; also that no similar notice was served on the second occasion, inasmuch as none was received by them for service. I may add that in neither case was there any legal necessity for such a notice.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND)—JAMES ADAMS, RATE COLLECTOR—TULLYHOGUE ELECTORAL DIVISION.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether a Memorial has been lodged with the Local Government Board, protesting against the appointment of James Adams as rate collector for the Electoral Division of Tullyhogue, in the Poor Law Union of Cookstown; whether James Adams has acted as official objector at the Revision Courts in East Tyrone, on behalf of the Unionist Party, for several years past; if it is the fact that *ex officio* Guardians, who had not attended the meetings of the Board for three years previously, were present at this election of rate collector and voted for Mr. Adams, and that the elected Guardians, with the exception of three, voted for William Parks, the other candidate, who is a Presbyterian and a ratepayer, residing in the Division; whether James Adams resides in the Division, or is a ratepayer; and, whether, under the circumstances, the Local Government Board will refuse to sanction his appointment?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said, The reply to the inquiry in the first paragraph is in the affirmative. Mr. Adams has not acted in the capacity mentioned in the second paragraph for the last three or four years; but he did act in the capacity formerly. It is not the fact that the *ex officio* Guardians, who had not attended for the three years previously, attended on this occasion and voted for Mr. Adams; nor does the statement in the Question correctly represent the Guardians as voting for the other candidate. Mr. Adams resides about three miles outside the district, and he is not a ratepayer; but there is no Regulation requiring the person appointed to be a ratepayer; and the Local Government Board see no reason to refuse to sanction the appointment made by the Board of Guardians.

POST OFFICE—PARCEL POST—EXTENSION TO UNITED STATES.

MR. ROWNTREE (Scarborough) asked the Postmaster General, If he would consider the practicability of extending the advantages of the Parcel Post to the Postal Service between this country and the United States of America?

THE POSTMASTERGENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): With the exception of the United States, there is now no civilized and scarcely any uncivilized country which has not the advantage of the Parcel Post. I can assure the hon. Member that I am fully alive to the importance of extending the Parcel Post to the United States, and I have lost no opportunity of pressing the question upon the attention of the United States Post Office. The difficulty hitherto has been that American

law stood in the way; and in the hope of being able to make some temporary arrangement, short of an actual Convention, an officer of my Department was some time ago sent specially to New York and Washington to collect information. Recent circumstances have led me to believe that the difficulty in American law which barred the way to a Convention may have been overcome; and the hon. Member may rest satisfied that I will avail myself of the first occasion which presents itself of again pressing my proposals for the extension of the Parcel Post to the United States.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT — RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AT SHEEPWASH, NORTH DEVON.

MR. COURTNEY KENNY (York, W.R., Barnsley) asked the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, Whether he is aware that in the elementary public school at Sheepwash, North Devon, the vicar, when giving religious instruction to the children, is in the habit of teaching them that it is a sin to attend public worship elsewhere than in the Established Church, that Nonconformist ministers have no right to preach, and that baptisms by such ministers are invalid; whether, owing to there being no other school within reach of the village, the vicar has been requested by the parents of some of the children to discontinue such teaching, but has declined to do so; whether such teaching is permitted by the Education Department in a village school which the children of Nonconformists are compelled by law to attend; and, whether the Education Department will inquire into the circumstances of this case?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. STUART WORTLEY) (Sheffield, Hallam) (who replied) said: My right hon. Friend the Vice President desires me to say that it is expressly laid down in the Statute that it is no part of the duty of the Department to inquire into any instruction in religious subjects; but every parent has the right of withdrawing a child from such instruction, and if any infringement of that right is reported to the Department it will be dealt with at once.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—SALE OF THE VERNER AND GREVILLE ESTATES.

MR. MAHONY (Meath, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he will lay upon the Table of the House the correspondence between Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, Solicitor for the Trustees of the Verner Estate and the Land Commission, relative to the Circular issued to the tenants by Mr. O'Sullivan; whether it is a fact that the Greville Estate has been sold to the tenants, Mr. O'Sullivan acting for the landlord; and, whether Mr. O'Sullivan accepted promissory notes from the tenants on this estate in payment of rent due, so as to enable them to show a clear receipt to the Land Commissioners?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: There is no objection to lay upon the Table a copy of the Correspondence referred to, beyond the inconvenience of multiplying Parliamentary Returns; but I shall be happy to let the hon. Member see it if he so desires. The Land Commissioners are not aware whether Mr. O'Sullivan has been concerned in the negotiation for the sale to the tenants on the Greville Estate, nor that he accepted promissory notes from the tenants in payment of rent due; but the deeds of conveyance released all such rents, pursuant to rule.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) asked if the hon. and learned Gentleman thought it was the duty of the Commissioners to inquire whether the promissory notes had been given?

MR. MADDEN said, it was not for him to advise the Commissioners, particularly as there was a case affecting promissory notes now pending.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked the hon. and learned Gentleman to lay the Correspondence on the Table, so that hon. Members could form their own judgment on the matter.

MR. MADDEN promised to consider that.

SALES OF CATTLE BY LIVE WEIGHT—RETURN.

MR. MAHONY (Meath, N.) asked the President of the Board of Trade,

Whether sales of cattle by live weight, and sales after cattle have been weighed, have considerably increased in number during the past two months in Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Islington; and, whether he can now say when he will issue to Members the first Return of such sales?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.): I have caused inquiries to be made of the clerks of the different markets. The result is that the practice of sales by weight or sales after weighing has been introduced; but at most of the markets named there are still few such sales, and in one or two none are reported. The practice cannot be said to have increased to a considerable extent generally in the last two months, though it appears to be making progress. At Liverpool the number of cattle weighed has increased considerably, and the sales of cattle by live weight have also increased. At Islington a commencement was made two months ago, and altogether about 400 beasts have been weighed there, the weekly numbers being, on an average, about 90 in the last three weeks. At Dublin the number of beasts weighed has increased from 715 to 748, comparing the eight weeks ending the 18th of October with the eight weeks ending the 13th of December. The Board of Trade hope to publish some information of the description referred to in the latter part of the hon. Member's Question in the Return which has been agreed to on the Motion of the hon. Member for Shropshire.

CEYLON—BUDDHIST TEMPORALITIES.

MR. W. A. M'ARTHUR (Cornwall, Mid, St. Austell) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether his attention has been drawn to a Draft Ordinance brought in in the Legislative Council of Ceylon by the Government of Ceylon, dealing with Buddhist temporalities, as stated in *The Daily News* of December 18; whether this provides, among other objects, for the maintenance of Buddhist services, rites, processions, and buildings; whether the said temporalities are to be vested in certain Trust Bodies, who will be compelled to keep their accounts subject to the direction and under the control of Commissioners appointed by and responsible to Her Majesty's District Judges; whether it is true, as reported in *The Ceylon Observer*, that the Governor has publicly intimated that the Draft Ordinance has been already approved by the Secretary of State; and, whether there is any special reason for this course being taken?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): A Draft Ordinance has been brought in by the Government of Ceylon in the Legislative Council dealing with Buddhist temporalities, which provides, among other objects, for the maintenance out of the property belonging to the Buddhist temples of Buddhist services, rites, processions, and buildings. The Draft Ordinance proposes to vest the temporalities in Trustees, whose accounts will be audited by persons appointed by the District Courts; and the District Courts will be empowered to prescribe the form in which such accounts are to be kept. The policy of this Ordinance was referred to at great length by Sir Arthur Gordon in his speech opening the Legislative Council on the 31st of October. He explained that the measure is an attempt to carry out the principles laid down by his predecessor, Sir J. Longden, and by Lords Kimberley and Derby; and stated that the draft had received the approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is not unusual for the Governor of a Crown Colony to obtain the approval of the Secretary of State before introducing an important Draft Ordinance, and to inform the Legislative Council of the fact.

EVICTIONS (IRELAND) — ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT CLONDULANE.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the report that, at the eviction of William O'Connell, at Clondulane, on the 18th instant, a Mrs. Ryan, who was present, on laughing at a jesting remark made on the police, was caught by the hair by one of the constables and dragged about; and, if this report is true, whether steps will be immediately taken to punish the policeman in question?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The Consta-

bulary authorities reported that the allegations contained in this Question had no foundation whatever in fact.

DR. TANNER: Is it not a fact that this poor, unfortunate woman had a handful of hair pulled out of her head by a brutal constable?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY FOR INJURIES TO WORKMEN BILL—INSURANCE FUND FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

MR. AIRD (Paddington, N.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he will, during the Recess, consider the desirability of introducing a clause in the Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill, to be introduced next Session, requiring the Government to institute an Insurance Fund for all Government *employés*, whether attached or otherwise (to which fund the Government should contribute), so as to secure provision in case of continued illness, and provision for the family in case of death?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The subject mentioned by my hon. Friend is one of much interest, and I shall have much pleasure in considering it; but I do not think it will be desirable to make any exceptional provisions for Government *employés* in the Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill.

ARMY—THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

MR. WEBSTER (St. Pancras, E.) asked the Secretary of State for War, If he can inform the House the reasons which led to the disarmament of the Honourable Artillery Company?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): I gave a full explanation and answer to this Question yesterday. No inquiry was necessary into the reasons which led to the disarmament of the Honourable Artillery Company. The War Office is fully aware of the cause; and I explained yesterday the reason which led to that disarmament.

MR. WEBSTER asked the right hon. Gentleman, whether he had had an interview that day with members of the Honourable Artillery Company; and whether he was in a position to give the House any information on the subject?

MR. E. STANHOPE: It is true I did receive a deputation to-day of members of the Honourable Artillery Company; but I do not think that the interests of the Service would be promoted by my giving the House any details of what took place.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION—SITTING OF A SUB-COMMISSION AT EDENDERRY.

DR. FOX (King's Co., Tullamore) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he will arrange for a Land Sub-Commission to sit at Edenderry to hear the large number of cases listed in that and the surrounding districts?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The Land Commissioners report that a Sub-Commission will commence its sittings at Navan on the 9th of January, for the County Meath, and will probably reach the union of Edenderry about Easter.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—THE COUNTY COUNCIL—QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES.

MR. T. E. ELLIS (Merionethshire) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether a Registrar and High Bailiff of a County Court is eligible as a candidate for the County Council?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's), in reply, said, it would be inadvisable for him to advise as to the qualifications of candidates for the County Council. The disqualifications were set forth in Section 12 of the Municipal Corporations Act. His private opinion was that the Registrar of a County Court was not legally ineligible.

COAL MINES REGULATION—THE HARGREAVES EXECUTORS' BURNLEY WEIGHING CASE (APPEAL.)

MR. SLAGG (Burnley) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he can give any information as to the continued delay in the hearing of the Hargreaves Executors' Burnley Weighing Case (Appeal); whe-

ther he is aware that during this delay the miners of Burnley are deprived of the right enjoyed by other miners in Lancashire of having their coal weighed; and, whether he can give any definite information as to when the case will be heard?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I am informed by the Treasury Solicitor that, the parties having been unable to agree, instructions were given on November 23 to have the draft case settled by the Justices. I certainly hope that these initial proceedings will not be farther protracted, and that the case may be heard during the next sittings. It cannot be heard before.

RULES OF DEBATE—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. H. S. WRIGHT (Nottingham, S.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether Her Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of proposing early next Session some method of reducing the number of Questions to be asked and answered *vivâ voce* in the House, either by having all Questions and their answers printed, and allowing no individual Member more than a fixed number of *vivâ voce* Questions during each Session, or by some other method?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) St. George's, Hanover Square): In reply to the hon. Member I beg to say that I can give him no opinion on behalf of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the course which he proposes in his Question; but I am quite sure that the object of reducing the enormous number of Questions which are now asked, and which absorb so large a portion of the time of the House, will have the sympathy, not only of the Members of the Government, but of a very large proportion of the Members of the House itself.

THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND—THE SPECIAL GRANT OF £30,000.

MR. FRASER-MACKINTOSH (Inverness-shire) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether he could state, for the information of the districts concerned, on what principle and basis is it proposed to allocate the special Grant in Aid of £30,000 to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities) (who replied) said: In the event of the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Bill becoming law, the principle on which it is proposed to allocate the special grant of £30,000 is to divide the parishes in the counties specified in the Bill into four classes, according to the proportion between the rateable value and the population of each. In this way the poorer parishes will receive the larger share of the grant. In certain cases, where the Parochial Boards are in default of payment to the School Boards, it may be necessary to devote the money to aid in meeting their obligations in that respect; and, in addition, a small proportion of the £30,000 may be excluded from the division, and assigned directly to meet exceptional cases of educational difficulty.

DR. CLARK (Caithness): Are we to understand that the money is to go to education?

MR. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING: Not entirely.

ARMY—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS—ERRORS IN EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MR. HUBBARD (Bucks, N.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether, in the Army Preliminary Examination, on 13th December, Question 5 was set in the Algebra Paper, which is incapable of solution—

"Write down all the *seven* factors common to $xy\,(x^4-16)\,(y^2-9)$ and $x4\,(x+4)\,(y-3)$;"

why Question 12 was set in the Arithmetic Paper—

"If 1 cubic foot = ·028 cubic metre, and if 1 kilogram = 2·2 lbs., find the number of ounces in 1 cubic foot of water"—

a knowledge of the metric system not being required by the syllabus; and, if his attention has been drawn to the two letters in *The Standard* newspaper, of 18th December, signed by "C. C. T. P." and John H. Robson, which seem to throw doubt on the accuracy of Algebra Question No. 5, and on the suitability of the whole Algebra Paper for a preliminary examination?

THE SECRETARY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): In the earlier part of Question 5 candidates were asked to

define a factor; and I am informed that, according to the correct definition of a factor, there are seven factors common to the two expressions. As regards Question 12 of the Arithmetical Paper, I am informed that there is no such syllabus as is implied in the hon. Member's Question, and that the metrical system is included in the well-known text-book, *Colenso's Arithmetic*. A general statement is made as to the knowledge of arithmetic required from candidates; but the strict interpretation of it desired by the hon. Member would exclude a knowledge of the English as well as of the metrical system of weights and measures. The hon. Member has kindly forwarded me the letters from *The Standard* to which he refers; but I do not think I need comment on them, as, so far as I can see, they answer each other.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—COUNTY COUNCILS—CANDIDATURE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, When the Treasury Minute respecting the candidature of Civil servants for County Councils will be issued; and, whether similar Minutes will be issued as regards officers of the Army and Navy?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The Minute in question was issued two days ago. It is not for me to decide whether similar Minutes should be issued as regards officers of the Army and Navy?

MR. PICKERSGILL asked the Secretary of State for War, whether he proposed to issue a similar Circular affecting officers in the Army?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle) said, it was exceedingly desirable that any step taken in this matter with regard to officers in the Army should be similar to that taken with regard to officers in the Navy. He had not had an opportunity of consulting his noble Friend the First Lord of the Admiralty; but, so far as he was concerned, he would be very glad if it were possible to agree with him to issue an Order prohibiting officers on full pay from serving as members of County Councils.

NAVY—ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE—CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE.

MR. ROWNTREE (Scarborough) asked the President of the Board of Trade, If it will be practicable to include in the certificate of service granted to men of the Royal Naval Reserve who have served their full time, an endorsement of character as reported from time to time by the Drill Instructors, and similar to that given to seamen leaving the Royal Navy, in order to assist men of good character in obtaining employment ashore when no longer able on account of age to follow their calling at sea?

THE PRESIDENT (Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH) (Bristol, W.): I will at once direct communications to be made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the subject, with a view to considering whether the suggestion made by the hon. Member can be carried into effect.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—THE GOLD COAST GRUSHI SLAVES.

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether the Government of the Gold Coast has given bounties to the owners of Grushi slaves on condition that the said slaves would enlist as soldiers in the service of the Colony; whether the Governor of the Gold Coast, in reply to a question by one of his officers, said—"Bring me the men, that is all you have to understand;" whether a British officer in March last forcibly seized a number of Grushis outside the British frontier, and without attesting them brought them down to the Gold Coast Protectorate to serve for a term of years in the Constabulary Force; whether 100 lashes were inflicted upon certain constabulary men by a junior officer, without making the required entries in the regimental defaulters' sheet, and without reporting to the officer in command?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): (1.) The Governor has reported that some Grushis, who were fugitives from Ashantee, have been enlisted to serve in the Gold Coast Constabulary; and that the usual bounties were paid to the chiefs of the

country in which they were living. (2.) The remark attributed to the Governor is absolutely inconsistent with the orders given by him to the recruiting officer; and it is impossible to believe that he made it. (3.) This Question must refer to the same Grushis as the first Question. They were not seized forcibly; but the conditions of their proposed employment were carefully explained to them before they left Kratchie, and again on their arriving at Accra; and they all agreed to serve in the constabulary, except two men as to whose wishes there was some doubt. (4.) No information has been received with regard to this last question; but inquiry will be made.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—THE POLICE AT NAAS.

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the Resolution which was passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Naas on the 12th instant, demanding a sworn inquiry into the conduct of the officers responsible for the attack by the police on the people on the evening of the 3rd instant; and, if so, what steps he intends to take in the matter?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said, the Resolution had been referred to the authorities in Ireland for a Report, which had not yet been received.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (SCOTLAND)—SCHOOL BOARD OF BARVAS (HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND).

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) asked the Lord Advocate, Whether it is the case that the rateable value of the parish of Barvas, in the Highlands of Scotland, amounts to only £2,908, whilst the population numbers 5,325; whether the school rate is 5*s.* 4*d.* per £1 of the rateable value; as much as 4*s.* 3*d.* per £1 being required to meet the charges of the building account; whether he is aware that the Parochial Board has declined to assess for a higher school rate than 1*s.* per £1 of rental, which brings in only £145, as against £1,100, the estimated expenditure for the current year, and that a young lady teacher has been put out of her lodgings owing to her inability to pay them, the inability being caused by her not having received a single penny of salary since the 15th of May last; how long these facts have been known to the Scotch Education Department; whether the members of the School Board have all resigned; and, what steps the Scotch Education Department propose to take to carry on the work of education in Barvas Parish?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities) (who replied) said: The facts stated by the hon. Member with regard to the rateable value, population, and amount of school-rate are, so far as the Scottish Education Department are aware, generally correct, although they are not prepared to pledge themselves as to the amount of the rate required for the special expenses referred to. The position of matters has been known to them, and has been under their careful consideration for some time. They have received no information with regard to the alleged resignation of the School Board of Barvas, or the facts stated with respect to the teacher referred to. The Scotch Education Department are in communication with the School Board in question and others similarly situated, and have completed proposals for dealing with the difficulties, which are now being submitted to these School Boards.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) asked the Solicitor General, if he was also aware that the neighbouring parishes of Lochs and Uig were in the same position? He would further like to know by what means the Education Commissioners would know that these School Boards resigned?

MR. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING said, with regard to the latter part of the Question, it was obvious that the School Boards might intimate their resignation to the Scotch Education Department; and that they had not yet done so. With regard to the former part of the Question, undoubtedly the position of these other School Boards which the hon. Member referred to was known to be serious, and was in the full view of the Education Department.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—RIOT AT MACROOM — TRIAL AT CORK WINTER ASSIZES.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether on the recent trial of the man Lucy and four others, at the Cork Winter Assizes, on a charge of riot at Macroom, on the 18th of October last, the jury acquitted Lucy, and found his original arrest, out of which the riot arose, to have been unjustifiable; whether his attention has been called to the fact that in convicting the other prisoners the jury unanimously recommended them to mercy, expressly on the ground of the illegality of Lucy's arrest, and that the Lord Chief Baron promised to give effect to the recommendation of the jury; and, whether any steps will be taken against the policeman whose unjustifiable action in arresting Lucy led to the disturbance?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University (who replied) said: I am informed that the jury, in acquitting Lucy, expressed no ground, so far as can be ascertained, for their action. It is not the fact that the jury based their recommendation to mercy in the case of the other prisoners on the ground alleged in the Question. On the contrary, they stated that they did so on the ground that the attack on the police was unpremeditated. It is the case that the Lord Chief Baron said that the recommendation would have due weight with him. That the attack on the police was a serious one is evident from the fact that, notwithstanding this recommendation, the sentence inflicted was in the case of one of the prisoners six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and in the case of each of the three others, three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888 — COUNTY COUNCILLORS AND ELECTION AGENTS.

MR. P. STANHOPE (Wednesbury) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether candidates for the County Council may appoint and remunerate election agents?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir EDWARD CLARKE) (Plymouth) (who replied) said, the Question was not altogether free from difficulty; but the better opinion was that candidates for the County Council might appoint election agents, but were not allowed to pay them anything whatever.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—REGISTER OF COUNTY ELECTORS.

MR. LAWSON (St. Pancras, W.) asked the Government whether, in some parts of the Metropolis, the Register of County Council electors was being issued separately from the Parliamentary list, causing double expense to those who wished to possess both; and whether this was not contrary to the arrangement which had been come to on the subject?

MR. RITCHIE asked for Notice of the Question.

ARMY — THE BATTLE AT SUAKIN — THE BROKEN SWORDS OF THE 20TH HUSSARS.

GENERAL GOLDSWORTHY (Hammersmith) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether it was true, as reported, that in the charge of the Hussars against the rebels at Suakin on Thursday three of the Hussars' swords broke short; and whether, if so, he would cause inquiry to be made into the matter?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): Certainly, Sir; inquiry will be made into that statement, which has reached me through the kindness of my hon. and gallant Friend, who handed me the extract from the newspapers.

SAVINGS BANK RULES.

MR. HOWELL (Bethnal Green, N.E.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether he was aware that serious inconvenience had arisen, and was likely to arise, in consequence of the new Rule of the Savings Bank, which required the whole of the Trustees to sign the form of withdrawal of money, whereas hitherto it had been sufficient if two or three signed; and whether action would be taken, in conjunction with the Post Office authorities, so as to prevent such inconvenience in the future?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square), in reply, said, he had no knowledge of the Rule to which the hon. Member referred; but he would not fail to make inquiries at once.

AFRICA (EAST COAST)—EXECUTIONS AT ZANZIBAR.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.): I wish to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a Question which I think he can answer without notice. It is, whether it is true that the Sultan of Zanzibar has gone off his head?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): I have already stated that the Sultan of Zanzibar had entered on a course of conduct of which Her Majesty's Government disapproved. From what cause that course of conduct originates is a matter of conjecture.

EGYPT—THE OPERATIONS AT SUAKIN.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he could confirm the news which came from Egypt this morning that the British troops return to Suakin forthwith, and that nothing more was to be done?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): I confess I have not seen that statement in the papers this morning.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: It is in *The Times*.

MR. CREMER (Shoreditch, Haggerston): I wish to ask the Secretary of State for War, Whether he has any further information to impart to the House with reference to the operations before Suakin; and, I also desire to ask the total number of British and Egyptian troops either killed and wounded, and the number of troops—rebels as they are called—that have been killed and wounded; and, whether there are any more "glad tidings of great joy" to impart to the House this Session?

MR. MUNDELLA (Sheffield, Brightside): Before the right hon. Gentleman answers the Question, I wish to ask, Whether there is any truth in the statement that appears in the Papers that the troops are about to proceed to Handoub?

MR. E. STANHOPE: I have not seen any such report in the newspapers. And with regard to the Question of the hon. Member, I can only say I have not received any further news whatever from Suakin this day; and all the news as to the losses of our own troops as well as of our foes was contained in the telegram which we took care to have published yesterday.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT NEXT SESSION.

MR. ILLINGWORTH (Bradford, W.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether he could indicate the probable time of the meeting of Parliament next Session?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I am afraid it would be contrary to precedent to do so, and, of course, it is impossible to foresee what contingencies may arise. As regards the re-assembling of Parliament, I am sure the great majority of Members on both sides will desire that we should have a good holiday.

DR. TANNER: No.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson.*)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Sir JOHN GORST in the Chair.

Clause 1 (Issue of £20,984,191 out of the Consolidated Fund).

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) rose to address the Committee—

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! Has the hon. Member an Amendment to propose?

MR. CONYBEARE: No, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then the hon. Member will not be in Order in addressing the Committee. The Question is "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): I rise for the specific purpose of getting an answer about a Question which I addressed to Her Majesty's Government the day before yesterday, as to whether it is advisable to retain the services of a man against whom charges have been made——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Member is not in Order. This

clause is a clause directing the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to issue the sum of £20,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund. The question the hon. Gentleman is raising is not relevant to this clause.

DR. TANNER: A considerable portion of the salaries are paid to public servants in Ireland—I presume some of this £20,000,000 will be paid to public servants in Ireland. I understand it will cover the salaries paid to Resident Magistrates, and what is more, the salary paid to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is not in Order. This is a clause directing the method by which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall issue a certain sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund for the purposes of the Services of the year, and the question the hon. Member is raising is not in Order.

DR. TANNER: I beg to move the reduction of the sum of money by the amount of £300.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! That would not be in Order. The hon. Gentleman's opportunity for moving an Amendment has gone by. The Question is "That this Clause stand part of the Bill." That is a Question which the Committee may either affirm or reject, but it can do nothing else. No speeches will be in Order that are not addressed to that Question.

DR. TANNER: Am I to understand that no question can be raised which will, in the main, point out that there are serious objections why this sum of public money should be granted? Am I to understand that on a question of the employment of a man who has been charged as a swindler and a thief——

THE CHAIRMAN: I cannot argue with the hon. Member. I have decided that the point he has raised is not in Order on this Clause. The Question is, "That this Clause stand part of the Bill." As many as are of that opinion say "Aye"—[*Loud Cries of* "Aye!"]—contrary, "No."

DR. TANNER: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: The "Ayes" have it.

DR. TANNER: The "Noes" have it.

While the House was being cleared for the Division,

DR. TANNER (sitting in his place with his hat on) said: I beg to say I will not take any Division. I have made my protest.

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 2 *agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Appropriation of sums voted for supply purposes).

DR. CLARK (Caithness) rose to address the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Gentleman rise for the purpose of moving an Amendment on Clause 3?

DR. CLARK: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Gentleman bring up the Amendment?

DR. CLARK: When I move it I will bring it up, Sir. I desire to ask the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) a very important question——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I cannot allow a Question to be asked unless an Amendment is moved. The hon. Gentleman will bring up his Amendment or indicate the Amendment he is going to move to this clause. I shall then be able to determine whether it is relevant to the clause or not.

DR. CLARK: Suppose I oppose the clause generally. There are several things to which I object.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Gentleman objects to the clause generally, he must wait until the Question is put, "That this Clause stand part of the Bill."

DR. CLARK: I want an answer from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies as to whether the statement which has been wired to-day from the Cape, that it is the intention of the Government to increase the armed force, is true?

THE CHAIRMAN: The Question the hon. Gentleman is asking does not arise on Clause 3.

DR. CLARK: Sir John Gorst—

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I cannot argue with the hon. Gentleman. If he desires to raise a point of Order I will hear him.

DR. CLARK: It is a point of Order. I want to know whether Schedule B does not include the Vote for Bechuanaland, and the Vote also for the salary of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman might put his question in the

House. Clause 3 is a clause which directs the appropriation of certain sums of money which have been voted by the House itself to purposes for which the House has voted them. This is a Committee of the Whole House, and it is not open to a Committee of the Whole House to vary or negative any Resolution which is a Resolution of the House itself. I understand the hon. Gentleman wishes to vary or alter a Resolution of the House itself. That cannot be done.

DR. CLARK: I want to get some information in the usual way from the Government.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman can discuss whether it is expedient that the Supply which has been already granted by the House should or should not be appropriated, and the mode of appropriation; but those are the only questions he can raise. Supply has been already voted. The amount has been already determined. The only question for this Committee is, whether the Treasury shall be compelled by law to appropriate the money which comes into their hands in a certain way.

DR. CLARK: I will raise the question on a different stage of the Bill.

DR. TANNER: I deprecate as much as any Member of the Committee having any altercation with the hon. Gentleman who, happening to be a Member of the Government, may for the time occupy the position of Chairman. I felt extremely put out just now in having to challenge the decision arrived at by the hon. Gentleman, whom I believe this Committee is always pleased to see in the position which he at present occupies *pro tem.* But I do not think it is expedient that very large sums of money should be passed by this House without the House having a sufficient answer from the responsible Ministers of the Crown, who come to this House and ask for the sums with which to pay the salaried officers of the Crown——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is now addressing the Committee in opposition to the decision which has been given by the Chair. The question the hon. Gentleman wishes to raise is not relevant to the clause before the Committee. The question before the Committee is whether certain sums of money shall or shall not be appropriated by law to certain purposes. That is the only point, and to that point any observations of the hon. Member must be addressed.

DR. TANNER: That being the case of course I shall—because, as I have already shown, I do not like to enter into any controversy with a salaried officer of Her Majesty's Government ——[*Cries of* "Order!"] I believe I am perfectly in Order in saying that. If I am wrong the Chairman can call me to Order, and not the salaried officers of the Crown who sit below the Gangway, and who ought to know better than to interrupt me. [THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!] As I understand you have ruled it out of Order, I think I had better reserve myself for an attack on the third reading of the Bill. At the same time if this sum is to be taken——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I am very reluctant to interrupt the hon. Gentleman, but this is not the occasion to give notice of opposition to the third reading of the Bill. The question I have put to the Committee is "That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox): I shall endeavour to keep in Order. I object to the principle of the application of the grants in the Schedule relating to this clause. I object——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! We are not now discussing the Schedule, but we are discussing whether the sums voted by the House and specified in the Schdules shall or shall not be appropriated by law to the different Services. That is the only question now before the Committee.

MR. CALDWELL: Then I am quite prepared to wait until the Schedules come on. This clause states that the money shall be appropriated according to Schedule B annexed. I shall, of course, as I am bound to do, bow to your decision, Sir; but it seems to me that if it be your ruling that upon this clause, which expressly states that the sums mentioned shall be appropriated according to Schedule B, and that it is not in Order to discuss the Appropriation in the Schedule upon this clause, we shall have no opportunity of re-raising the question on the appropriation of the money.

THE CHAIRMAN: I wish to be throroughly understood by the hon.

Member and the Committee. I cannot say now whether the hon. Member will or will not be in Order in any Motion he may make hereafter. But I think I ought to remind the hon. Member and the Committee that the different items in Schedule B consist of sums of money granted, by Resolutions of Committee of Supply, to Her Majesty for the Services of the year. Those Resolutions of Committee of Supply have been reported to the House, and the House has been pleased, by Resolution, to agree to those Resolutions, and it is not competent for this Committee to either review or alter the decisions which have been come to by the House itself.

DR. TANNER: Am I to understand, Sir John Gorst, that this Committee of the Whole House is called together and sits merely for the purpose of passing the sums which have already come under the consideration of the House and the Committee of the House, without any discussion of material points—notably, the point I was endeavouring to raise—which is the continuance of the services of a gentleman who has been accused of being a thief and a swindler?

THE CHAIRMAN: I cannot undertake to lay down any general or universal rule to the Committee. All I am called upon to do is to decide the points brought before the Committee as they arise. But I should not think it fair to decide the point now brought before the Committee without warning the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Caldwell) what it was possible my decision might be, if any attempt were made to raise the discussion he wished on Schedule B. My decision is that the criticisms which the hon. Member now desires to make are not germane to the Question, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."

MR. CALDWELL: Am I in Order in objecting to the appropriation of this money?

THE CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Gentleman will adduce to the Committee any reasons for not appropriating Supply in this way, and for not binding the Treasury by law to spend the money in the way provided by the Bill, he will, of course, be in Order.

MR. CALDWELL: I apprehend I shall be perfectly in Order in speaking on the general question why the money should not be given at all. It is often usual to object to a whole grant because one objects to some particular part of the grant. I presume I am entitled to speak in regard to a portion of the grant whether my reasons are sufficient or not for the refusal of the whole grant. I object to the appropriation of this money, because of the unfair manner in which these grants have been allocated. These grants have been allocated in a higher measure to England than they have been to Scotland. I may mention that according to the Probate Duty Bill——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Member is now travelling into the details of Schedule B, which I have already ruled is not in Order on the Question, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."

MR. CALDWELL: Then am I to understand I am not entitled to show why this clause should be rejected?

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman is perfectly at liberty to show cause why this clause should be rejected; but the question in this case is whether, by law, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are or are not to be bound to apply money already voted by Parliament in the way in which Parliament orders. If the hon. Member has any reasons to urge why the Treasury should not be bound by law this year to appropriate the money in this particular way, he will be in Order in urging it.

MR. CALDWELL: As to your ruling, may I put this question to you, Sir—Suppose that after these sums were voted by the House new circumstances arose whereby the House thought it necessary to intervene and stop the supplies?

THE CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member has any reasons to urge why the Committee should stop the Supplies—if there are any new circumstances which would induce the Committee to reject this clause altogether, and not to allow the Government to spend the money at all, I think he would be in Order in stating them.

MR. CALDWELL: Am I not right in this—that there is a distinction between the question of Order and the merits of my argument? Would it not be in Order for me to state my argument, and would it not be for the Committee to decide as to the validity of my argument?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am of opinion that if, under cover of argument on the

Question, "That Clause 3 shall stand part of the Bill," the hon. Member were really to address himself to questions detailed in Schedule B, that would be trifling with the Committee, and I should have to ask the hon. Member to resume his seat.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): On a point of Order, Sir—may I ask you whether you, as a casual Chairman, have the power to order a Member to discontinue his speech?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a question I shall decide when the time comes.

MR. CALDWELL: Sir John Gorst, I must take that as a distinct refusal to allow me to discuss this clause, and as raising a very serious Constitutional question. It would not be right to allow this refusal to have a discussion on Clause 3 without a distinct ruling. I understand your ruling to be that unless I have something to show against——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

MR. CALDWELL: Well, I will allow you, Sir, to give your ruling yourself, but, in the mean time, I simply seek to show cause why this grant should not be allocated in the way pointed out in Clause 3, and I will wait until I am interrupted. I maintain that we should not grant this Appropriation in Aid in the terms of this Bill until the Committee has had an opportunity of reconsidering the whole question of the division of the grant between England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Gentleman, but I have already three or four times decided that that line of argument is not in Order.

DR. TANNER: I rise to Order, Sir. I was attempting to raise the question of the salary of the Under Secretary of State for India——

MR. ISAACS (Newington, Walworth): I rise to Order——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) is speaking to a point of Order.

DR. TANNER: I was merely putting this as an example. I think I should have been in Order in moving a reduction upon Clause 2. I find I am out of Order on Clause 3. Shall I be in Order in moving the reduction on the Schedule?

THE CHAIRMAN: We must wait until we come to the Schedule. I intimated what probably my decision would be on the point, because I did not wish to take the Committee by surprise.

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 4 *agreed to.*

Clause 5 (Sanction for Navy and Army expenditure for 1886-87 unprovided for).

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill."

DR. TANNER: This clause sanctions the Army and Navy expenditure for the year. Am I to understand that this is intended to be anything in the nature of a Supplementary Grant or not?

THE CHAIRMAN: It is not part of my business to enter into such explanations. Clause 5 is one which has appeared in every Appropriation Bill for years past. It is a usual clause, and it is to provide for the expenditure in a particular way of the money voted for the Army and Navy. If the hon. Gentleman objects to the way in which the money is to be appropriated he will be in Order in stating his objection.

Clause *agreed to.*

Clause 6 *agreed to.*

Clause 7 *agreed to.*

Schedule A (Grants out of the Consolidated Fund).

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Schedule A stand part of the Bill."

DR. TANNER: On this Schedule I wish to call attention to a certain sum which is appropriated out of the sum voted by the House.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Member is in error about Schedule A. It is a Schedule of Acts under which, during the present Session, sums of money have already been granted for the Services of the year.

Schedule *agreed to.*

Schedule B (Appropriation of grants).

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Schedule B stand part of the Bill."

DR. TANNER rose to address the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Gentleman rise to propose an Amendment to Schedule B?

DR. TANNER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then the hon. Gentleman will bring it up.

DR. TANNER: I beg to move that a sum of money, which is to be appropriated out of this Schedule, be reduced by the sum of £300.

THE CHAIRMAN: Which item?

DR. TANNER: Civil Service, Class III. I do so——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! If the hon. Gentleman will bring up his Amendment I shall see exactly what it is.

DR. TANNER walked to the Table and proceeded to put his Amendment in writing.

MR. CONYBEARE: While the hon. Gentleman is writing out his Amendment may I——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

MR. CONYBEARE: I thought it would save time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order!

DR. TANNER having handed in his Amendment,

THE CHAIRMAN said: The hon. Member proposes to move that the Civil Service Estimates, Class III., Schedule B, Part VII., the sum total of which is £6,398,872, be reduced by the sum of £300. I am of opinion that such an Amendment cannot be put, and for the following reasons:—The sums which are specified in Class III., Schedule B, Part VII. are various sums which have been appropriated by Resolution of the Committee of Supply for the Services of the year. Those Resolutions of the Committee of Supply have been duly reported to the House itself, and the House itself has on each occasion passed Resolutions expressing its agreement with the Committee of Supply in the said Resolutions. The various sums so appropriated are, therefore, appropriated by the Resolution of the House itself, and I am of opinion that this Committee of the House now sitting is not competent to entertain any Amendment which would be inconsistent with the Resolutions which have been arrived at by the House itself. This Amendment, therefore, cannot be put.

MR. SEXTON: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether in your opinion it would be open to raise this question for determination on the Report of these proceedings to the House itself.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will see that the Report stage will be taken with the Speaker in the Chair. It would be most improper for me to express an opinion as to what would be in Order under such circumstances.

MR. CALDWELL: What is the object of Schedule B being put, when there is no power to move Amendments?

THE CHAIRMAN: That is not a question which I think I ought to be asked. It is not part of my business to explain the reasons for the various forms of the House.

DR. CLARK: Is it possible to leave out any portion of this Schedule?

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member asks me a general question. I must decline to answer a general question. If the hon. Member will show me what part he proposes to omit I will consider the Amendment.

DR. CLARK, having handed up his Amendment,

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member proposes to leave out No. 15 of Part 6. No. 15 of Part 6 appears to be for Salaries and Expenses of the Local Government Board, including various Grants in Aid of local taxation. The total is £4,448,968, and that is the sum resolved upon by the House itself, and, according to the principle which I endeavoured to explain to the Committee just now, it is incompetent for this Committee of the Whole House to alter the decision of the House itself.

MR. WADDY (Lincolnshire, Brigg): May I suggest, Sir, upon the point of Order, that this very narrow limitation of the subjects we are entitled to discuss is, perhaps, not quite in accordance with the principle laid down when this very matter was discussed in the House under the Speakership of Mr. Brand, on the 12th of August, 1876. The principle then laid down was, as you, Sir, will, no doubt, remember, that although we are not in a position to deal with the Appropriation Bill in the same way as we deal will Votes in Committee of Supply—there must be some relevancy, of course—yet matters may be introduced touching the principles upon which the sums have been granted, and even the length of time for which the sums may be granted. The question then suggested to the Speaker was, whether we were not at liberty to limit Supplies to three months, instead of allowing it to go over the whole year. Mr. Speaker

Brand was not prepared to say that it would be in Order to move an Amendment limiting the Supplies to three months; but he thought the hon. Member for Poole was in Order in asking whether it was proper that the Naval Forces of the country should be sent to Turkish waters in favour of a certain policy, and in calling in question the conduct of the Diplomatic Agents of the Crown for whom Supplies had been appropriated. It appears, therefore, that it is competent for us to discuss the conduct of the servants of the Crown for whom the Supplies have been appropriated, and that we can do so upon the question of appropriating these Supplies. Surely it is competent for us to decline to appropriate a particular sum of money to a particular person on account of the conduct of that person. Perhaps I had better read Mr. Speaker Brand's own words—

"It is not for me to answer any hypothetical questions which may be put; but with reference to what has fallen from the hon. and learned Member for Limerick (Mr. Butt), I am by no means prepared to say that an Amendment on the Appropriation Bill limiting the Supplies to three months would be out of Order. As to the question whether the hon. Member for Poole was in Order, I may say that although he made no Motion, yet he gave Notice of calling attention to certain matters, and it appeared to me that he was in Order, because he raised the question of Supplies in a most direct manner. For instance, he asked whether it was proper that the naval forces of the country should be sent to Turkish waters in favour of a certain policy, and he also called in question the conduct of the Diplomatic Agents of the Crown, for whom Supplies had been appropriated. I think it right to observe that I interrupted the hon. Member for Dundee when he proposed to speak generally of the Constitution of the country, and it certainly appeared to me that such a discussion was scarcely relevant to the Appropriation Bill."—(3 *Hansard* [231], 1161.)

An hon. MEMBER: What stage was it?

MR. WADDY: The stage we are now upon.

An hon. MEMBER: In Committee?

MR. WADDY: The Speaker was in the Chair, and was laying down what might be discussed upon the Appropriation Bill.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Member's observations refer to the different stages of the Appropriation Bill in the House itself. It would be most presumptuous in me to state what is or is not in Order in the House. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that no doubt, on the various stages of the Appropriation Bill in the House, considerable latitude always has been given as to the topics which may be discussed. I may remind the Committee that, up to the present year, there was always a stage at which a Motion was made that Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair, in order that the House might go into Committee. That was a stage of the Bill in the House itself. The function we are engaged in now is of a much more humble character. We are examining the details of this Bill in Committee, and the Question put to me is whether in Committee of the Whole House a Motion to amend Schedule B can be entertained. That is the question which was put to me, and I have given my decision—namely, that in my humble opinion such a Motion is not in Order upon the ground that such a Motion would be inconsistent with the decision which the House itself has arrived at, and to which the Committee of the Whole House is bound to conform.

MR. CALDWELL: If it is held that we cannot now re-open any of the items, because the Votes have already been passed by the Committee of Supply, and been approved by the House—if the decision of the House already arrived at is final and not subject to repeal—upon what principle is it that we can raise these questions in the House itself when the third reading comes on?

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is asking me conundrums which I have several times stated to the Committee I do not consider myself competent to express an opinion upon. But I may, perhaps, remind the hon. Member that, though the House itself may be entitled to review and re-consider its own decisions, it does not follow that a Committee of the Whole House can undertake that function.

MR. SEXTON: With reference to the declaration of the late Speaker, quoted by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire (Mr. Waddy), to the effect that the conduct of the agents of the Crown can be criticized upon the Appropriation Bill, I would ask you whether it is possible, on any other stage of the Bill than that of Com-

mittee, to touch the salaries of certain public servants — to move to reduce items?

THE CHAIRMAN: That, again, is a question I cannot answer. I cannot say what will be done in the House itself, and I cannot say what the procedure of the House will be. In my opinion the items in Schedule B cannot be amended in Committee of the Whole House upon the Appropriation Bill.

DR. CLARK: Is it in the province of the Committee to consider the policy embodied in the Votes before passing them?

THE CHAIRMAN: I should say not. The Committee has to consider the details of the Bill—to see that the details of the Bill are satisfactory and correct.

DR. TANNER: I rise for the purpose of suggesting that Schedule B——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Member must either move an Amendment to Schedule B or wait until I put the Question, "That Schedule B stand part of the Bill."

MR. CALDWELL: I have put down as an Amendment that part ("a") of Schedule B be omitted.

THE CHAIRMAN: I rule, for the same reasons I have already given, that such an Amendment is inadmissible.

Question proposed, "That Schedule B stand part of the Bill."

DR. TANNER: Sir, as I disapprove strongly of the policy of murder and assassination, backed up by lying, and as I disapprove of the employment—although such persons may be congenial to certain people—of swindlers and thieves—I wish to put the matter as mildly as I possibly can, in order that the Chief Secretary may understand—I beg to move that Class III. be not appropriated.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! It is too late for the hon. Member to do that. I paused for a long time before I put the question, "That Schedule B stand part of the Bill," in order to allow anyone to propose an Amendment. It is now too late to move an Amendment.

DR. TANNER: I move that the money be not allocated.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has already been decided that from the date of the passing of the Act certain money shall be appropriated to certain purposes. The only question now is whether Schedule B shall be a Schedule of the Bill.

MR. CALDWELL: I thought we had precluded ourselves by approving of Clause 3, which provides that Schedule B in its entirety shall be appropriated.

DR. TANNER: I beg to move a reduction of Schedule B. I for one am of opinion that in the state of affairs in which we are at present landed by Her Majesty's Government, through the horrid and iniquitous manner of proceeding which is their leading and chief characteristic in dealing with any unfortunate people with whom they may happen to come in contact, whether, it be Sir John Gorst—[*Cries of* "Order!"]

THE CHAIRMAN: It is proper to speak of Members by the constituencies they represent, and not by their individual names.

DR. TANNER: I was speaking of the Chair. I am always in the habit when Mr. Courtney is in the Chair of addressing him as Mr. Courtney, and I did not know I was out of Order in addressing the present Chairman by the name which he dignifies. I say that when we in this House are doing what we are supposed by our constituents to do, taking into consideration the action of the Government or Governments, and seeing what we see at a time like the present, with all the populations, whether they be those "black people" of whom we have heard——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Member's observations are not germane to the Question, "That Schedule B stand part of the Bill."

DR. TANNER: I was coming to that, if you give me time. If I am not to be permitted to speak, if the Chairman tells me not to speak I will resume my seat.

THE CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow the hon. Member to address the Chair in that way. He is perfectly in Order in addressing to the Committee any remarks relevant to the Question, "That Schedule B stand part of the Bill." If the hon. Member makes remarks of another character, it is my duty to call him to Order.

DR. TANNER: We all understand that; but I rose for the purpose of calling attention to a fact. I thought Her Majesty's Government would have given me some facility in this matter,

but I regret to say that they have not done so. I made a very specific charge, and I have done my best in every possible way, consulting, in the first place, the Chair—everybody in this House cannot at all times be thought rashly of because they may make a casual mistake. I say when we are here in Committee of Supply to appropriate sums of money for a swindler and a thief, a servant of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the right hon. Gentleman ought to be in his place, and ought not to be such a coward as he is.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I direct the hon. Member to resume his seat.

DR. TANNER: I called the Chief Secretary a coward, and he is a coward.

MR. AIRD (Paddington, N.): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move——

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! I must request the hon. Member for Mid Cork to withdraw the word "coward."

DR. TANNER: I call him a coward and a liar, and he is both: I call him a coward and a liar.

THE CHAIRMAN: As the hon. Member refuses to withdraw the language which I characterize as un-Parliamentary—as he has not only refused to withdraw it, but repeated it with aggravation in the hearing of the Committee—I have no course but to name Dr. Tanner—[DR. TANNER: With the greatest possible pleasure]—for disregarding the authority of the Chair.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): Then, Sir, I have to move that Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

MR. CONYBEARE: On the question of Order, Sir—

THE CHAIRMAN: As many as are of that opinion say "Aye." [*Loud cries of* "Aye!"]

MR. CONYBEARE: On the question of Order, Sir—

MR. SEXTON: On the question of Order, Sir, I should like to ask whether the power to name a Member to the House is not confined to Mr. Speaker when in the Chair, and to the Chairman of Ways and Means when presiding over a Committee of the Whole House? I beg to submit that as you are not the Chairman of Ways and Means, you have no power to name anyone.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is in error. The power is not confined to the Speaker or Chairman of Ways and Means. It is a power which is given to any Member who occupies the Chair; and I may remind the Committee that I am not a mere casual Chairman, but one of those who was designated under the Standing Order by Mr. Speaker.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Whereupon the Chairman left the Chair in order to report the said Resolution to the House.

MR. SPEAKER having resumed the Chair—

SIR JOHN GORST reported that Dr. Tanner had been named by him to the Committee as disregarding the authority of the Chair, and that the Committee had resolved that Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker put the Question to the House, "That Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

MR. CHAPLIN (Lincolnshire, Sleaford): On a question of Order, Mr. Speaker—

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no debate.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

MR. SPEAKER then directed Dr. Tanner to withdraw.

MR. SEXTON: He has withdrawn, Sir.

MR. CHAPLIN: On a point of Order, Sir, cannot an Amendment be moved?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Bill again *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Question, "That Schedule B stand part of the Bill," put and *agreed to.*

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report the Bill without Amendment to the House."

MR. CALDWELL: I object to this Bill being reported to the House in its present state, seeing that we are very anxious to have everything done in order, and that there is a Preamble to this Bill. I submit to you, Sir, that before we report the Bill to the House, and as we are approaching the end of the Session, and as it is inconvenient to prolong the Session, it would be very inconvenient to report the Bill before we get through it. I therefore move that the Preamble to the Bill be adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is in error. There is no Preamble to the Bill.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill *reported,* without Amendment; to be read the third time *To-morrow,* at Twelve of the clock.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT (No. 4) BILL.—[BILL 398.]

Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Burt, Mr. Bradlaugh, Colonel Blundell, Mr. Wood, Mr. Abraham (Rhondda).

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Exemptions from provisions of Section 30 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, 38 and 39 Vict. c. 60 in certain cases).

Amendment proposed,

In page 1, leave out from beginning of line 5 to "which," in line 6, and insert, "Where any society, by reason of its being constituted so as to receive contributions by means of collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from its registered office."—(*Mr. Tomlinson.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, he understood that this Bill could not be proceeded with in "another place" this Session, and therefore it appeared to him that to proceed with the consideration of the Amendments to the Bill at the present time was simply to waste the time of the Committee. He moved that the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again, and did so in the interests of Members on both sides of the House.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Conybeare.*)

MR. TOMLINSON (Preston) said, he would not like to absolutely contradict the hon. Member when he said the Bill could not be passed this Session. He could not say whether the Bill could be passed this Session or not, and he certainly had no wish to detain the Committee unnecessarily. If it was the wish of the Committee that the Bill should not proceed further he would not oppose the Motion to report Progress; but he desired to say that it would be a great misfortune to many working men in the country if this Bill were not passed this Session. The Bill was brought in to amend a defect in the Friendly Societies Act, which had excluded large Miners' Associations from the benefits of that Act. No real opposition had been offered to the Bill, and its progress had been stopped hitherto only by hon. Members who probably had never taken the trouble to read the Bill. He desired to leave it to the Committee to say whether the Bill should be proceeded with. If there was any chance of its passing this Session, and it would not occupy more than five minutes, for the Amendments were merely formal, he should personally desire to proceed. With the permission of the Committee he would like to point out that the Members who had backed the Bill were, besides himself, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Burt, Mr. Bradlaugh, Colonel Blundell, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Abraham (Rhondda Division of Glamorgan). The hon. Member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall was, with himself (Mr. Tomlinson), a Member of the Committee which reported in favour of establishing a Miners' Association in Cornwall similar to those affected by the Bill, and that Association could not be formed unless the Bill passed.

MR. CONYBEARE said, the hon. Member for Preston had attacked him with considerable vehemence and warmth. It was not for the hon. Member to attack him, for the hon. Member certainly did not assist the miners when he sat on the Committee to which he had referred, but he opposed the miners' interests at every point, and was most

obstructive. That, however, was not the point. He (Mr. Conybeare), in the interests of those who had got other matters to look after, and who did not wish to waste their time in the Committee upon the present occasion, simply pointed out what he understood was the fact from a Gentleman sitting upon the Ministerial Benches. He asked any Member of the Government to say whether the Bill could be passed this Session if it were passed through Committee that afternoon? If it could, he was not going to oppose it on a technical point, but if the Bill could not proceed further than this House during this Session, he maintained that it was a waste of time to proceed with the consideration of the Amendments. He wanted information from a Member of the Government. He did not in the least oppose the Bill on any fictitious ground. If the Bill could be passed this Session he would remain here as long as was necessary to consider the Amendments on their merits, but if the Bill could not go through the House of Lords it was a waste of their time to go any further. Surely, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in a position to say whether there was any likelihood of the Bill being passed through the other House this Session or not.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, the passing of the Bill depended upon whether the Bill reached their Lordships in sufficient time for it to be passed. Unless it was passed that day or to-morrow through all its stages there would be no time to pass it this Session. If hon. Members would allow sufficient time to give the Bill a chance, the Government would offer no opposition whatever. He advised the Committee to pass the Bill through its remaining stages, so that it might be at once sent up to the House of Lords in the hope of it becoming law immediately. If that were not done, the responsibility would rest on those who had blocked it at this period of the Session.

MR. CONYBEARE said, he was quite satisfied with the statement of the right hon. Gentleman. He was given to understand that there was absolutely no chance of the Bill passing this Session. He begged to withdraw his Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn.*

Mr. Conybeare

Original Question again proposed.

Amendment proposed to amend the proposed Amendment by inserting the word "friendly" after the word "any."—(*Sir Herbert Maxwell.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'friendly' be there inserted."

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, he wished to understand the meaning of the Amendment. This Bill was brought in for specific purposes, and since it had been brought in there had been a great many Amendments put down.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not in Order in asking for explanation of other Amendments.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Amendment, as amended, *agreed to.*

On the Motion of Mr. TOMLINSON, the following Amendments were *agreed to*:—In page 1, line 8, leave out from "on," to "and," in line 10, and insert "the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies;" page 1, line 12, after "members," insert "thereof;" page 1, line 12, after "may," insert "on the application of the society;" page 1, line 13, leave out "provision," and insert "provisions;" page 1, line 13, leave out "section thirty," and insert "the said section;" page 1, line 17, after "society," insert "affected;" page 1, line 21, leave out "and."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 2 *agreed to.*

Bill *reported;* as amended, *considered.*

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

AFRICA (EQUATORIAL)—MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): I rise to move the Adjournment of the House, and in doing so wish to read two letters which have come to hand, and which will, I am sure, be satisfactory to the House. There is a Reuter telegram, dated Zanzibar, Dec. 21, to the following effect:—

"Letters dated from Stanley Falls on August 29 last reached here by Tippoo Tib's men to-day, stating that on the preceding day a letter had been received from Mr. Stanley. He was then at Bonalya, on the Aruwhimi. He had left Emin Pasha 82 days previously in perfect health, with plenty of food, and had himself

returned for his rearguard and loads. He had arrived at Bonalya on August 17, and intended leaving ten days later, presumably to rejoin Emi n Pasha. All the white men of the expedition were in good health and wanted nothing."

There is a further telegram from the Eastern Telegraph Company, who have had the courtesy to put it into our hands. It is dated "Friday, 2 p.m.," and is from the agent of the Company to Sir James Anderson:—

"I have just received information Stanley has arrived with Emin Pasha on the Aruwhimi; news reliable; further details follow."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

SIR WILFRID LAWSON (Cumberland, Cockermouth) said, there were reports that our troops were to march on Handoub. He did not hesitate to accept in good faith what the Government had said on the subject, but he thought it would be satisfactory to them if the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer would say that there was no truth in the reports.

MR. GOSCHEN: We have no information whatever to that effect from General Grenfell.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) in reference to an answer by the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary yesterday, as to the handcuffing of a boy while being removed from prison to the reformatory, read a letter from an ex-warder of Strangeways Gaol, Manchester, stating, in contradiction of the answer, that it was not only customary but compulsory to handcuff boys in such circumstances, and asked the right hon. Gentleman whether he would be kind enough to inquire further into the matter?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (MR. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.) said, the information he read to the House, of the accuracy of which he had no doubt, was derived from the prison officials, and it was to the effect that it was not usual to handcuff a boy unless there was apprehended danger either of an attempted escape or rescue. He would be glad, however, to see the letter sent to the hon. Member by an ex-warder.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said he must press for a more distinct answer to the question addressed earlier in the evening to the Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) as to whether the British troops at Suakin, having done their duty, would now return, or whether discretionary power had been given to the commanding officer to carry on further operations in the Soudan. He gave as a reason for pressing the question that the answer of the Secretary of State was an evasive one.

MR. GOSCHEN: Really the hon. Gentleman is so suspicious that it is useless giving him any declaration whatever. We have nothing whatever to take away from any declaration we have made. There is no change whatever in the situation; and I am surprised that the hon. Gentleman, who has himself governed a Province, and who must be acquainted with the ways of the Press, should consider that everything stated as regards the intentions of the Government must immediately be contradicted or otherwise be accepted as correct. I have really nothing to add. We shall not depart one inch from the declaration I have made.

MR. H. T. DAVENPORT (Staffordshire, Leek) asked if the telegram read a few minutes before to the House stated the date of the reported arrival of Emin Pasha and Stanley at the Aruwhimi?

MR. GOSCHEN: We have not got the date.

MR. H. T. DAVENPORT said, that would make it about August.

MR. GOSCHEN: Further details are to follow. I suppose they will be here in a few hours.

Motion *agreed to.*

House adjourned at twenty-five minutes after Five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Saturday, 22nd December, 1888.

Their Lordships met at 11 o'clock P.M.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading—Second Reading—Committee negatived—Third Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), and *passed.*

DEBATES, &C. (PARLIAMENT).

Contract between Macrae, Curtis, and Company (Limited) and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office for preparing, printing, and publishing Reports of Debates and of

other proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, to commence from the 1st January 1889: Ordered to be laid before the House (The Lord Kintore, *E. Kintore.*)

Return respecting: Laid before the House (pursuant to order of this day), and to be *printed.* (No. 312.)

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Read 1ª: Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been dispensed with) *moved* that the Bill be now read 2ª; *agreed to:* Bill read 2ª accordingly: Committee *negatived:* Bill read 3ª, and *passed.*

House adjourned at half past Eleven o'clock P.M., to Monday next, Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 22nd December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Third Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), and *passed.*

Withdrawn—School Board for London (Pensions) * [40].

MOTION.

SPECIAL COMMISSION ACT, 1888—PRODUCTION OF THE TEST ROLL.

MR. KIMBER (Wandsworth) presented a Petition from Messrs. Soames, Edwards, and Jones, 158, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the solicitors to *The Times*, praying that leave be given to the proper officer of the House to attend the Special Commission now sitting in the High Court of Justice for the purpose of producing the Test Rolls of the House of Commons from the year 1875 to 1888 inclusive, and having read the Petition, moved that leave be given in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That leave be given to the proper Officer of the House to attend accordingly."—(*Mr. Kimber.*)

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.): This, Sir, is a surprising and unprecedented proceeding; and I wish to know, in the first place, whether notice has been given to my hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) that this Petition would be brought forward today. We all understood that this Sitting was simply for formal Business, in order that the Session might be brought to a close; but this is a proceeding which has reference to an Act passed in August last, nearly five months ago. My hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork was in attendance yesterday; he has been in constant attendance this week, but he happens to be absent now; and I appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the other Ministers now present whether a Petition of this kind, affecting, as it does, mainly and directly, an hon. Member of this House, should be made without notice in the absence of that hon. Member, although I have no doubt he would cheerfully accept it if he were present. I would beg to move, as an Amendment, that due notice be given to the hon. Member for the City of Cork, and that the prayer of the Petition be taken into consideration when my hon. Friend can be in attendance.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, perhaps, I ought to explain my action in this matter. During the Adjournment a Petition was presented to me asking that the Test Roll might be produced before the Court then sitting. I considered it very carefully, and I agreed to allow it to be produced, but only on condition that both parties should have access to it, and that no action should be taken on it unless under the direction of the Commission Court. No action was taken until the House met on November 6; and I then informed the parties that I should not consider it my province to allow the Test Roll to be supplied to the Commission Court, inasmuch as the House was sitting, and the ordinary course must be taken to petition the House that it might be granted.

MR. SEXTON: In the absence of my hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork, I am unable to say what action he would desire to take in the matter; but it certainly seems to me that in so vital a principle no action affecting a Member of this House should be taken in his absence and without notice, and I think it right to divide the House on the Question.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The general principle laid down by the hon.

Gentleman is, of course, true—namely, that action should not be taken against an hon. Member of this House unless he is in his place and has received notice. But I do not gather that this Motion involves any action affecting an hon. Member. A duly constituted Court is sitting, and it is desired, in the interests of the Court itself and of the parties, that the Test Roll of this House should be produced. The House of Commons has sole control over its own documents. That is a matter which is notorious, and which cannot be affected by the present application in the least degree. Then I would ask, is the House prepared to withhold a document which is in its custody and which is required for the purposes of justice? I apprehend that it is clearly not. I cannot conceive that the absence of the hon. Member for the City of Cork can, in the least degree, affect the question. What ulterior consequences may result is a matter with which we have nothing to do.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM (Lanark, N.W.): May I ask if it is not the more usual course for the Court itself to make an application of this kind, rather than a firm of solicitors? I understand that the production of the Test Roll is required in order to test the signature of the hon. Member for the City of Cork. I would put it to the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary whether, as a lawyer, this is a regular course to take?

MR. MATTHEWS: I understood the Speaker to say that an application had been made to him; but that he refused to accede to it until a Petition was presented in regular form to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: An application was made to me, and I said the Test Roll should be produced; but I guarded my consent, so that no unfair advantage should be taken, by saying that it should only be produced on condition that both parties had access to it, and that no action should be taken on it except under the direction of the Court. Of course, the Test Roll would have been produced if the House of Commons had not met again; but as the House had met again, and as I thought I had discharged my functions, I thought it best for the House to decide for itself when the Test Roll should be produced.

MR. SEXTON: I beg to thank you, Sir, for your statement; but having regard to the principle that no hon. Member should have action taken against him in his absence, I shall certainly divide against the Motion. I do not understand why the Motion cannot be postponed until Monday.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The House will only meet formally on Monday, and not for Business.

MR. SEXTON: Why not?

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 54; Noes 13: Majority 41.—(Div. List. No. 357.)

Ordered, That leave be given to the proper Officer of the House to attend the Sittings of the Special Commission and to produce the Test Roll.

QUESTIONS.

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SCOTLAND—THE AIRDRIE AND COATBRIDGE WATER COMPANY,

MR. M'EWAN (Edinburgh, Central) (for Mr. D. CRAWFORD) (Lanark, N.E.) asked the Lord Advocate, Whether his attention had been called to a Report by Mr. James Muir, C.A., on the accounts of the Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Company, in which it is stated that the Directors have levied rates exceeding those authorized by Parliament, and adopted a method of accounting which deprived the ratepayers of a reduction of rates amounting to upwards of £5,000; whether any contradiction or explanation of the above statement has been given since the Report was published on November 17; and whether he will inquire into the matter, and consider what remedy can be afforded to the ratepayers, the majority of whom are working men?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. M. T. STORMONTH DARLING) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities) (who replied) said: The matter referred to in the Question appears to be one rather for the Civil Courts than for the Lord Advocate. I am not aware whether any contradiction or explanation of the statement has been given, but the Lord Advocate will cause inquiry to be made, and will communicate the result to the hon. Member.

LAW AND JUSTICE—ASSAULTS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

MR. ROWNTREE (Scarborough) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If his attention has been called to a case of aggravated insult recently offered by a man to two young women on the premises of the London and Brighton Railway Company, when Mr. Partridge, in sentencing the Defendant, is reported to have said—

"This man's conduct has been disgraceful in the extreme, and if I had the power I would send him to prison without the option of a fine;"

whether the inability of the magistrate to imprison was due to the fact that the charge was made under the by-laws of the Railway Company, or to any defect in the law apart from this; and, if the latter, whether he will consider the practicability of making the law more equal in its application to men and women?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, that a careful inquiry was being made into the facts of the case; but he had not yet received a Report from the magistrate. As soon as he did receive it he would make it public.

THE MAGISTRACY—THE IPSWICH MAGISTRATES.

MR. F. S. STEVENSON (Suffolk, Eye) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the circumstances under which Joseph Farrington was committed to Ipswich Gaol, on Thursday, December 13, at the Halesworth Petty Sessions, in default of paying a fine of £1 and 11*s.* costs; whether there was any evidence against Farrington beyond the fact that he was accidentally in company with the co-defendant Calver, whose dog had killed a rabbit; whether it is true that Farrington, although he had the money in his pocket to pay the fine, elected to go to prison as a protest; and, whether, considering the circumstances of the case, he will take such steps as will secure the immediate and complete remission of the penalty?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, in this case, also, an inquiry was being made; but he had not yet received a Report from the magistrates.

RIOTS, &c. (IRELAND)—THE DISTURBANCES AT NAAS.

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the Resolution which was passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Naas on the 12th instant, demanding a sworn inquiry into the conduct of the officers responsible for the attack by the police on the people on the evening of the 3rd instant; and, if so, what steps he intends to take in the matter?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) (who replied) said: The Government saw no reason for holding a sworn inquiry such as was suggested in the Question. It was not intended to take any steps in the matter, as the facts showed that no unnecessary violence was used on the occasion.

ARMY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS—ERRORS IN EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) (for Mr. HUBBARD) (Bucks, N.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether he will take steps to ensure, in future, the accuracy and suitability of Army Examination Papers, beyond the possibility of doubt?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.), in reply, said: The Question of the hon. Member contained a rather strong order, which he was not quite sure it would be possible to carry out. He might say that the question had been brought before the Civil Service Commissioners, and he believed they had taken steps, as far as possible, to ensure the result asked for. They said they found that hitherto no steps had been taken to secure that the papers in the form in which they were distributed to the candidates had been looked through and tested by some competent authority before the examination began. They consider it necessary that this should be done, and it was intended to take steps to secure this result. Probably a better system would, in consequence, be devised. This answer would apply not to Army Examination Papers only, but to all Examination Papers.

In reply to a further Question,

Mr. JACKSON said, the Committee had had no Report before them in regard to any question except the one which had arisen in the House of Commons; and after inquiry it became apparent that a mistake had been committed in regard to the Examination Papers. The object of the inquiry had been to ensure that there should be no further mistake in regard to the Examination Papers.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE—LATE SITTINGS.

SIR TINDAL ROBERTSON (Brighton) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether, referring to a statement of the First Lord of the Treasury at the end of the Session of 1887—

> "That it would be the duty of the Government to propose to the House of Commons, early in the next Session, to adopt Rules for the regulation of its proceedings, so as to put an end to the excessively late Sittings which have exhausted the Members and officials during the Session now brought to a close,"

and considering that during the past weeks of the present Session the late hours, which have been described as having exhausted the Members and officials of the House, having again become so frequent as to endanger the health both of Members and officials, the Government will take steps to prevent, if possible, it being necessary, in future, that the House should sit later than 1 o'clock?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square), in reply, said, he thought it very desirable to avoid late Sittings; but he was afraid it would be impossible to give any kind of undertaking or pledge that late Sittings would be entirely done away with at the end of a Session. There was no doubt they tried the patience and physical powers of the House very much, and the Government, on their part, were extremely grateful to hon. Members for the large attendances, notwithstanding the lateness of the hours; but it would really be premature to make any declaration on the subject at present, and he feared that a certain elasticity must always be preserved towards the end of an Autumn Session.

SOUTH AFRICA—THE BECHUANALAND POLICE.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether it is the case that Colonel Carrington is to return to take charge of the Bechuanaland Police; and, whether it is the intention to increase that force by 200 men?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): Yes, Sir; such is the intention of Her Majesty's Government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888—REGISTER OF COUNTY ELECTORS.

MR. LAWSON (St. Pancras, W.) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he is aware that the Register of County Electors has been published separately from the Parliamentary Electors by the Returning Officer for St. Pancras; and if the double expense thus imposed on all persons wishing to obtain copies of those entitled to vote in either one of the two elections is not contrary to the arrangement proposed in this House?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): I have no knowledge of the particular case cited. There is nothing in the Statute to prevent separate Registers being issued; but certainly, where the Parliamentary and County Divisions are the same, as is the case in the Metropolis, I see not the smallest necessity for it.

METROPOLIS—POPLAR PLACE, ST. PANCRAS.

MR. LAWSON (St. Pancras, W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether it is true that the Governors of the Foundling Hospital have leased to a builder, as a site for artizans' dwellings, a plot of land of about 550 square yards, upon which is the court known as Poplar Place, St. Pancras; and, whether, if so, considering the excessive crowding of the adjoining alleys, and the fact that in this group of houses the death rate is abnormally high, it would be possible to prevent the erection of buildings upon this land, and to cause it to be preserved as a public playground or yard?

THE SECRETATY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, he had received no official information upon the matter; but he intended to cause an inquiry to be made.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

MR. P. O'BRIEN (Monaghan, N.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether he would have any objection to state generally the terms of the contract for the official Reports of Parliament entered into with the Messrs. Macrae and Company, Limited; and, if it is true that this firm have undertaken to recoup themselves for expense of reporting by the sale of the volumes of the official Reports?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): I am about to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the contract, so that it may be in the hands of hon. Members in the course of the day. If the hon. Gentleman wishes to know generally what the nature of the contract is, I think I may say that the firm to whom the contract has been given have undertaken to do the work without a subsidy.

MR. P. O'BRIEN, arising out of the answer, asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he had satisfied himself that the contract could be fulfilled on the terms agreed upon without having recourse to what was known as the "sweating system" in the Reporters' Gallery?

MR. JACKSON said, he had nothing whatever to do with the "sweating system." What he had done was to carry out the request of the Joint Committee—namely, to invite tenders for the performance of the work. He had satisfied himself that sufficient security had been provided that the work should be carried out in a satisfactory manner. In accordance with the usual course, all things being equal, he had accepted the lowest tender.

MR. P. O'BRIEN asked, if the Government had any knowledge that the hon. Member for North Kensington (Sir Roper Lethbridge) was a member of the Company who had entered into the contract; and whether the ratification of the contract would not, under such circumstances, vacate the seat of the hon. Member.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): No, Sir; I have no such knowledge. I believe it is a Limited Liability Company, and not a firm.

AFRICA (EQUATORIAL)—MR. STANLEY AND EMIN BEY.

MR. LAWSON (St. Pancras, W.): I wish to know if Her Majesty's Government have any news to communicate to the House respecting Mr. Stanley and Emin Bey further than that which has been communicated to the public journals?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): No, Sir; we have nothing further to communicate.

EGYPT—THE BATTLE AT SUAKIN.

MR. CREMER (Shoreditch, Haggerston): I beg to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether the Government has any confirmatory intelligence to impart to the House in reference to the numbers of killed and wounded on both sides in the battle before Suakin the day before yesterday; and, if the information already imparted to the country by the Government is accurate, whether they will take any steps to prevent a further *battue* of the Arabs on the system of scientific slaughter which had been adopted?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): No; I am not aware that any further intelligence has been received. I am not aware whether the Secretary of State for War is present or not; but if there had been any further telegram I think I should have seen it.

MR. CREMER: The right hon. Gentleman has omitted to answer the last part of the Question—namely, whether they will ascertain that the number of killed and wounded on each side was in the proportions stated in the newspapers—namely, 12 on the side of the British and Egyptians, and 1,000 on the side of the Arabs; and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Government propose to take any further steps to prevent a future *battue* of the same character?

MR. GOSCHEN: I think the House must feel that the language which the hon. Member has used is not such as really deserves reply, so far as the Go-

vernment is concerned. Such insults upon the troops of Her Majesty, I think, should not be uttered. With regard to the special question which the hon. Member puts—and is perfectly entitled to put—I may say that I have no doubt whatever that the Reports which were sent to us, and which have been communicated to the House, told the full truth. There is no more to be told, either upon the one side or on the other. The first estimates which may have been made by some of the correspondents for the newspapers were arrived at within an hour or two hours after the battle, but, since, the dead have been buried, and there would have been every opportunity of correcting the number of the casualties on either side had there been any great error in them. I have no doubt that the Reports which we have received are correct.

ARMY — THE BATTLE AT SUAKIN — THE BROKEN SWORDS OF THE 20TH HUSSARS.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.): I wish to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether any inquiry will be held as to the circumstances under which the swords of the 20.h Hussars were broken; whether information will be given as to the date at which, and where, the swords were tested; and, whether inquiry will be made as to whether the deaths of any of the men were in consequence of the breaking of the swords?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The Question was practically answered yesterday by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War. He stated that a full inquiry would take place.

MR. STAVELEY HILL (Staffordshire, Kingswinford): Will the right hon. Gentleman say whether the Government will be good enough to add to the Report of the result of that inquiry a Paper which has reached us this morning as to the present condition of the bayonets in the British Army?

MR. GOSCHEN: I will report to my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War that the Question has been put. In his absence I do not pledge the Government.

PRISONS—NEWGATE GAOL.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If it was true that the demolition of Newgate had been decided upon?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, that under the Prisons Act of 1877 the City authorities were entitled to remove Newgate Gaol. They had undertaken to reconstruct on the site a Court which would be more convenient for the public than the present Old Bailey, and to provide accommodation for prisoners which would satisfy sanitary requirements.

PRISONS (IRELAND)—TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Whether the Government would prepare, during the Recess, and lay on the Table of the House, a Return containing the recommendations of the Royal Commission with regard to the treatment of prisoners in Irish prisons in Ireland?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University), in reply, said, the hon. Member was entitled to the Return for which he asked; but, in the absence of his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland, he could not at present say what precise form the Return should take.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson.*)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) said, he wished to ask the Speaker, on a point of Order, whether it would be competent for the House to review the ruling of the Chairman when the House was in Committee yesterday, in

consequence of which an essential part of the Bill had not passed through the Committee stage?

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps the hon. Member will state what portion.

MR. CALDWELL said, the essential part of the Bill that did not pass through the Committee stage was that portion immediately preceding Clause 1. The Chairman began the proceedings in Committee by putting Clause 1 and the succeeding clauses and Schedules; but he did not put that portion of the Bill immediately preceding the clauses, although requested to do so. What he (Mr. Caldwell) submitted to the House was that this preceding portion contained a reason for the Bill, which it would be perfectly in Order for the House to amend if it thought fit. For instance, it said—

"Towards making good the Supply which we have cheerfully granted to Your Majesty in this Session of Parliament have resolved to grant unto Your Majesty the sums hereinafter mentioned."

He submitted that it would have been perfectly competent on his part to move to leave out the word "cheerfully." He desired to know whether it was not competent in Committee to make such a Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I may as well answer this question at once, although I might properly refuse to answer it, as it is in the nature of an appeal from the Chairman of Committee to the Speaker, which is quite unusual. There is no such thing as an appeal from the Chairman of Committee to the Speaker; but, as a matter of courtesy to the hon. Member, I may say that the proper course was followed. These words are not a Preamble in the strict or even ordinary sense of the term, and the practice is that in money Bills and Bills of this nature the Preamble is never put.

MR. HOWELL (Bethnal Green, N.E.) said, he desired to draw the attention of the House to a very important question. It would be recollected that a few days before the Adjournment for the Autumn Recess he called attention to the fact that the general rules and regulations relating to the Post Office Savings Bank had been laid on the Table, and that during the Recess those rules and regulations would become law. Since then it had been discovered that some very serious inconveniences were likely to arise in regard to the alterations which were made in the rules and regulations in respect to the withdrawal of deposits of friendly societies. Formerly the money could be withdrawn on the signature of two of the trustees, but now all the trustees must sign. This would cause great inconvenience to Trades Unions and friendly societies. He might instance the case of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. They had five trustees, and three signatures were necessary for withdrawals. But it might frequently happen that one or two of the five would be abroad, and so no money could be obtained for sick pay, &c., when it was required. He thought the whole question should have been submitted to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, whose duty it was to look after the interests of all friendly societies. If this official was not consulted the Secretary to the Treasury had scarcely done his duty; and if, on the other hand, he had been consulted, and had assented to the alterations made in the rules and regulations, he it was who was guilty of dereliction of duty in this matter. He trusted that the Treasury and the Post Office would be able to take immediate steps to enable the old regulations to remain in force, and to allow two or three trustees, as the case might be, to withdraw money from the Savings Bank.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, he could answer the hon Member at once upon this point. It had been found that these new regulations required in some respects to be revised; and certainly for a fortnight past the question had been engaging the attention of the Post Office, the Treasury, and their solicitors with a view of meeting the difficulty referred to by the hon. Member. He trusted that in a very short time the revised edition—if he might use the term—of the regulations would be circulated, and that these might meet the points raised.

MR. HOWELL asked, whether anything could be done to obviate the difficulties which might arise in the mean time—that was to say, before the Treasury arrived at a conclusion in the matter?

MR. JACKSON said, he would make inquiries.

MR. TOMLINSON (Preston) asked, whether the reply of the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury would apply equally to Trustee Savings Banks as to the Post Office Savings Banks? He pointed out that in some respects the rules of Trustee Savings Banks gave less facilities for withdrawals to depositors than the rules of the Post Office Savings Banks, particularly in the case of the withdrawal of money belonging to deceased depositors.

MR. JACKSON believed the same inquiry had been prosecuted in that case.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM (Lanark, N.W.) said, that at this time of general rejoicing, of fat turkeys and plum pudding, and holly, and merry Christmases, he regretted, and he was sure many hon. Members shared his regret, that they were going to separate again without discussing the question of the unemployed and the distress existing among the population, and without any opportunity being afforded to hon. Members of discussing any specific cases of distress, one of which he intended to bring before the House. He disclaimed any intention of making Party capital out of what he considered to be the wrongs of the poor. He did not care from which side relief came. The Liberal Party were at least as much to blame as the Conservative; in fact, the latter Party had made no parade as to what they intended to do for the poor when they came into Office. What did they find, however, was the attitude of the Liberal Party? Why, when the distress in the East of London was referred to, gentlemen calling themselves Liberal leaders had gone into distant parts of the Metropolis, and had pointed out as a panacea for the prevailing distress the taxation of ground-rents. They might just as well talk of relieving distress by taxing polo ponies or pug dogs. At this Christmas time, when hon. Members were so happy, when the poor were starving so comfortably around them, and the dock labourers were enduring pitiable suffering, more drastic legislation was wanted than the taxation of ground-rents, which was entirely a *bourgeois* and middle-class question. He hoped some assurance would be given by the Government, or some pledge from the Front Opposition Bench, of legislation in the future for shortening the hours of labour, or home colonization, or some scheme for taking away the scandal of people walking about the streets wishing to work and finding no work. One hundred thousand paupers a-week were relieved in this Metropolis. Then, as a specific case, he would refer to what might be called "miserable England," and was generally known as the Black Country, whose wretchedness even religion was impotent to console, and which was deprived of everything which made life worth living; a district not 15 miles from the constituency represented by the noble Lord the Member for West Birmingham—he begged pardon, but, "coming events cast their shadows before,"—represented by that smug statesman——

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! I must remind the hon. Gentleman that although I was most unwilling to interfere, especially upon such a question, I understood he was going to ask a question. I do not think a general disquisition on the state of the poor in any district would be relevant to the Appropriation Bill. If the hon. Member can attach his remarks to any particular Minister or Department he may be in Order.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM said, that he wished to call the attention of the President of the Local Government Board to the condition of the Darlaston gun-lock filers.

MR. SPEAKER said, that if the hon. Gentleman could allege that there had been any neglect of duty on any Minister's part with reference to this particular class of workmen, he would be in Order; but it would not be relevant to discuss generally the condition of the poor or to allude to future legislation.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM said, that he desired to call attention to the infrequency of the visits of the sanitary inspectors both at Darlaston and Cradley Heath, and the unsanitary condition of the workshops. Owing to the unsanitary condition of the district the workpeople of Darlaston were suffering from an attack of enteric fever. This district he could say, from personal experience, was the most miserable in "miserable England." He had himself seen men and women working in a

workshop not 10 feet square with open drains running before their houses, and no attempt at sanitation under any circumstances, and, according to Mr. Burnett's report, "fumes of filth rising in the nostrils of these people whilst they are working, which renders their toil one which constituted a scandal." There was no adequate inspection whatever, and he would ask the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board to give these workpeople a distinct pledge that there would be more factory inspectors appointed, and that something would be done to urge the Local Authorities to fulfil the obligations which they did not fulfil at present and bring about a state of things more consonant with our civilization. As he was not allowed to raise the question of the wages of these people, he would content himself by making the strongest appeal he could to Members on both sides of the House not to let this occasion slip of doing a little good. He would remind hon. Members that these unfortunate people looked to this House as their only resource in this matter, and he hoped that on both sides of the House there would be a disposition not to let the Eastern Question or the Irish Question stand in the way of applying a remedy to this crying evil. They blamed both Parties for allowing this state of things to go on and accumulate, because it had been known for the last 40 or 50 years, and Royal Commissions had sat and reported upon it, but no responsible statesman from either side of the House had thought fit to get up in his place and say something should be done for these poor people.

Mr. STAVELEY HILL (Staffordshire, Kingswinford) said, that as connected with the district specially referred to by the hon. Member, he was bound to say that the hon. Member mixed up the two places of Darlaston and Cradley Heath in a most extraordinary manner. These two places were in different Counties, and were not connected in any way, the trades carried on in each being totally distinct. In point of fact, the gun-lock filers were now getting better wages than they used formerly to receive. He could assure the hon. Member that he himself and others were at least as deeply interested in this question as the hon. Member, and were doing their best to improve matters. In regard to the Cradley Heath workpeople, it should be remembered that their labour was not carried on in factories, but in private shops, families working together, and it must naturally be supposed that it was difficult to institute a proper system of inspection with regard to these places. They resented interference. Things had improved; but the trade of the workers at Cradley Heath would, he feared, never improve, as the nailmakers were unable to compete with the cheap nails imported from abroad, and he was therefore in favour of their turning their attention to some other trade. There were persons in the neighbourhood—in particular the hon. Member for Dudley (Mr. B. Robinson), whose energy it was impossible to overrate—who sympathized with these poor people quite as warmly as the hon. Member for Lanarkshire.

Mr. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM said, he was perfectly aware that Darlaston was eight miles distant from Cradley Heath, but he dissented from the statement of the hon. Member that these chainmakers refused to have their condition——

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Member has exhausted his right to make a speech.

Dr. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W.) asked, if there was really a fever epidemic in Cradley Heath. He had seen the statement contradicted, and if it was true there was fever there the President of the Local Government Board ought to send down an Inspector to report to him on the subject.

The PRESIDENT of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. Ritchie) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's) said, that no one could complain of the hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Cunninghame Graham) for referring to the general question of the unemployed poor in London. It was one of vital importance. All hon. Members would go to their Christmas holidays with more pleasure if they felt they could do anything to alleviate the unsatisfactory condition in which a large number of their fellow-citizens were placed. The hon. Gentleman said that nothing had been done, but in this he was somewhat mistaken. The Government had consented to the appointment of two Committees, whose inquiries had considerable bearing on this matter; one on the sweating system, the other on the importation of foreign

labour. Until those Committees reported it would be impossible for the Government to suggest any mode of proceeding for meeting any of the difficulties which it was alleged were connected with both those subjects. He was glad, indeed, to be able to think that, as the hon. Member himself had hinted, though there is a large amount of distress—as, indeed, there must always be in a great city like London—yet that there was less than there was last year. He thought it was a very satisfactory feature in the condition of the people of the Metropolis that they had now something like 2,000 or 3,000 less paupers here than they had at this time last year. The hon. Member pointed to legislation as a remedy for existing evils, but he did not venture to say on what particular points the legislation could be satisfactorily entered upon.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM: I was out of Order in going into it.

MR. RITCHIE said, he did not desire to blame the hon. Member, but the question of legislation connected with these matters was one of the most difficult problems to solve. In these matters it was extremely difficult to know how to deal with the evils which they all desired to alleviate. It could easily be conceived that legislation such as some people suggest would be more likely to intensify the distress rather than to alleviate it. He ventured to think that if public works or matters of that kind had been started last year, such as were suggested in more than one quarter, instead of having to deal this year with a less amount of pauperism than last year, they would have had to deal with an increased amount of pauperism. He could assure the hon. Member that all matters connected with the people gave great anxiety to those who filled the post which he now had the honour to hold, and to Her Majesty's Government; and he did not think any political considerations would prevent either Party from doing their utmost to alleviate the unhappy amount of distress which they all alike acknowledged and deplored. Then the hon. Member went on to speak of the wages of the gun-lock filers. On this point he would only remark that the Home Secretary, and not the President of the Local Government Board, was responsible for the factory inspectors. There was, however, one question in connection with a portion of the hon. Member's observations relating to the general sanitary condition of Cradley Heath, which was a matter affecting the Department over which he presided. He was aware that a very considerable number of cases of fever had occurred in the neighbourhood, apart altogether from the general question of the sanitary condition of Cradley Heath, in consequence of the inhabitants having drunk water from a well which the Department had often urged should be disused. That well had now been closed, the handle of the pump had been removed, and a standpipe had been put up by a water company of the neighbourhood from which the people could now draw their water supply. They hoped that as a result of the change there would be a considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood. He was bound to say, however, that he was by no means satisfied with the general sanitary condition of the neighbourhood. The Department had made more than one inquiry into the matter. They had again and again urged the Sanitary Authority to provide proper sewers for the neighbourhood, but, notwithstanding the urgency with which they had made representations to the authorities, no satisfactory arrangements had yet been made. But the Local Government Board had no power to compel Sanitary Authorities to do the duty which rested upon them unless the Board received proper representations from some of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. He stated a few days ago that even a representation by one inhabitant that certain clauses of the Public Health Act had not been put properly in force by the Local Authority would be sufficient to enable the Local Government Board to move in the matter. Unless they got some representation from those most interested in the matter, the Local Government Board could not move. He should imagine that there could be no difficulty whatever in obtaining such representations from the neighbourhood as would enable the Local Government Board to call upon the Sanitary Authorities to carry out the clauses of the Act; and if the authorities then refused to fulfil their obligations the Board could go to the High Court and obtain a *mandamus* to compel them. As far as the Govern-

ment were concerned, they would do their utmost to secure a better condition of things.

MR. CALDWELL said, he noticed that some of the newspapers put down his conduct last night as that of Obstruction. He, therefore, thought it right to say, in view of that allegation, that while the Estimates were in Committee, at the suggestion of Members of the Government, he agreed to postpone a great many matters interesting to the people of Scotland so that the Estimates might be concluded. Indeed, on nearly every occasion he had voted for the closure with the view of promoting the dispatch of Business. Although he maintained his rights last night to be heard on a small point, his object in getting the opinion of the Committee upon it was because he desired to get to Scotland by the morning train. No one was probably more entitled to get relief from the duties of Parliament than he was, as not many had been more regular in attendance. Although, therefore, he had shown a little of Scottish pertinacity last night, he had a special reason for so doing. The point he desired to raise had reference to the appropriation of the different moneys between England, Scotland, and Ireland. Though he understood the Government were about to consider and make up the Estimates for next year, which were to be submitted at an early period of the Session, he apprehended this was the only opportunity he would have of asking the Government to reconsider the principle upon which those Grants in Aid were to be distributed between England, Scotland, and Ireland. It would be unfair, therefore, to lose the present opportunity of calling attention to the principle upon which the grants were disposed of in this Bill. There had already been passed the Probate Duty for England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that Bill dealt with the appropriation of Grants in Aid upon the principle of nationalities. In Scotland they did not object to the Grants in Aid being determined upon strictly national lines, nor according to population, as in the case of England and Ireland. What they did object to was the double principle which was in operation at the present moment. The principle of nationality had been established in distributing the Probate Duty; but, under the Appropriation Bill, England got a much larger share of money for local purposes than was given to Scotland in proportion to the population. He maintained that they ought to proceed on a definite principle—namely, the principle of nationality. But it was unfair to allow England to dip into the Imperial purse for what in Scotland had to be paid out of local taxation. For instance, in Scotland they might wish to have a considerable portion of the Grant in Aid given for free education. What was the contention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on that point? The right hon. Gentleman said that would be unfair, as the people of England would also be wanting free education. But if Scotland paid for it out of the money given, what right had England to interfere? He thought they were fairly entitled to object to England appropriating out of the Imperial purse money out of all proportion to her population and to what she paid into the National Exchequer. The people of Scotland paid into the Imperial Exchequer, per head of the population, as much, if not more, than the people of England, and, in all fairness, they ought to get as much out of the Imperial grant according to population. Any denial of that principle would not be tolerated by the people of Scotland. The population of Scotland was about 4,000,000. The only way to give justice to nationalities was by a sub-division of the Grants in Aid according to the populations of the respective nationalities. He hoped that principle would be considered by the Government when they came to prepare their scheme of Estimates next year. There would be an almost unanimous opposition on the part of the Scottish Members to the continuance of the Estimates on the lines on which they were based this year. As the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Local Government Board, all Members of the Scotch Education Department, were present, he would call attention to that Department. It was not often they had an opportunity of addressing its Members. Irish Members talked of Castle rule, but they had something of the same kind in Scotland. It was very curious that that Department should consist chiefly of Members of that House who were in no way con-

nected with Scotland, and who knew nothing about the peculiarities of Scottish education. The result was that the whole of the education of Scotland was managed by a permanent official in London. The people of Scotland objected to that. He had put a Question as to the parish of Barvas, where the school rate was 5*s.* 4*d.* in the £1. Would it not occur to any Statesman that that was a case where the parish ought to pay for its own expenses? The situation of that parish made it a complete exception to any ordinary rule. He ventured to say there was never a grosser case of injustice and a more heartless case of cruelty than to make the Parochial Board pay 5*s.* 4*d.* of school rate alone, and they had poor rates and other rates in addition. It was conduct such as that which showed how the Government was proceeding, for the Government had done nothing, even although it was in their power, to remedy a case of this kind by bringing in special legislation. The object of the Government was to relieve people who required relief. In the adjoining parish to Barvas the people only paid 2*d.* in the £1 of school rate.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): What is the name of the parish?

MR. CALDWELL said, he forgot the name of it; but it was the adjoining parish to Barvas.

MR. GOSCHEN: It is quite exceptional.

DR. CLARK (Caithness) said, that that parish was made up of shooting tenancies and large grazing farms.

MR. CALDWELL asked, if it was fair that a man in one parish should pay 5*s.* 4*d.*, while a man in the adjoining parish should only pay 2*d.* The poorer the man was, the more he had to pay. It was the duty of the Government to consider the condition in which these people were living. They were living in a state of abject poverty. To show the heartlessness of the Scotch Education Department, he might state that the Department pointed out that if the children paid school fees the amount would be £280. The idea that £280 could be collected in school fees in that parish would occur to nobody but a Department sitting in London knowing nothing of the circumstances. In another parish the school-rate was 4*s.* 6*d.* and the rental was under 15*s.* per head of the population. That placed it in a similar condition to Barvas. These things had been going on for years. The people had been in rebellion before on account of their poverty. Did anyone wonder that there should be a rebellion among the people on account of their poverty? They were being charged rents which the Crofters Commission had within the last few days reduced by 42 per cent. That was the reason why they had disturbances in Lewis. The Government had seen this educational crisis going on, and they had done nothing to remove the cause of it. The Government ought to have interfered long ago. It was their duty, as an Imperial Government, to deal with exceptional distress in the United Kingdom, but they had abandoned their Imperial principles. They would not treat the matter as one involving responsibilities on the Imperial Government, but they wished to wait until they could treat it as a Scottish matter, until Scotland looked after her own poor. The Government were establishing the principle of nationalities in their mode of treatment. He wished the matter to be treated Imperially. If they were to have matters relegated to Scotland in that way, the people of Scotland should insist that the management of the educational interests of their country should also be relegated to them, and should not be left to be managed by a permanent official in London. There was no reason or principle why the Scottish Education Department should not be relegated to Scotland, instead of consisting of three Gentleman who sat on the Treasury Bench, and probably had very little interest in Scotland.

DR. CLARK said, that the matter raised by the hon. Member for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow was a very serious one, and he hoped the Government would give it serious attention. The Island of Lewis was fast going back into a primitive condition of barbarism. Order and law would have to be put into a crucible, and they would have to re-constitute society there, unless something was done within the next few months. In the parishes of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig, the School Boards were resigning, because they could not get

the money required to keep up the expensive schools they had been compelled to build. He did not think the Government knew that. In those parishes they had not only compelled the boards to build expensive schools, but to put a wall round the playgrounds, whereas for miles round the moor was a playground. By this policy they had many School Boards bankrupt, who had applied under the Act for the Parochial Boards to raise money. The Parochial Board had refused to impose a school-rate of 5*s.* 4*d.*, and had offered 1*s.* Things were even worse than the hon. Member for St. Rollox had pointed out. A few days ago the Crofters Commission had issued some decisions by which they had reduced the rents by 53 per cent all over the district, and wiped off 91 per cent of arrears. That would prove beyond possibility of doubt that there had been rack-rents in Lewis, or else the Commission had been very unjust indeed. The Parochial Boards would not be able to raise sufficient money, and the next stage would be the resignation of the Parochial Boards as well as the School Boards. He warned the House that the whole of Lewis, Skye, some parts of Sutherland, and, indeed, a great part of the Western Highlands, was becoming a great pauper ward. They would have nine-tenths of the people paupers unless they gave them more land, and they would require to establish some Imperial system, because the Parochial Boards would all have resigned office. As the result of the present system, Lady Matheson, who was the owner of this vast Island of Lewis, was compelled to pay poor-rates greater than the amount she received in rent, and she had probably lost a couple of thousand pounds through her crofters instead of making money by the land. The Court of Session could do nothing to relieve her, and she was bound to pay rates on the reductions of rent and arrears — money she never received. Lady Matheson was a life-renter, and she had gone, and he did not believe they would succeed in getting anything of the poor-rates from her or her tenants. Then they would have the Parochial Boards resigning, because there was no money to be got. The only solution of the problem in Lewis, as far as he saw, was to break up the deer-forests and large grazing farms, and give more land to the crofters. Scotland had great cause of complaint in the matter of local rates. It was intolerable that Parliament should vote money for the Imperial Exchequer for purposes in England and Ireland which in Scotland were met entirely out of local rates. In those cases also in which Grants in Aid were made for the Exchequer for certain purposes, the proportionate allocation to Scotland was far less than to England and Ireland. With regard to Bechuanaland, he regretted to learn that more armed police were to be sent, while nothing was being done to promote, by means of education and in other ways, the elementary conditions of civilization.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) said, he wished to bring before the House certain allegations against the character of Captain Seagrave, the Resident Magistrate who was in charge of the Constabulary at Mitchelstown last year, when three lives were taken by the Forces of the Crown, who, as had been admitted, had fired to kill. Captain Seagrave had further distinguished himself by sending a clergyman to gaol for three months as a common criminal. He (Mr. Sexton) thought it his duty to bring the matter before the notice of the House, as his hon. Friend the Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner), in making an earnest effort to bring it under public notice yesterday, had brought himself in conflict with the Chair. His hon. Friend made allegations of the gravest kind against Mr. Seagrave, on his own responsibility, and upon information which he believed to be credible and conclusive. It appears that Captain Seagrave was in South Africa in 1882, in command of a detachment, and it was alleged that he embezzled the moneys of the canteen, the property of the detachment, and that in the result Colonel Cherry, the officer in charge, wrote for an explanation, threatening him with arrest, and ordered the adjutant to write to the Adjutant General for the compulsory retirement of the officer. The second allegation was that Captain Seagrave appropriated to his own use a sum of £5, the property of a soldier in his detachment, which had been given to him to forward to England. On being questioned by his superior officer, he made the false statement that he had obtained a Post Office Order for the amount on a certain post

office, and had forwarded it to England; and on inquiry being made it was found that he had never obtained an order for that amount at the post office mentioned. The third allegation was the gravest of all. It was said that Captain Seagrave, having first exploited the funds of the canteen, in the second place exploited the money of a soldier intrusted to his charge—he then exploited the funds of the Government. It was alleged that he had embezzled the money intrusted to him to pay the men of his detachment. In consequence of this, telegrams were sent to the Standard Bank and all its branches in South Africa not to honour his cheques; an officer was sent to relieve him—as it was euphemistically called—of his detachment, and he was placed under arrest. Three officers, whose names were given, having been duly constituted a Court of Investigation, unanimously recommended the instant dismissal of Captain Seagrave, and their report was acted upon by the authorities. He (Mr. Sexton) was not aware whether these allegations were true; but, as the hon. Member for Mid Cork had been unable to bring the matter plainly and clearly under the notice of the House, he felt it his duty to do so. These allegations having now been brought under the notice of the Government, public opinion would not tolerate any evasion of the subject. He could not imagine the Government shirking an inquiry. If they did, the shame and the injury would fall on themselves. If the Government refused to institute an immediate inquiry into the matter, it would be the duty and the right of anyone in Ireland who was summoned to appear before this man to refuse to attend, whatever might be the consequences. It was the right of the Irish people, who had to submit to this man on the Bench—when, if what had been said was true, he should be in the dock—that an investigation should be at once instituted into the charges against Captain Seagrave.

MR. PHILIPPS (Lanark, Mid) said, Cradley Heath had been described by Lord Beaconsfield in one of his novels as "The Hell Hole of England." That showed that its condition was not an affair of yesterday, and that nothing could be done by private agency. Public action ought now to be taken. After the legislation for Ireland, he failed to see how the Government could refuse to undertake public works in Cradley Heath for the amelioration of the condition of the people. The President of the Local Government Board had stated that it was difficult to get the people to sanction Government interference; but he was told that they were now ready to accept it; he wished to know whether the Government would promise to consider any scheme for bringing the people under the factory system, seeing that they had urged the hon. Member for North-West Lanarkshire (Mr. Cunninghame Graham) to press forward their case for this interference?

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he knew nothing about the charges against Captain Seagrave, but he had hopelessly failed in competition for the Army. Then he went out to South Africa, enlisted as a private, subsequently taking service under a Zulu Chief. On his return to Ireland, Captain Seagrave was appointed a Resident Magistrate. It did seem to him if the resident magistracy of Ireland was made up in that way, it was impossible the people could have any confidence in them. What he rose for principally, however, was to apologize to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to what passed yesterday as to the Soudan. The right hon. Gentleman took the high ground that the declarations of the Government had been so clear and explicit that it was almost an insult to question further as to any possible intention to advance into the Soudan. It should be remembered that that poor House was, after all, one of the bodies of the State, and it would be a great comfort to hon. Members if they could get some of the crumbs of comfort which fell from the rich man's table in another place. If he had known what declarations had been made in the House of Lords he should not have pressed his questions, because those declarations were most explicit and satisfactory. Nothing could be more proper than the policy indicated by the head of the Government on the previous night in "another place." He quite agreed that the Government could not possibly negotiate with the tribes for the reason that they had nothing to offer them; and he was delighted to know that the Government had no intention of taking charge of the Suakin district or any other district of

the Soudan. It would have been well, however, if this declaration had been made in the House of Commons.

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) said, he was obliged to call attention to the brutal attack made by the police on the people of Naas on the 3rd of this month. There had been many attacks by the police in Ireland on meetings of the people in different parts of the country, but none more wanton and unprovoked than that to which he was about to refer. On the date in question there had been several prosecutions at Naas, and a number of the most respectable citizens were sentenced to imprisonment. Naturally there was some excitement, but popular feeling was kept well under control, and there was no disturbance and no riot. At the close of the day the band of the local branch of the Gaelic Athletic Association turned out and played some popular airs. After about 15 minutes they returned, and were in the act of playing the final tune opposite their bandroom before dispersing, when, without one word of warning, they were set upon by a party of police, who knocked down the leader of the band, pushed its other members about, and kicked their instruments about the street. This unjustifiable violence they followed up by attacking the crowd more savagely, sparing neither sex nor age, and inflicting very serious injury on several persons. Not content with dispersing the crowd in this fashion, they scoured the lanes and bye-streets for further victims, and, subsequently, procured reinforcements from the barracks to aid them in the work. In the meantime, Father Kinsella, a clergyman who had never mixed in politics, and who came down the street solely on a mission of peace and humanity, was seized by the throat by a ruffianly constable, who raised his baton at the same time as if to strike, but the policeman's hand was seized at that moment by a civilian who happened to be passing, and thus possibly a Coroner's inquest was averted. The Solicitor General for Ireland had stated that the disturbance was commenced by the stoning of the police, but he (Mr. Carew) had unimpeachable evidence to the contrary. He had on his side the evidence of Mr. Warmington, a bank manager of Naas, who was an Englishman and a Protestant, and, if anything, an anti-Nationalist. This gentleman, when questioned by a newspaper reporter as to what had actually occurred, said that the conduct of the people seemed to be more like that of school-children playing than anything else; that everything was of the most innocent character; that after the baton charge there was some disorder, and some stones were flung; and that if the police had been kept in their barracks and had not interfered, all unpleasantness would have been avoided and no disturbance would have occurred. They had also the evidence of the Coroner, who, in his medical capacity, had to attend several of the victims of the police violence, and who was so disgusted at the wantonness of the attack upon the people that evening, that he threw up his post of medical adviser to the police. Several other gentlemen, whose impartiality could not be questioned, also gave testimony that the attack by the police was perfectly unprovoked. These statements could only be fairly tested by a sworn inquiry into the conduct of the police. This brutal and savage assault by the police had caused a good deal of indignation amongst all classes of the community. A general meeting of the inhabitants of Naas, including all shades of politics, unanimously condemned the bâton charges by the police as unprovoked and without warning, and demanded a sworn inquiry into the conduct of the police officers who were in authority on the occasion. A similar resolution was passed by the Board of Guardians, which included amongst its members prominent members of the so-called loyal minority, like Baron de Robeck. He might mention that Head Constable M'Farlane, who was in command of the baton party, had been severely reprimanded by Judge Day at the Belfast Riots Commission for permitting plain clothes policemen under his control to attack inoffensive boys and girls on the Shankhill Road. The Government were bound to make fair and full investigation into this matter.

MR. WADDY (Lincolnshire, Brigg) said, that during that Session almost scores of cases of complaint had been brought before the notice of the Members of the Irish Government in that House; but in hardly a single instance was a definite and categorical answer given by them. The hon. Member for North Kildare (Mr. Carew) had that day brought forward a charge, supported by

credible and unbiased evidence, against the police; and no explanation had been afforded of the matter; no sworn inquiry had been made; and the only information they received was that a secret police inquiry had been held with nobody present to check the statements offered. With regard to the case of Captain Seagrave, he would only say that, when an hon. Member made such charges in the House as had been made by the hon. Member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton), it was not enough to offer anything but the fullest inquiry. He had had some experience of the procedure of Resident Magistrates' Courts, and beyond saying that it was orderly and conducted with courtesy, nothing could be said in its favour. He had been present when the cases of the Vandeleur evictions had been tried. One of the incidents of the evictions had been the beating down of certain houses. It was suggested at the time that proper notices had not been served; but, whether that were so or not, the great mistake had been made of attacking the wrong house. The person whose house had been wrongfully attacked took out a summons against the Resident Magistrate (Colonel Turner), the Sheriff, and others involved; and the case had come before the very same Magistrates who had been convicting and sentencing the tenants. A solicitor, who said he was instructed by Dublin Castle, had objected to the case being gone into at all, but the Magistrates, deeming this an insufficient excuse, had sought for a better one. It was stated that the Magistrate who had signed the summons was one who usually did not sit in that particular Court, the fact being that application had been made to the proper Magistrate, Mr. Walsh, who had declined to sign the summons because he was involved with Colonel Turner in the case. The Magistrates had accordingly marked the summons "no rule," and had refused to state reasons for so doing. He would ask hon. and learned Gentlemen on the Treasury Bench whether they would justify such a proceeding, and whether they thought there was a Police Court in England in which the Magistrate would refuse to hear a case which it was his duty to adjudicate upon? Would the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland let them have in this matter an honest and independent inquiry?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. MADDEN) (Dublin University) said, it appeared to him, after the testimony which the hon. and learned Gentleman had borne to the demeanour of the Resident Magistrates in the Court over which they presided, and the testimony which the Courts of Appeal had also borne to the correctness of their decisions that the case in their defence was pretty complete. The hon. and learned Gentleman said that he was present at several cases heard by the Resident Magistrates, and that the proceedings were orderly and the demeanour of the magistrates was courteous, and yet he took it upon himself to assert that these gentlemen were biased up to the eyes. Did the hon. and learned Gentleman recognize the gravity of his statement, which was not one that should be lightly made? As to the case arising out of the Coolroe evictions, he could tell the House that there was no objection to entering upon it, because the correctness of the decision of the Resident Magistrates had been affirmed. The hon. and learned Member asked, with reference to the proceedings arising out of the Vandeleur evictions, whether he would defend the Magistrates for refusing to entertain a certain summons? To that he would reply that before pronouncing an opinion he must know all the circumstances of the case. The Magistrates either had jurisdiction or they had not. If they had no jurisdiction they were bound to refuse to entertain the summons.

MR. WADDY: That they had no jurisdiction was never suggested.

MR. MADDEN said, that this was the question in the case, and that if they had jurisdiction the remedy was simple—the person whose summons they refused to hear could have applied to the Superior Courts for a *mandamus*. He had also been asked by the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), supported by the hon. and learned Gentleman who had last spoken (Mr. Waddy), what the Government intended to do with regard to what he said about Captain Seagrave. That was a matter of a totally different character, and he would ask the House in all fairness to consider the facts which he now laid before it. The first he had heard of these alleged transactions was on Wednesday, when the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) read in his

place in the House a letter which he had received, and which contained these scandalous charges. Now he thought, and in all common fairness, it should be remembered by any Member of that House, and by any member of the public who considered the matter, that these charges, whatever be the foundation for them, were brought against this gentleman on the very concluding days of the Session, when there would be no time for such an inquiry as would have enabled him to lay any facts there might be, if such there were, before the House in contradiction of the charge so brought, and, further, that the accusation was brought under circumstances which would prevent that gentleman, if unjustly assailed, from vindicating his character by proceedings in a Court of Law. He, therefore, thought the House and the public would do well to suspend their judgment in a case of this kind, having regard to the circumstances under which these charges were brought forward.

MR. SEXTON: Have you telegraphed for information?

MR. MADDEN said, the hon. Member must be aware that since the matter was first brought before the House there was not time to investigate it. But this he would say—if either the hon. Member who had received the letter, or the writer, or any person who attached credence to it, chose to bring the matter before the authorities, of course there would be an investigation. He, however, strongly deprecated the House or the public forming a judgment with regard to the conduct of this gentleman upon statements made in a way which afforded him no opportunity of vindicating his character in a Court of Justice, and brought forward in the manner which he had mentioned.

MR. SEXTON said, he did not ask any person to form a judgment; he only asked that means should be given to form an accurate judgment.

MR. MADDEN admitted that the hon. Gentleman had not prejudged the case.

MR. WADDY observed that he specifically stated that he did not prejudge the matter, and that all Members on that side wanted was an open and sworn inquiry into the truth or falsity of the allegations.

MR. MADDEN said, he admitted that the hon. and learned Member suspended his judgment, and he hoped every Member of the House would follow his example. As to the matter which occurred at Naas, the circumstances as related to him differed materially from what had been stated by the hon. Member for North Kildare (Mr. Carew). On that very day, some hours before the attack was made upon the police, a speech was delivered in the town by the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner), in which the police were denounced in violent terms. According to the information before him, shortly after that speech an attack with stones was made upon the police in the public street, and it was in consequence of that attack that the police took what would be acknowledged to be the proper step in such circumstances by clearing the streets. No person appeared to have been seriously injured. The hon. Member for North Kildare read a statement from a local paper which he thought contradictory of that which he laid before the House. But, according to Mr. Warmington's own statement, he was not in the street at the time, but in the office of the bank of which he was manager; and he was not in a position to see what was going on, because at a certain point of the transaction he turned off the gas so that he might be able to see what was occurring. All that Mr. Warmington's statement amounted to was that from the position he occupied he saw no stones thrown. The police appeared to have done their duty without unnecessary violence, and no one was seriously injured.

MR. J. O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.) said, the speech of the Solicitor General for Ireland showed it was the special province of the Law Officers of the Crown in the House to uphold the Resident Magistrates in Ireland, no matter what they did; but the statement that the Magistrates of Ireland and all those connected with the administration of the law in that country were above the law had not been contradicted. That was the lesson that was taught the people of Ireland, and he was surprised that it had not borne more bitter fruit. The charge against Captain Seagrave was made on Wednesday, and up till then he had not denied it.

They had been asked by the Government whether there was any truth in the charge. Some kind of inquiry had been promised, but would Captain Seagrave be suspended in the meantime? The charge had been made by an hon. Member of that House, and, although that hon. Member was at present under the censure of the Chair, that did not take his position from him, nor did it detract from the gravity of the charge. It was not respectful to Members of the House that the hon. and learned Gentleman should belittle the manner in which the charge was made. He had seen Captain Seagrave present at meetings which were suppressed, and asserted that he was a hard and cruel magistrate, and quite unfit to have the liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in his hands. The Government which maintained that man in office was not calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the people. What sort of inquiry was to be made? One set on foot by the Castle would not satisfy that House. The charge made by the hon. Member for North Kildare had been dismissed by the Solicitor General in a very light manner. To suppress meetings appeared to be a sure means of obtaining promotion from the Government. The fact was that the magistracy and the police force of Ireland was simply nothing but organized and armed ruffianism. The published report of an interview between a reporter and a Dr. Smith showed that the attack of the police was unprovoked. The statement of that witness was not open to the objections taken by the Solicitor General for Ireland to the evidence of Mr. Warmington, as Dr. Smith was in the street and between the crowd and the police before the attack took place. The fact was they suffered very much from the conduct of the police and the Magistrates in Ireland. And he was not surprised that a man of the excitable temperament of his hon. Friend the Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) had got into conflict with the Chairman yesterday when referring to the case of Captain Seagrave. Many hon. Members opposite who cheered at the suspension of his hon. Friend——

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) rose to Order, and asked whether the hon. Member was in Order in referring to the suspension of the hon. Member for Mid Cork?

MR. SPEAKER said, he did not see the relevancy of the matter.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR said, that taking into consideration the conduct of the organized ruffianism of the police and the decisions of the Magistrates and the defence of their illegal and wanton proceedings by the Front Bench, he wondered, indeed, that more occasions were not taken for private vengeance on those Magistrates and police. The Chief Secretary had defended men of bad character and tyrants in Ireland day after day in a way that would have aroused resentment and retaliation in any country of the world but Ireland. That retaliation had not occurred was due to the fact that Irish Members did all in their power to restrain the people. He hoped there would be such amendment in this matter on the part of the Executive that they would not witness the recurrence of deeds they might have to regret in Ireland.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) said, he wished to refer briefly to what he might call the crying evil of the want of University education in Ireland. The British Parliament voted large sums for University education in Ireland, but they got extremely little for their money, because that money was administered against the whole wishes and spirit of the people. The people of the country would not go to the Universities in sufficient numbers unless those Colleges were in consonance with their religious belief. He was not against the Protestant Colleges at all, but he objected to the money all going to one Protestant and three Secular Colleges, while three-fourths of the population were Catholics, who were anxious to get the benefits of their religion in conjunction with the University system. He would propose that the Colleges of Galway and Cork should be made Catholic, and that the endowments of Trinity College should be re-distributed so as to be more in accordance with the wants of the present day. If the Government by such a policy could divert the attention of the country into other channels they would find that the Vote for the Constabulary would rapidly diminish, and that the time of the House would not be so constantly occupied with questions of law and order.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square) said, that the hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for North Galway (Colonel Nolan), on the subject of University education in Ireland, certainly found a most sympathetic listener in him. Long before the hon. and gallant Gentleman was in Parliament he (Mr. Goschen) took a great interest in the question, and many of those who were now denounced as enemies of the Irish race did their best to secure benefits in that direction to the Irish people. He held the hon. and gallant Gentleman to his word, that if the Government took steps to improve education in Ireland, and also to deal with public works, they would find there was not so much need for the police. [Colonel NOLAN: Hear, hear!] He acknowledged the hon. and gallant Gentleman's solitary cheer, but it would have been more satisfactory if it had been echoed by his friends. The hon. Member for Tipperary (Mr. John O'Connor) spoke, if not in a violent, at all events in a very forcible manner, and he told the House that he and his friends were doing their best to restrain the people of Ireland. Well, if it was by speeches such as that which they had listened to from him this afternoon that he endeavoured to restrain the people, he could not expect a satisfactory result from his oratory. He presumed that speech was meant not so much for the House, but was delivered rather for the purpose of being printed and published in Ireland. In that speech the hon. Gentleman palliated and excused private vengeance on the police. That speech was to be reprinted in Ireland, and then the hon. Member told them his object was to restrain the people in Ireland, and that he and his friends did their best to accomplish that object. The hon. Member was very eloquent and energetic on the point that there would be a close inquiry into the charges against Captain Seagrave, and that no publicity would be given to the matter; and he censured the Solicitor General for Ireland because he said the hon. and learned Gentleman had belittled the accusation, which was repeated by the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

MR. SEXTON: If you want to know exactly what the Lord Mayor of Dublin did, he repeated the statements made by the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) two days ago on information supplied by a correspondent.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he did not gather that the right hon. Gentleman endorsed the charges.

MR. SEXTON: I have no information.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he did not know how far the hon. Member for Mid Cork endorsed them. All they knew was that a correspondent, whose name was not made known to the House, had communicated these charges to the hon. Member for Mid Cork. He thought the indignation of tone assumed by the hon. Member for Tipperary should have been reserved until he came to know more with regard to the truth of these accusations. Of course they must be inquired into, and would be inquired into. They would be inquired into in the manner which the Government believed best calculated to elicit the truth. But hon. Members called for the suspension of this magistrate in the interval, and they did so on the strength of a letter, the name of the writer of which they did not even know at present. He reserved his judgment as entirely as any Member, but he protested against the doctrine that any public officer was to be suspended because of a letter written to a Member of that House, the very author of which was unknown, to the House. He was sure hon. Members opposite themselves must see that it would be impossible to suspend a public officer on such information. Hon. Members said they did not expect to be satisfied with a Government inquiry. How had this information been brought before the public? It had been put before the public under the privilege of that House, and if hon. Members distrusted the Government in regard to eliciting the truth and arriving at the bottom of these accusations, their course was open to them. Let them publish the letter in such a manner that the party accused might be able to defend and vindicate himself in a Court of Law, and in that case they would have every satisfaction, if they should not be satisfied with the inquiry to be made by the Government. With regard to the remarks of one of the Members for Lanarkshire as to the application of the Factory

Acts to the Cradley Heath district, and as to the industry there being willing to place itself under Government inspection, that was a matter which, of course, the Home Secretary would consider. The inclination of the Government would certainly be to bring under the Factory Acts every trade to which they could fairly be applied, and to bring to an end those deplorable conditions under which this industry was conducted. A suggestion was made, which he thought was extraordinary, considering that the hon. Member who made it belonged to a Party most anxious for the breaking up of great estates and multiplying the number of peasant proprietors.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM said, the earliest case was the case of the crofters in Scotland.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that land offered a security, but he did not see what security was offered with regard to the industry in the Cradley Heath district. Public funds ought never to be loaned except where there was security, and some certainty that actual good would result. The suggestion was that there should be relief works. It was thought that the refusal of Government to intervene was due to motives of hard-heartedness or carelessness; but it was rather because the proposal would do more harm than good to the very persons in whose behalf it was put forward. The hon. Member for Caithness (Dr. Clark) had pressed the Government to state why they were increasing the police in Bechuanaland, and protested against devoting money to that object. Well, he should like to say, in all courtesy to the hon. Gentleman, that he did not think the hon. Member was quite the man in that House to ask that particular question, because, while he was undoubtedly exercising his right as a Member of that House, he was also the official Representative of the Transvaal Republic, with an *exequatur* from the Republic; and therefore, in African policy, he thought they might deal with him as they would with the Representative of a friendly and neighbouring State, and should decline to discuss with him the situation of an adjoining country.

DR. CLARK said, it was purely an honorary office conferred on him some years ago for work he had done in trying to get back their independence. He had never got a farthing from the Government, and it had cost him money.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that no word of his had suggested that the hon. Member had been acting otherwise than in the most honourable manner.

DR. CLARK said, he had never done any service on behalf of the Transvaal Government, nor taken any action whatever, direct or indirect, on their behalf.

MR. GOSCHEN said, that in that case he must have been misinformed, because he had been told at the Foreign Office that the hon. Member received an *exequatur* from the Transvaal Republic which accredited him to this country.

DR. CLARK: Yes; but I have never been there since.

MR. GOSCHEN said, he had never heard that the *exequatur* had been withdrawn, and he understood it was not long granted. In saying this, however, the hon. Member would recognize that he did so only as showing that the hon. Member stood in an official position to the Transvaal Republic, and that his relations disqualified the Government from accepting him as an authority on the position of affairs in Bechuanaland. With regard to the strengthening of the police, the reason was that bands of filibusterers, coming occasionally, he thought, from the Transvaal Republic, had at times threatened Bechuanaland, or that part of it which was under the British Protectorate; and, that being so, we were under the regrettable necessity of having to increase the police. The hon. Member also joined with the hon. Member for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow (Mr. Caldwell) in discussing the situation of Scotland as regarded the distribution of the Probate Duty grant, and especially as regarded the position of some parishes in the Lews. The hon. Member for St. Rollox was, he thought, more eloquent than he had ever heard him. He worked himself up into bursts of oratory; but while he was defending the cause of Scotland he really forgot that he was a Scotsman, for he said that the people of Scotland would endorse what he said. He (Mr. Goschen) believed the people of Scotland would repudiate the hon. Member, because they, above everything, liked a logical man; and never was there a greater want of logic than in the speech of his hon. Friend. He first argued as if Scotch education ought to be settled by

Scottish authorities alone; but then he went on to contend that when there was a poor district where education had to be assisted there ought to be an Imperial grant for that particular district, so that Scotch education was to be a purely Scotch affair as regards its control, but an Imperial affair as regards the pecuniary responsibility. The hon. Member was not right in his facts any more than in his logic. He spoke of a certain number of Gentlemen on the Front Ministerial Bench as being responsible for Scottish education. He omitted the fact that Lord Lothian, Lord Watson, and Sir Francis Sandford were on the Scotch Education Board, and they were as high authorities as the hon. Gentleman himself.

MR. CALDWELL asked the right hon. Gentleman how many meetings of the Department Lord Watson had attended?

MR. GOSCHEN said, he could only say that Lord Lothian and Sir Francis Sandford had given great attention to these matters. But he could tell the hon. Gentleman that, poor ignorant Saxon as he (Mr. Goschen) was, he believed he knew more about the particular parishes of which the hon. Gentleman had spoken to-day than the hon. Member himself; and why? Because he had gone thoroughly into the matter with men who had come from the spot, with Inspectors and others. The particulars of very rate and salary had been examined. They had gone most thoroughly into every part of the business, knowing its extreme importance, and the difficulty of the deadlock which had occurred with regard to certain schools in the Lews. But, before saying a few words about those schools, he would like first to reply to the statement of the hon. Gentleman, that Scotland was badly treated as regarded Imperial grants. They had had a calculation made, and it appeared that per head of the population in England the rate of contribution was 4*s.* 10·3*d.*, while in Scotland it was 5*s.* 4·5*d.* Therefore, what hon. Members did was this: they selected certain cases in which Scotland seemed to be at a disadvantage as compared with England, while they left out all the other cases where Scotland received more. It was obviously impossible for him to enter at large upon that very important subject, but the Government had promised that they would deal with Scottish local finance as well as with Scottish local government in the coming Session, when the hon. Member and his Friends would have ample opportunity of examining all the figures; and he could assure the hon. Member that there would not be the slightest disposition to stint Scotland in any way. They were anxious that Scotland should have its full share in Imperial grants, and should not contribute more than it ought to contribute according to its population, wealth, and contributions to Imperial Revenue. To return to the districts where the schools were in difficulties, the hon. Member spoke as if the Government had neglected them. He thought he had said enough to show that the Government had given their personal attention to the matter, and he (Mr. Goschen) had himself gone as carefully into it as if he had been a Member of the School Board or of the Parochial Board of one of these parishes. It had been a very intricate question, and Lord Lothian and the permanent staff had examined it to the full; but the difficulties were enormous, and the Government were not content just to get over the immediate difficulty by inaugurating the principle that when School Boards became bankrupt the State was immediately to step in and relieve them from their anxieties, especially where, as in this case, there had been extremely lax administration, great extravagance, and where practically no fees at all had been collected. He acknowledged the poverty of many of the districts; but it was extraordinary that not more than £5 were collected in fees in four parishes in the Lews during three or four years. The neglect to make any attempt to collect fees was an important element in the case, and was one of the reasons why the Government considered that it was impossible for the State to step in and relieve the School Boards by the simple expedient of a grant. It would have been a most fearful precedent, and would have been holding out an encouragement to the School Boards in poor districts to run into hopeless debt, because then the public purse would be immediately open to them. He wished to point out—it was only right it should be pointed out—that while there was great poverty in the Lews, the rateable value had been

enormously depreciated by the action of the population itself. Large properties —for instance, many sporting properties—that contributed largely to the rates had been entirely ruined. Anarchy had had its certain fatal effect in diminishing the total rateable value of the property in the parish. Wherever lawlessness prevailed, it affected the value of land and other property, and depreciation followed, and the land became, as he thought the hon. Member for Caithness had said, almost valueless. The hon. Member for St. Rollox, at the beginning of his statement—and that was another specimen of his Caledonian logic—pointed out that the heavy rates in those districts were wrung from the people. The hon. Member drew a terrible picture of the 5*s.* 4*d.* rate being wrung from a starving and suffering population. When the hon. Member made that remark, he said to a right hon. Colleague sitting beside him that if the Government contributed anything out of the Imperial funds for the relief of these very rates, it would be immediately said that it was not the population Government intended to relieve, but that their only object was to help the landlord out of his trouble. But little did he dream that the hon. Member himself would have said so before he came to the end of his speech. He left the Scottish readers of the hon. Member's eloquent speech to say how he could get out of the difficulty. Either the people paid the rates or the landlord did, or the people paid part and the landlord part. He did not think both paid the whole. The fact was, he believed, that neither paid in full. Lady Matheson, the proprietrix of the Lews, had been ruined. It had been shown that though she could not pay her rates in full, she yet actually paid more than the rents she received. No doubt the situation was most deplorable, and the Government were anxious to deal with the general situation by a scheme of emigration. The hon. Member for Caithness said more land ought to be given; but he likewise said, if the people had the land rent free, he did not believe they could exist on it. That being so, he presumed the hon. Member did not propose they should go elsewhere and take land from other landlords to supply the wants of these people. If the people could not exist, even though they got the land rent free, then emigration would be one of the best remedies, and the Government would earnestly entreat the House next Session to assist them in devising a scheme. On Monday next there would be published Minutes showing the whole history of the School Board difficulty referred to, and the measures the Government proposed to take to deal with the deadlock. The Government had no official information of the resignation of the School Boards; but, even if they had resigned, he did not know what evil effect it would have. But hon. Members would see from the Minutes what relief would be given. A Chief Inspector would be appointed to take the matter in hand, because if those parishes required special assistance, they must also put themselves under exceptional treatment as regarded the control of their finances. The Government had had before them educational budgets for each parish to show what relief was necessary. He trusted that their proposals, when they were known, would prove satisfactory. At all events, the hon. Member, who was perfectly justified in calling attention to the subject, would see that the Government were far from neglecting it, but that they had been giving it their constant and urgent attention. The hon. Member might not agree with the steps taken; but the Government had endeavoured to deal with what had been justly described as an extremely difficult and delicate matter, so as at once to give substantial help, and not to create a bad precedent. It was a Scottish Board, and not the Board in London, which determined the size of the schools, which he must say, from all he had heard, were ridiculously too large. There had been a monstrous extravagance in the erection of magnificent school buildings to contain twice the number of children ever likely to occupy them. It was a Board of Scotland which fixed the numbers, and their proposals had repeatedly been cut down by the Education Board in London. It was only fair to state that when an attack had been made on the Education Board in London.

MR. CALDWELL asked whether it was not the fact that the London Board had supreme control over the Scottish Board?

MR. GOSCHEN: Yes; but what would the hon. Member have said if the Saxon element had overruled the Scottish Board who cried for the education of their children? If the Scottish Board had asked for accommodation for 400 children in a particular parish, and then the Saxon element in London had said no, 200 would suffice, it would have formed the greatest Scottish grievance ever submitted to Parliament.

MR. NOLAN (Louth, N.) pointed out that the right hon. Gentleman had made no answer to the several specific instances of the brutal and cowardly outrages perpetrated by the police on women and children in Ireland which had been brought before his notice.

MR. GOSCHEN said, it would be impossible for him to deal specifically with those cases, as he had not the requisite information on the subject.

MR. SEXTON asked, if the Government meant to continue the services of Captain Seagrave as a magistrate pending the inquiry promised?

MR. GOSCHEN was understood to say that their present information would not warrant them in suspending Captain Seagrave.

MR. J. O'CONNOR: Sir, I understand that my absence from the House just now was made the subject of animadversion by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I wish to explain that I was simply called out by a visitor. I wish, as indignantly as I possibly can, to repudiate the insinuation of the right hon. Gentleman that my speech was intended to incite to outrage in Ireland. I have done more to put down crime and outrage in Ireland than the Chancellor of the Exchequer and all his Colleagues put together.

MR. SEXTON: What answer does the Chancellor of the Exchequer make as to continuing Captain Seagrave in his employment?

MR. GOSCHEN said, that question rested with the Department of the Chief Secretary. At present all he knew was that the accusations against Captain Seagrave were contained in a letter sent to the hon. Member for Mid Cork, the writer of which they did not know. That was not information on which they could suspend a magistrate.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

DEBATES, &c. (PARLIAMENT).

Copy *ordered*, "of Contract between Macrae, Curtice, and Co., Limited, and the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, for preparing, printing, and publishing Reports of Debates and other proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, to commence from the 1st day of January 1889."—(*Mr. Jackson.*)

Copy *presented* accordingly; to lie upon the Table, and to be *printed.* [No. 445.]

House adjourned at half after Four o'clock till Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 24th December, 1888.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Royal Assent*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 61]; Local Bankruptcy (Ireland) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 44]; Victoria University [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 45]; Small Debts and Distraint (Ireland) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 47]; Oaths [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 46]; Companies Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) Amendment [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 48]; Land Purchase (Ireland) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 49]; Public Health Acts Amendment (Buildings in Streets) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 52]; Land Charges Registration and Searches [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 51]; Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 50]; Municipal Funds (Ireland) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 53]; Sea Fisheries Regulation [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 54]; Sand Grouse Protection [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 55]; Suffragans' Nomination [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 56]; Statute Law Revision (No. 2) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 57]; Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 58]; Liability of Trustees [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 59]; Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 60]; Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 4) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 63]; Solicitors [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 65]; Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 62]; Libel Law Amendment [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 64]; Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4) [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 66].

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The PARLIAMENT was this day prorogued by Commission.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord HALSBURY) acquainted the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant two several Commissions; one for declaring Her Royal Assent to several

Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, and the other for proroguing the Parliament: — And the LORDS COMMISSIONERS — namely, The LORD CHANCELLOR; The EARL of COVENTRY (Master of the Buckhounds); The EARL of KINTORE (Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard); The LORD COLVILLE; and The LORD ESHER (Master of the Rolls) —being in their Robes, and seated on a Form between the Throne and the Woolsack; and the COMMONS being come, with their Speaker, and the Commission for that purpose being read, the ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills.

Then THE LORD CHANCELLOR, pursuant to Her Majesty's Command, *delivered* HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH as follows:—

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I have great satisfaction in being able to release you from your protracted labours.

"My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

"I regret that the Convention which was concluded between Myself and the President of the United States for the adjustment of the questions which had arisen in reference to the Fisheries in North American Waters has not commended itself to the judgment of the Senate of the United States, in whom, according to the Constitution of that Country, the power of ratification is vested. The temporary arrangements, however, which have been adopted will, I trust, prevent any immediate inconvenience arising from this decision.

"The Conference which has been held on the subject of Bounties upon the exportation of Sugar has been brought to a satisfactory issue by the conclusion of a Convention for their abolition, which has been signed by the Representatives of most of the sugar-producing Countries.

"The restoration of Egypt to a condition of Political and Financial Security has been for the time interrupted by an attempt on the part of the Soudanese to possess themselves of the Port of Suakin. The dispersion of the besieging forces has been effected by a brilliant Military operation on the part of the Egyptian Troops, supported by a British Contingent. In other respects, the administrative and economical progress of Egypt has been satisfactory.

"An insurrection has broken out upon the Continental portion of the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which has brought with it considerable destruction of life and property in the German Settlements on that Coast. It is evident that the renewed vigour of the Slave Trade, of which symptoms have unhappily shown themselves in several parts of Africa, has largely contributed to the production of these disturbances. I have joined with the Emperor of Germany in establishing a Naval blockade of that part of the Coast which is in insurrection, in order to prevent not only the exportation of slaves, but also the importation of munitions of war.

"My Indian Dominions have enjoyed general tranquillity and prosperity during the past year. Disturbances, however, have occurred in the neighbouring region of the Black Mountain, and on the extreme frontier of Sikkim; but they have been terminated without difficulty. A rebellion which broke out in Afghanistan under Ishak Khan, and which at one time threatened to assume formidable proportions, has been entirely subdued by the Military Forces of the Ameer.

"A rising on the part of some Zulu Chiefs, which does not seem to

have met with any sympathy on the part of the population, has been suppressed by My Troops and the Native Levies; and the Chiefs concerned in it are awaiting their trial before a Special Commission.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the service of the State. I trust that the financial measures which you have sanctioned will materially increase the public resources of the Country, without adding to its fiscal burdens.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"The measures which you have passed for extending the functions and improving the machinery of Local Government in England are calculated to increase the loyal attachment of My people to their institutions. I trust that you may be able now to promote the successful working of these changes in your several localities; and that in this and all other fields of duty the blessing of Almighty God may be with you.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the Thirty-first day of January next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Thirty-first day of January next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 24th December, 1888.

The House met at a quarter before Twelve of the clock.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Message to attend The LORDS COMMISSIONERS:—

The House went:—and a Royal Commission to that purpose having been read the *Royal Assent* was given to several Bills.

And afterwards Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament by the Lord High Chancellor (pursuant to Her Majesty's Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the Thirty-first day of January next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Thirty-first day of January next.

[TABLE OF STATUTES.

A TABLE OF THE TITLES

OF

THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF

THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

51 & 52 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1888.

1. AN Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. (Consolidated Fund (No. 1).)
2. An Act for reducing the Rate of Interest on the National Debt. (National Debt (Conversion).)
3. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing superfluous expressions of enactment and enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. (Statute Law Revision.)
4. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. (Army (Annual).)
5. An Act to empower the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and for the construction, extension, and equipment of Railways in India, through the Agency of Companies, and for other purposes relating thereto. (Oude and Rohilkund Railway Purchase.)
6. An Act for facilitating the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works. (Metropolitan Board (Commission).)
7. An Act to impose certain Duties of Customs on Spirits imported into the Isle of Man. (Isle of Man (Customs).)
8. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue. (Customs and Inland Revenue.)
9. An Act to amend the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1878. (Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1878, Amendment.)
10. An Act to provide for the Qualification and Registration of Electors for the purposes of Local Government in England and Wales. (County Electors.)
11. An Act to make further provision for the Restoration and Repair of Westminster Abbey. (Westminster Abbey.)
12. An Act to amend the Electric Lighting Act, 1882. (Electric Lighting.)
13. An Act to amend Section One of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, in regard to Leaseholders. (Land Law (Ireland).)
14. An Act to grant a duty of Customs on Wine imported in bottle, and to make provision in relation thereto. (Customs (Wine Duty).)
15. An Act to make certain Amendments in the Law consequential on the passing of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888. (National Debt (Supplemental).)
16. An Act to apply the sum of five million five hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and twelve pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. (Consolidated Fund (No. 2).)

17. An Act to amend the Law relating to the recovery of Penalties for the unauthorised Performance of Copyright Musical Compositions. (Copyright (Musical Compositions).)
18. An Act to carry into effect an International Convention respecting the Liquor Traffic in the North Sea. (North Sea Fisheries.)
19. An Act to amend the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879. (Inebriates.)
20. An Act to facilitate the Sale of Glebe Lands. (Glebe Lands.)
21. An Act to amend the Law of Distress for Rent. (Law of Distress.)
22. An Act to amend the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878. (Factory and Workshop Amendment (Scotland).)
23. An Act to make better provision as to the appointment of deputies for Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Clerks of the Peace. (Recorders, Magistrates, and Clerks of the Peace.)
24. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Appliances to be carried by British Merchant Ships for saving Life at Sea. (Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances).)
25. An Act for the better regulation of Railway and Canal Traffic, and for other purposes. (Railway and Canal Traffic.)
26. An Act to apply the sum of twenty million six hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. (Consolidated Fund (No. 3).)
27. An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland) 1877. (Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Amendment.)
28. An Act to remove doubts as to the Validity of certain Marriages solemnised by a person falsely pretending to be an ordained Clergyman of the Church of England. (Marriages Validation.)
29. An Act to confer Powers on Lloyd's with respect to Signal Stations and Telegraph Communication, and for other Purposes. (Lloyd's Signal Stations.)
30. An Act to amend the Fishery Acts in Ireland. (Fishery (Ireland).)
31. An Act to make better provision respecting National Defence. (National Defence.)
32. An Act for defraying the Expenses of carrying into effect an Agreement for Naval Defence with the Australasian Colonies, and providing for the defence of certain Ports and Coaling Stations, and for making further provision for Imperial Defence. (Imperial Defence.)
33. An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Excise Licences for Hawkers. (Hawkers.)
34. An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Ireland to apply municipal funds in the promotion of Local Bills in Parliament. (Municipal Local Bills (Ireland).)
35. An Act to constitute a Special Commission to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain Members of Parliament and other Persons by the Defendants in the recent trial of an Action entitled O'Donnell *v.* Walter and another. (Special Commission.)
36. An Act to amend the Law of Bail in Scotland. (Bail (Scotland).)
37. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the planting of Timber Trees in Ireland. (Timber (Ireland).)
38. An Act to continue various expiring Laws. (Expiring Laws Continuance.)
39. An Act to grant money for the purpose of certain Local Loans; and for other purposes relating to Local Loans. (Public Works Loans.)
40. An Act to further amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes. (Metropolitan Board of Works (Money).)
41. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Local Government in England and Wales, and for other purposes connected therewith. (Local Government.)
42. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Mortmain and to the disposition of Land for Charitable Uses. (Mortmain and Charitable Uses.)
43. An Act to consolidate and amend the County Courts Acts. (County Courts.)
44. An Act to provide for the establishment of Local Courts of Bankruptcy in Ireland. (Local Bankruptcy (Ireland).)
45. An Act to extend the privileges of the Graduates of the Victoria University. (Victoria University.)
46. An Act to amend the Law as to Oaths. (Oaths.)
47. An Act to amend the Law relating to execution for Small Debts and the levying of Distress for Rent in Ireland, with special provisions for the City of Dublin. (Law of Distress and Small Debts (Ireland).)
48. An Act to amend the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, in respect to voting by Proxy. (Companies Clauses Consolidation.)
49. An Act further to facilitate the Purchase of Land in Ireland by increasing the amount applicable for that purpose by the Land Commission. (Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment.)
50. An Act to amend the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883. (Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.)
51. An Act for registering certain charges on Land and for facilitating Searches for them. (Land Charges Registration and Searches.)
52. An Act to amend the Public Health Acts in relation to Buildings in Streets. (Public Health (Buildings in Streets).)
53. An Act to authorise the application of Funds of Municipal Corporations and other Governing Bodies in Ireland in certain Cases. (Borough Funds (Ireland).)
54. An Act for the regulation of the Sea Fisheries of England and Wales. (Sea Fisheries Regulation.)
55. An Act for the better Protection of the Sand-Grouse in the United Kingdom. (Sand-Grouse Protection.)
56. An Act to make further provision for the Nomination of Bishops Suffragans. (Suffragans Nomination.)
57. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing superfluous expressions of enactment, and Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. (Statute Law Revision (No. 2).)

58. An Act to continue the Employers Liability Act, 1880.

59. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Duties, Powers, and Liability of Trustees. (Trustee.)

60. An Act for assigning to Scotland and Ireland respectively certain shares of the Probate Duties; and for providing for the application of such shares. (Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland).)

61. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. (Appropriation.)

62. An Act to amend the Law with respect to Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy, and in the winding-up of Companies. (Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy.)

63. An Act to amend the twenty-third section of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886. (Crofters' Commission (Delegation of Powers).)

64. An Act to amend the Law of Libel. (Law of Libel Amendment.)

65. An Act to provide for the custody of the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court in England by the Incorporated Law Society, and otherwise to amend the law relating to solicitors. (Solicitors.)

66. An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, with reference to certain societies now subject to the provisions of section thirty of that Act. (Friendly Societies.)

A TABLE OF THE TITLES

OF THE

PUBLIC ACTS OF A LOCAL CHARACTER

PASSED DURING THE SESSION, WHICH ARE PLACED AMONGST THE LOCAL ACTS.

51 & 52 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1888.

xxxi. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Farnborough Common, Broadstreet Green, Leach's Green, and Green Street Green. (Metropolitan Commons (Farnborough, &c.) Supplemental.)

xxxii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for modifying the Metropolis (Whitechapel and Limehouse) Improvement Scheme, 1876. (Metropolis (Whitechapel and Limehouse) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

xxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Bangor and Warrenpoint. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bangor and Warrenpoint.)

xxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Coventry, the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Cockermouth and Shardlow Unions, and the City of Worcester. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation.)

xl. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Alfreton, the Borough of Cardiff, the Local Government Districts of Leadgate and Llanfrechfa Upper, the Port of Lowestoft, the Local Government Districts of Oswaldtwistle and South Gosforth, and the Improvement Act District of Spalding. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

xli. An Act to confirm certain Orders under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Asheldam, Black Notley, Bradwell-near-Coggeshall, Cressing, Dengie, Fairstead, Feering, Goldhanger, Great Coggeshall, Great Totham, Kelvedon, Langford, Little Coggeshall, Little Totham, Mayland, Pattiswicke, Purleigh, Rivenhall, Saint Lawrence, Saint Mary's, Saint Peter's, Southminster, Steeple, Stisted, Stow Maries, Terling, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights, Tolleshunt Major, Ulting, White Notley, and Wickham Bishop. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law).)

xlii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Townships of Foston, Heslerton West, Ideridgehay-and-Alton, Ireton Wood, Kirk Ireton, Scamston, Thornton-le-Clay, Thorp Bassett, and Yeddingham. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 2).)

xliii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Barnston, Bowers Gifford, Corringham, Downham, Dunton, Fobbing, Great Bardfield, Great Dunmow, High Easter, High Roothing, Laindon (two), Langdon Hills, Lee Chapel, Little Bardfield, Little Warley, Nevendon, Pitsea, Ramsden Bell House, and Vange. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 3).)

xlviii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provi-

sions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Aberffraw, Ceidio, Edeyrn, Llandogged, Llangadwaladr, Llanrhychwyn, Nevin, Trefriew, and Tydweiliog; and to the Townships of Llanrwst and Tre Gwydir. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 4).)

xlix. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Avington, Berstead, Brixton, Brook, Calbourne, Easton, Gatcombe, Itchen Abbas, Itchen Stoke, Kingston, Saint Nicholas, Shalfleet, Shorwell, and Thornham. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 5).)

l. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Chislehurst and St. Paul's Cray Commons. (Metropolitan Commons (Chislehurst and St. Paul's Cray) Supplemental.)

li. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Denny and Dunipace Water. (Denny and Dunipace Water Supply Confirmation.)

lvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886, relating to lands in the Parishes of St. Mary, Newington (Surrey), St. Pancras (Middlesex), St. Dunstan, Stepney (Middlesex), St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington (Middlesex), and Elstree (Hertford). (Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Confirmation.)

lxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Bideford, Burton-upon-Trent, and Stratford-upon-Avon, and the Improvement Act District of Milford. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

lxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Birkenhead and Stockton-on-Tees, the Local Government Districts of Cleckheaton, Pickering, Rawmarsh, and Wallasey, and the Wirral Joint Hospital District. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4).)

lxiii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Aldham, Barford-Saint-Michael, Birch, Chappel, Copford, Deddington, East Donyland, Easthorpe, Fingringhoe, Fordham, Fryerning, Great Tey, Great Wigborough, Ingatestone, Inworth, Layer-Breton, Layer-de-la-Hay, Layer-Marney, Little Horksley, Little Tey, Little Wigborough, Marks Tey, Messing, Mount Bures, Peldon, Virley, Wakes Colne, West Bergholt, and Wormingford. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 6).)

lxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Barrow-in-Furness Tramways, Birmingham and Western Districts Tramways, Bradford Corporation Tramways, Leeds Corporation Tramways, Newbury and Lamborne Tramway, Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley Tramways, and Stratford, Ilford, and Romford Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

lxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the Counties of Durham, Hertford, and Westmorland. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Highways).)

lxxiii. An Act to confirm an Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health (Ships, &c.) Act, 1885, relating to the Port of Dartmouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Port).)

lxxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the providing of a Market Place for Vegetables and Fish by the Urban Sanitary Authority of the City of Dublin. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (Dublin Markets).)

lxxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Coleraine, Longford, and Tandragee. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Coleraine, Longford, and Tandragee).)

xciv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parish of Mary Abbotts, Kensington. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 7).)

xcv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to the Bolton and Suburban Tramways, Hartlepools Tramways, and Liverpool Corporation Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

xcvi. An Act to confirm two Provisional Orders under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863, and the Acts amending the same, relating to the Ballycolliton Drainage District, in the County of Tipperary, and the Killard River Drainage District, in the County of Cork. (Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental (Ireland).)

xcvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Herne Bay Water, Kettering Water, Mid Kent Water, and Wotton Estate) Water. (Water Orders Confirmation.)

ci. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Brighton and Town

of Hove, the Darenth Valley Main Sewerage District, and the Local Government Districts of East Barnet Valley, Friern Barnet, and Herne Bay. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6).)

cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Calverley, North Bierley, Shipley and Windhill, and Thornton Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9).)

ciii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Improvement Act District of Bingley. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 12).)

cviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Mansfield Water, Mid-Sussex Water, Wimborne Minster Water, and Worksop Water. (Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

cxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Broadford, Clevedon, Cromer, Curran, Hopeman, Mill Point, St. Ives, and Southbourne. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

cxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Devonport, Okehampton, Ramsgate, and Sandwich, the Local Government District of Royton, and the Richmond Main Sewerage District. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

cxxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Blackpool and Wigan, the Rural Sanitary District of the Chesterfield Union, and the Local Government District of Tredegar. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confiramtion (No. 7).)

cxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Keighley Tramways, North Metropolitan Tramways, and South Birmingham Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

cxxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for Birmingham to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (Birmingham).)

cxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Ballymoney, Clones, and Tuam. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Ballymoney, Clones, and Tuam).)

cxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Chigwell, Loughton, and Woodford Gas, Great Berkhampstead Gas, Hatfield Gas, Snodland Gas, and Swansea Gas. (Gas Orders Confirmation.)

cxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Dursley Gas, King's Lynn Gas, Littlehampton Gas, Oakham Gas, Poulton-le-Fylde Gas, and Worksop Gas. (Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

cxxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Goring and Streatley District Gas and Water, Sheringham Gas and Water, and Winchester Water and Gas. (Gas and Water Orders Confirmation.)

cxxxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Bolton, Heywood, and Kingston-upon-Hull, and the Local Government District of Leigh. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11).)

cxxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Local Government District of Croston and the Borough of Wilton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas).)

cxxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Aberystwith and Leeds, the Hartlepool Joint Hospital District, the Improvement Act District of Lytham, and the Local Government Districts of Normanby, Openshaw, and Oswaldtwistle. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).)

cxxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Bath, the District of Bilston, the Local Government District of Saint Thomas-the-Apostle, and the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10).)

clix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for the Regulation of Therfield Heath and Greens, situated in the parish of Therfield, in the county of Hertford, in pursuance of a report from the Land Commissioners for England. (Commons Regulation (Therfield) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

clxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London).)

clxvi. An Act to confirm an Order made by the Secretary for Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to the West Loch Tarbert Oyster and Mussel Fisheries. (Oyster and Mussel Fisheries (West Loch Tarbert) Order Confirmation.)

clxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to

the Borough of Wolverhampton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 13).)

clxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Torquay, and Tralee and Fenit. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

cxciii. An Act for the abolition of the Forest of Dean Turnpike Trust. (Forest of Dean Turnpike Trust Abolition.)

cxcix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Kirkliston, Dalmeny, and South Queensferry Water. (Kirkliston, Dalmeny, and South Queensferry Water Supply Confirmation.)

A TABLE OF THE TITLES

OF

THE LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS

PASSED DURING THE SESSION.

The Titles to which the Letter **P.** *is prefixed are Public Acts of a Local Character.*

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51 & 52 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1888.

Royal Assent, 27th April 1888.

i. An Act to confer further powers upon the Fylde Waterworks Company. (Fylde Waterworks.)

ii. An Act to amend Lloyd's Act, 1871. (Lloyd's.)

iii. An Act to extend the time for purchasing Lands and completing the Railways and Works authorised by the Columbia Market Act, 1885. (Columbia Market (Extension of Time).)

Royal Assent, 30th April 1888.

iv. An Act for the abandonment of the Billinghay and Metheringham (Light) Railway. (Billinghay and Metheringham (Light) Railway (Abandonment).)

v. An Act for conferring additional powers on the South Indian Railway Company and for other purposes. (South Indian Railway (Additional Powers).)

vi. An Act to confer further powers on the Company of Proprietors of the Kent Waterworks. (Kent Waterworks.)

vii. An Act for the Reduction of the nominal Capital of the Assam Company and to enable the Company to raise Money by Mortgage. (Assam Company's.)

viii. An Act for the abandonment of the Isle of Axholme Railway. (Isle of Axholme Railway (Abandonment).)

ix. An Act to make further provisions with respect to the Superannuation Fund for the Police of the three divisions or parts of Lindsey Kesteven and Holland in the county of Lincoln. (Lincolnshire Police Superannuation.)

Royal Assent, 16th May 1888.

x. An Act for the abandonment of the Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway. Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway (Abandonment).)

xi. An Act to authorise the Construction by the Corporation of Blackburn of new Tramways a new Street and Street Improvements and to extend the time for Construction of the authorised Tramways and for the Abandonment of a portion of the authorised Tramways and for other purposes connected with the Tramways Undertaking of the Corporation of Blackburn. (Blackburn Corporation Tramways.)

xii. An Act to authorise the construction of additional Works and to extend the time for completing certain authorised Works at Newhaven Harbour. (Newhaven Harbour.)

xiii. An Act to amend the Govan Burgh Act, 1878; and to enable the Commissioners of Police of the burgh of Govan, in the county of Lanark, to apply certain funds arising under that Act to the maintenance of a public Park now vested in them, and to the erection and maintenance of public Halls and other buildings for the said burgh; and for other purposes. (Govan Burgh Amendment.)

xiv. An Act for granting furthe powers tor the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company and for other purposes. (Clifton Suspension Bridge.)

xv. An Act to re-incorporate with further powers the Draycott Gas Company Limited. (Draycott Gas.)

xvi. An Act to authorise the Brymbo Water Company to construct additional Waterworks in the Counties of Denbigh and Flint; and for other purposes. (Brymbo Water.)

xvii. An Act to confer further powers on the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and for other purposes. (London Brighton and South Coast Railway (Various Powers).)

xviii. An Act to amend the Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company's Act 1884 and to make further provision with reference to the Company's Capital and for other purposes. (Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company's.)

xix. An Act for making provision for an additional supply of Water to the City of Perth and the Suburbs thereof, and for the acquisition of Lands for the storage of Gas in the said City and for other purposes. (Perth Water and Gas.)

xx. An Act to amend the Clyde Navigation Acts, with respect to the Election of Trustees by Shipowners and Ratepayers; and for other purposes. (Clyde Navigation.)

xxi. An Act for amending the Act incorporating the Life Association of Scotland, and the Contract of Copartnery and Royal Charter of that Association; for enlarging their power of investment: and for other purposes. (Life Association of Scotland.)

ROYAL ASSENT, 28th June 1888.

xxii. An Act to extend the Powers of the Holsworthy and Bude Railway Company for completion of their authorised railway and for other purposes. (Holsworthy and Bude Railway.)

xxiii. An Act to confer further powers on the Corporation of Glasgow in relation to their Gas undertaking; their Municipal Buildings; the Barony Church; Cathkin Park; Bazaar and other Markets; and for other purposes. (Glasgow Corporation.)

xxiv. An Act to enable the Barnstaple Water Company to construct additional Works and raise additional Capital; and for other purposes. (Barnstaple Waterworks.)

xxv. An Act for the granting of further powers to the Folkestone Waterworks Company. (Folkestone Waterworks.)

xxvi. An Act to confer further powers upon the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company. (Brecon and Merthyr Railway.)

xxvii. An Act to re-incorporate with further powers the Keswick Gaslight and Coke Company Limited. (Keswick Gas.)

xxviii. An Act to extend the time for completing the Folkestone Sandgate and Hythe Tramways and for other purposes. (Folkestone Sandgate and Hythe Tramways.)

xxix. An Act to empower the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire Railway Company to raise moneys by the issue of Debenture Stock and to enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make advances to the Company by way of Loan or otherwise and for other purposes. (Lanarkshire and Ayrshire Railway (Capital Powers).)

xxx. An Act to empower the Scarborough Bridlington and West Riding Junction Railways Company to abandon a portion of their authorised Railway No. 1 and to construct a new Railway instead thereof in the East Riding of the County of York; to extend the periods for the compulsory purchase of Lands for and for the completion of the remainder of their authorised Railways; to reduce the Capital of the Company, and for other purposes. (Scarborough Bridlington and West Riding Junction Railways.)

xxxi. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Farnborough Common, Broadstreet Green, Leach's Green and Green Street Green. (Metropolitan Commons (Farnborough, &c.) Supplemental.)

P. xxxii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for modifying the Metropolis (Whitechapel and Limehouse) Improvement Scheme, 1876. (Metropolis (Whitechapel and Limehouse) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

P. xxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Bangor and Warrenpoint. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bangor and Warrenpoint.)

xxxiv. An Act to authorise the Harrow and Stanmore Railway Company to deviate a portion of their authorised Railway; and for other purposes. (Harrow and Stanmore Railway.)

xxxv. An Act for the abandonment of the Chatham and Brompton Tramways and for authorising the release of the deposit fund remaining deposited as security for the completion thereof. (Chatham and Brompton Tramways (Abandonment).)

xxxvi. An Act to provide for the establishment of an Infirmary in the Parish of Cathcart, to be called the Victoria Infirmary of Glasgow, and for the constitution and incorporation of Governors of that Institution, and the management of its affairs; to authorise the Trustees of the deceased Robert Couper of Millholm in that parish to transfer to the said Governors certain portions of his estate; and for other purposes. (Victoria Infirmary of Glasgow.)

xxxvii. An Act for the abandonment of the Ayr and District Tramways, and for authorising the repayment of the money deposited for securing the completion thereof. (Ayr and District Tramways (Abandonment).)

xxxviii. An Act to define the Jurisdiction and to regulate the Proceedings of the Coroner of the City of London with regard to Inquests upon fires within the said City. (City of London Fire Inquests.)

P. xxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Coventry, the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Cockermouth and Thirdlow Unions, and the City of Worcester. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation.)

P. xl. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Alfreton, the Borough of Cardiff, the Local Government Districts of Leadgate and Llanfrechfa Upper, the Port of Lowestoft, the Local Government Districts of Oswaldtwistle and South Gosforth, and the Improvement Act District of Spalding. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. xli. An Act to confirm certain Orders under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Asheldam, Black Notley, Bradwell-near-Coggeshall, Cressing, Dengie, Fairstead, Feering, Goldhanger, Great Coggeshall, Great Totham, Kelvedon, Langford, Little Coggeshall, Little Totham, Mayland, Pattiswicke, Purleigh, Rivenhall, Saint Lawrence, Saint Mary's, Saint Peter's, Southminster, Steeple, Stisted, Stow Maries, Terling, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights, Tolleshunt Major, Ulting, White Notley, and Wickham Bishop. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law).)

P. xlii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Townships of Foston, Heslerton West, Ideridgehay-and-Alton, Ireton Wood, Kirk Ireton, Scamston, Thornton-le-Clay, Thorp Bassett, and Yeddingham. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 2).)

P. xliii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Barnston, Bowers Gifford, Corringham, Downham, Dunton, Fobbing, Great Bardfield, Great Dunmow, High Easter, Iligh Roothing, Laindon (two), Langdon Hills, Lee Chapel, Little Bardfield, Little Warley, Nevendon, Pitsea, Ramsden Bell House, and Vange. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 3).)

xliv. An Act to authorise the Corporation of Halifax to make additional Waterworks and for other purposes. (Halifax Corporation Waterworks.)

xlv. An Act to authorise the Southampton Tramways Company to construct additional tramways and for other purposes. (Southampton Street Tramways (Extensions).)

xlvi. An Act for the division of the Parish of Barking into two distinct Parishes for lay and civil purposes. (Barking Parish.)

xlvii. An Act to enable the Forth Bridge Railway Company to raise additional Capital and for other purposes. (Forth Bridge Railway.)

P. xlviii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Aberffraw, Ceidio, Edeyrn, Llandogged, Llangadwaladr, Llanrhychwyn, Nevin, Trefriew, and Tydweiliog; and to the Townships of Llanrwst and Tre Gwydir. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 4).)

P. xlix. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Avington, Berstead, Brixton, Brook, Calbourne, Easton, Gatcombe, Itchen Abbas, Itchen Stoke, Kingston, Saint Nicholas, Shalfleet, Shorwell, and Thornham. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 5).)

P. l. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Chislehurst and St. Paul's Cray Commons. (Metropolitan Commons (Chislehurst and St. Paul's Cray) Supplemental.)

P. li. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Denny and Dunipace Water. (Denny and Dunipace Water Supply Confirmation.)

lii. An Act to enable James Lewis & Son's Liverpool Copper Wharf Company Limited to issue transferable certificates and warrants for the delivery of goods and for other purposes. (James Lewis & Son's Liverpool Copper Wharf Company, Limited (Delivery Warrants).)

liii. An Act for conferring further Powers on the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway Company for the construction of a new railway to Modbury and otherwise in relation to their Undertaking; and for other purposes. (Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway (South Hams Extension).)

liv. An Act to revive and extend the powers of the Porthdinlleyn Railway Company for the acquisition of lands for and the completion of their authorised Railway and for other purposes. (Porthdinlleyn Railway.)

lv. An Act to confer further powers on the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company and for other purposes. (London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.)

P. lvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886, relating to lands in the Parishes of St. Mary, Newington (Surrey), St. Pancras (Middlesex), St. Dunstan, Stepney (Middlesex), St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington (Middlesex), and Elstree (Hertford). (Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Confirmation.)

lvii. An Act to authorise the purchase of additional land for the tunnel authorised by the Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887, and for other purposes. (Thames Tunnel (Blackwall).)

lviii. An Act for supplying the borough of Helston, the parish of Sithney, and the town of Porthleven and neighbourhood with water. (Helston and Porthleven Water.)

lix. An Act to incorporate the Riddings District Gas Company, to confer powers on them with reference to the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of works, the supply of Gas, and for other purposes. (Riddings District Gas.)

lx. An Act to extend the time for the purchase of land for and completion of the Bexley Heath Railway and for other purposes. (Bexley Heath Railway).

P. lxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Bideford, Burton-upon-Trent, and Stratford-upon-Avon, and

the Improvement Act District of Milford. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

P. lxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Birkenhead and Stockton-on-Tees, the Local Government Districts of Cleckheaton, Pickering, Rawmarsh, and Wallasey, and the Wirral Joint Hospital District. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4).)

P. lxiii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Aldham, Barford-Saint-Michael, Birch, Chappel, Copford, Deddington, East Donyland, Easthorpe, Fingringhoe, Fordham, Fryerning, Great Tey, Great Wigborough, Ingatestone, Inworth, Layer-Breton, Layer-de-la-Hay, Layer-Marney, Little Horksley, Little Tey, Little Wigborough, Marks Tey, Messing, Mount Bures, Peldon, Virley, Wakes Colne, West Bergholt, and Wormingford. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 6).)

P. lxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Barrow-in-Furness Tramways, Birmingham and Western Districts Tramways, Bradford Corporation Tramways, Leeds Corporation Tramways, Newbury and Lamborne Tramway, Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley Tramways, and Stratford, Ilford, and Romford Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

lxv. An Act to enable the Eastern and Midlands Railway Company to make new Railways in the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, and for other purposes. (Eastern and Midlands Railway (Extensions).)

lxvi. An Act to enable the Eastern and Midlands Railway Company to abandon certain authorised railways and works, to make a new railway and works, and for other purposes. (Eastern and Midlands Railway (Further Powers).)

lxvii. An Act to extend the time limited for the completion of the Docks and Works of and to confer further powers upon the Milford Docks Company and for other purposes. (Milford Docks.)

lxviii. An Act to extend the times respectively limited for the compulsory purchase of Lands for and for the completion of the works authorised by the London and Blackwall Railway Act, 1885, and to authorise the raising of additional capital; and for other purposes. (London and Blackwall Railway.)

lxix. An Act to amend the London (City) Tithes (St. Botolph Without, Aldgate) Act, 1881, and to confer upon the Churchwardens and Tithe Owner respectively additional powers, rights, and privileges; and for other purposes. (Saint Botolph Without Aldgate Tithe Rate.)

lxx. An Act for authorising the Hamilton Waterworks Commissioners to make and maintain additional Waterworks, and for other purposes. (Hamilton Water.)

lxxi. An Act for empowering the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to acquire the Undertakings of the Dublin and Meath Railway Company, and of the Navan and Kingscourt Railway Company; and for other purposes. (Midland Great Western, Dublin and Meath, and Navan and Kingscourt Railways (Purchase).)

Royal Assent, 5th July, 1888.

P. lxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the Counties of Durham, Hertford, and Westmorland. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Highways).)

P. lxxiii. An Act to confirm an Order of the Loca Government Board under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health (Ships, &c.) Act, 1885, relating to the Port of Dartmouth. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Port).)

lxxiv. An Act to authorise the Hinckley Local Government Board to construct Waterworks for the supply of Water to their district, and to parishes near thereto, and for other purposes. (Hinckley Local Board Water.)

lxxv. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Henley-on-Thames Gas Company. (Henley-on-Thames Gas.)

lxxvi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the supply of Water by the Stockton and Middlesbrough Water Board, and to confer further powers on the said Board, and for other purposes. (Stockton and Middlesbrough Waterworks.)

lxxvii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Wrexham Mold and Connah's Quay Railway Company; and for other purposes. (Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Railway.)

lxxviii. An Act to authorise the London Street Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways, and for other purposes. (London Street Tramways (Extensions).)

lxxix. An Act to empower the Belfast Street Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways to raise further Money and for other purposes. (Belfast Street Tramways.)

lxxx. An Act to confer further powers on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company in connection with their undertaking, and for other purposes. (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Additional Powers).)

lxxxi. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Leeds White Cloth Hall to sell the same, and to regulate the application of the purchase moneys; and for other purposes. (Leeds White Cloth Hall.)

lxxxii. An Act to authorise the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, to purchase the undertaking of the Newport Waterworks Company, and for other purposes. (Newport (Monmouthshire) Corporation Water.)

lxxxiii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the South-Eastern Railway Company and for other purposes. (South-Eastern Railway (Various Powers).)

lxxxiv. An Act for Incorporating the Uckfield Water Company and conferring powers on them for the construction of works the supply of Water and for other purposes. (Uckfield Water.)

lxxxv. An Act for incorporating the South Lincolnshire Fen Water Company and empowering them to construct Works and supply Water and for other purposes. (South Lincolnshire Fen Water.)

lxxxvi. An Act for conferring further powers on the Wirral Railway Company and for other purposes. (Wirral Railway.)

lxxxvii. An Act to authorise the Cork and Bandon Railway Company to construct a Deviation Railway in substitution for a portion of their existing Railway; to raise further Capital by Debenture Stock; to consolidate their Preference Stocks; and for other purposes (Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway.)

P. lxxxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the providing of a Market Place for Vegetables and Fish by the Urban Sanitary Authority of the City of Dublin. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (Dublin Markets).)

P. lxxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Coleraine, Longford, and Tandragee. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Coleraine, Longford, and Tandragee).)

xc. An Act to empower the Owner of the Aberpergwm Estate in the county of Glamorgan to construct Bridges across the Neath Canal and for other purposes. (Aberpergwm Estate (Bridges).)

xci. An Act to revive and extend the time for the compulsory Purchase of Lands for and completion of the Railways authorised by the Seafield Dock and Railway Act, 1883, and to alter the provisions of that Act relating to capital to change the name of the Seafield Dock and Railway Company and for other purposes. (Seafield Dock and Railway (Extension of Time and Further Powers).)

xcii. An Act for making Lifts between Lynmouth and Lynton in the county of Devon and for other purposes. (Lynmouth and Lynton Lift.)

xciii. An Act to authorise the North British Railway Company to construct a Railway in the City of Glasgow from the College Station of the Company to Bridgeton Cross; and for other purposes. (North British Railway (Bridgeton Cross Extension).)

Royal Assent, 24th July, 1888.

P. xciv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, as amended by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parish of Mary Abbotts, Kensington. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 7).)

P. xcv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to the Bolton and Suburban Tramways, Hartlepools Tramways, and Liverpool Corporation Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. xcvi. An Act to confirm two Provisional Orders under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863, and the Acts amending the same, relating to the Ballycolliton Drainage District, in the County of Tipperary, and the Killard River Drainage District, in the County of Cork. (Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental (Ireland).)

P. xcvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Herne Bay Water, Kettering Water, Mid Kent Water, and Wotton Estate) Water. (Water Orders Confirmation.)

xcviii. An Act to empower the Corporation of Lincoln to create and issue Consolidated Stock and for other purposes. (Lincoln Corporation.)

xcix. An Act to authorise the Aberdeen District Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways; to amend the Aberdeen District Tramways Act, 1872, and the Aberdeen District Tramways Extension Act, 1878; and for other purposes. (Aberdeen District Tramways.)

c. An Act for dissolving the Frodsham Gas Company, Limited, and for re-incorporating the Members thereof with others, and conferring powers on them for the supply of Gas and Water to the town of Frodsham and neighbourhood; and for other purposes. (Frodsham Gas and Water.)

P. ci. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Brighton and Town of Hove, the Darenth Valley Main Sewerage District, and the Local Government Districts of East Barnet Valley, Friern Barnet, and Herne Bay. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6).)

P. cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Calverley, North Bierley, Shipley and Windhill, and Thornton Joint Hospital Districts. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9).)

P. ciii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Improvement Act District of Bingley. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 12).)

civ. An Act to enable the West Surrey Water Company to construct additional Works and raise additional Capital and for other purposes. (West Surrey Water.)

cv. An Act to extend the time limited for the compulsory purchase of lands for and the completion of certain Railways and to revive the powers for the construction of other Railways to confer further powers upon the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway Company and for other purposes. (Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway.)

cvi. An Act for dissolving the Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company (Limited) for re-incorporating the proprietors therein with

others and for conferring powers on the Company so to be incorporated and for other purposes. (Limpsfield and Oxted Water.)

cvii. An Act to provide for the Administration and Government of the Hospital of Saint Mary the Virgin and of the Free Grammar and other Foundation Schools in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and for extending the objects of those charities. (Saint Mary's Hospital (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).)

P. cviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Mansfield Water, Mid-Sussex Water, Wimborne Minster Water, and Worksop Water. (Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

cix. An Act to confer further powers on the Lanarkshire and Ayrshire Railway Company and for other purposes. (Lanarkshire and Ayrshire Railway (Additional Powers).)

cx. An Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of taking over and exercising by agreement with the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board the powers conferred on that Board by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (Overhead Railways) Acts 1882 and 1887 or some of them, and for other purposes. (Liverpool Overhead Railway Company.)

cxi. An Act to enable the Manchester Ship Canal Company to acquire additional Lands; and for other purposes. (Manchester Ship Canal (Additional Lands).)

cxii. An Act to extend the powers of the Latimer Road and Acton Railway Company. (Latimer Road and Acton Railway.)

cxiii. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the Port and Harbours of Greenock to make arrangements with reference to the financial affairs of the Trust; and for other purposes. (Greenock Harbour.)

cxiv. An Act for conferring upon the Bute Docks Company additional powers in connexion with their docks and works at Cardiff, for amending the Bute Docks Acts, and for other purposes. (Bute Docks.)

cxv. An Act to extend and enlarge the powers of the Liverpool and Birkenhead Subway Company. (Liverpool and Birkenhead Subway.)

cxvi. An Act to incorporate a public Trust for better supplying with Water the Burgh of Falkirk, and districts and places adjacent; and to make and maintain new and additional Waterworks, and for other purposes. (Falkirk and District Water.)

cxvii. An Act to authorise the Repeal of Rates and Duties now levied in the Port of Limerick, and to authorise other Harbour Rates to be levied in lieu thereof, and to authorise the Limerick Harbour Commissioners to borrow Money on the security of the said Rates and for other purposes. (Limerick Harbour.)

cxviii. An Act to confer additional Powers upon the Midland Railway Company for the construction of Works and the acquisition of Lands, for raising further Capital, for vesting in that Company the powers of the Dore and Chinley Railway Company, and for extending the time for the acquisition of Lands for and the construction of the Dore and Chinley Railway, and for other purposes. (Midland Railway.)

P. cxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Broadford, Clevedon, Cromer, Curran, Hopeman, Mill Point, St. Ives, and Southbourne. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 1).)

P. cxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Devonport, Okehampton, Ramsgate, and Sandwich, the Local Government District of Royton, and the Richmond Main Sewerage District. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5).)

P. cxxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Blackpool and Wigan, the Rural Sanitary District of the Chesterfield Union, and the Local Government District of Tredegar. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confiramtion (No. 7).)

P. cxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Keighley Tramways, North Metropolitan Tramways, and South Birmingham Tramways. (Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 3).)

P cxxiii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for Birmingham to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (Birmingham).)

P. cxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Ballymoney, Clones, and Tuam. (Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Ballymoney, Clones, and Tuam).)

P. cxxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Chigwell, Loughton, and Woodford Gas, Great Berkhampstead Gas, Hatfield Gas, Snodland Gas, and Swansea Gas. (Gas Orders Confirmation.)

P. cxxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Dursley Gas, King's Lynn Gas, Littlehampton Gas, Oakham Gas, Poulton-le-Fylde Gas, and Worksop Gas. (Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

P. cxxvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Goring and Streatley District Gas and Water, Sheringham Gas and Water, and Winchester Water and Gas. (Gas and Water Orders Confirmation.)

cxxviii. An Act to authorise the repayment of the moneys deposited in respect of the railways authorised to be constructed by the Enniskillen, Bundoran and Sligo Railway (Donegal Extension), and Enniskillen and Bundoran Extension Railway (Abandonment) Act, 1879, and for other purposes.

(Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway (Donegal Extension).)

cxxix. An Act to incorporate and authorise Commissioners to supply with Gas the City of Edinburgh, burgh of Leith, and districts and places adjacent; and to transfer to them the gasworks and gas undertakings of the Edinburgh Gas Light Company, and the Edinburgh and Leith Gas Light Company; and for other purposes. (Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas.)

cxxx. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of Lands for and for the completion of the Railways of the East and West Yorkshire Union Railways Company and for other purposes. (East and West Yorkshire Union Railways).

P. cxxxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Bolton, Heywood, and Kingston-upon-Hull, and the Local Government District of Leigh. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 11).)

P. cxxxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Local Government District of Croston and the Borough of Wilton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas).)

P. cxxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Aberystwith and Leeds, the Hartlepool Joint Hospital District, the Improvement Act District of Lytham, and the Local Government Districts of Normanby, Openshaw, and Oswaldtwistle. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).)

P. cxxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Bath, the District of Bilston, the Local Government District of Saint Thomas-the-Apostle, and the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. (Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10).)

cxxxv. An Act to extend the time for constructing the Works of the London Sea Water Supply Company. (London Sea Water Supply.)

cxxxvi. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Rossendale Valley Tramways Company, and for other purposes. (Rossendale Valley Tramways.)

cxxxvii. An Act for the acquisition by the Lagan Navigation Company of the Ulster Canal and the Tyrone Navigation or Coal Island Canal from the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland and for other purposes. (Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation.)

cxxxviii. An Act to authorise the making of a new Street from Whitehall to the Victoria Embankment in the city and liberty of the city of Westminster and for other purposes. (Horse Guards Avenue.)

cxxxix. An Act to confer further Powers on the Lambourn Valley Railway Company. (Lambourn Valley Railway.)

cxl. An Act for conferring further Powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with relation to their Undertaking and to enable them to acquire the Undertaking of the Bury and Tottington District Railway Company and to confer further Powers on the Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway Company with respect to their Undertaking and for other purposes. (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.)

Royal Assent, 7th August 1888.

cxli. An Act to extend the Powers of the North Cornwall Railway and for other purposes. (North Cornwall Railway.)

cxlii. An Act to authorise the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of West Ham to create Corporation Stock, and for other purposes. (West Ham Corporation (Loans).)

cxliii. An Act to authorise a working union of the undertakings of the London and Saint Katharine Docks Company and the East and West India Dock Company. (London and Saint Katharine and East and West India Docks.)

cxliv. An Act to authorise the London Tramways Company (Limited) to extend their existing Tramway system to Tooting and for other purposes. (London Tramways Company (Limited) Various Powers.)

cxlv. An Act to authorise the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company to make new railways to confer further powers on the Company in connection with their undertaking and for other purposes. (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (New Railways).)

cxlvi. An Act to confer further powers upon the Local Board for the district of Nelson in the county of Lancaster with respect to their waterworks and gasworks undertakings and works for sewage disposal and for preventing the spread of infectious diseases; and for other purposes. (Nelson Local Board.)

cxlvii. An Act to confer further powers on the Didcot Newbury and Southampton Railway Company and for other purposes. (Didcot, Newbury, and Southampton Railway.)

cxlviii. An Act to authorise the construction of new and widening of existing Streets and the taking of Lands in the parish of Saint Mary Abbotts Kensington in the county of Middlesex and for other purposes. (Kensington Square Improvements.)

cxlix. An Act to authorise the Bristol Port Railway and Pier Company to raise further money by Debenture Stock. (Bristol Port Railway and Pier.)

cl. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of Lands and for completing the Manchester Middleton and District Tramways and for other purposes. (Manchester, Middleton, and District Tramways.)

cli. An Act to amend the Hampstead Heath Enlargement Act 1886. (Hampstead Heath Enlargement (Amendment).)

clii. An Act to provide for the pulling down of the Chapel of Saint John the Baptist in Epping and building a new Church and constituting such new Church the Parish Church

of Epping in lieu of the existing Parish Church; and for other purposes. (Epping Church.)

cliii. An Act for the granting of further powers to the Bristol Waterworks Company; and for other purposes. (Bristol Waterworks.)

cliv. An Act to empower the Hexham Local Board to make Waterworks and supply Water and for other purposes. (Hexham Local Board (Water).)

clv. An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Borough of Lancaster to confer further powers upon the Corporation of Lancaster with respect to their Gas and Water Undertakings and with respect to Street Improvements to make further provision for the good Government of the Borough and for other purposes. (Lancaster Corporation.)

clvi. An Act to confer powers on the Metropolitan Board of Works with respect to the improvement of Streets and Bridges the providing and extending of Recreation Grounds and for other purposes. (Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers).)

clvii. An Act to extend the limits within which the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company may supply Water and to empower them to construct additional Works to raise additional Capital and for other purposes. (Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks.)

clviii. An Act to confer further powers on the London Tilbury and Southend Railway Company. (London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway.)

P. clix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for the Regulation of Therfield Heath and Greens, situated in the parish of Therfield, in the county of Hertford, in pursuance of a report from the Land Commissioners for England. (Commons Regulation (Therfield) Provisional Order Confirmation.)

clx. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of Lands and for completing the Worcester and Broom Railway. (Worcester and Broom Railway (Extension of Time).)

clxi. An Act to alter certain works authorised by the Manchester Ship Canal Act 1885; and to alter the Boundaries between the Townships of Stretford and Salford and the Borough of Salford and the District of the Local Board of Stretford; and for other purposes. (Manchester Ship Canal (Alteration of Works).)

clxii. An Act to amend the Free Church Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund Act, 1851; to extend the benefits of the Fund to the Widows and Orphans of Missionaries of the said Church labouring beyond the United Kingdom; and for other purposes. (Free Church of Scotland Ministers' and Missionaries' Widows' and Orphans' Fund.)

clxiii. An Act to authorise the construction by the North British Railway Company of a railway from their South Queensferry Branch to their Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway; the maintenance of other railways; the purchase of additional lands; the amalgamation of the North Monkland Railways Company; the lease of the Newport Railway; and for other purposes. (North British Railway.)

clxiv. An Act to confer further powers on the Vale of Clyde Tramways Company; and for other purposes. (Vale of Clyde Tramways).

P. clxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London).)

P. clxvi. An Act to confirm an Order made by the Secretary for Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to the West Loch Tarbert Oyster and Mussel Fisheries. (Oyster and Mussel Fisheries (West Loch Tarbert) Order Confirmation.)

P. clxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Wolverhampton. (Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 13).)

clxviii. An Act to make provision with reference to the arrears of dividend on the preference shares in the capital of the Alabama Great Southern Railway Company Limited. (Alabama Great Southern Railway Company's.)

clxix. An Act to provide for the cancelling of a bond entered into under the Bristol Port Extension Railways Act 1864. (Bristol Port Extension Railways (Cancellation of Bond).)

P. clxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Torquay, and Tralee and Fenit. (Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 2).)

clxxi. An Act to extend the powers of the Greenwich and Millwall Subway Company for the completion of their authorised Subway, and for other purposes. (Greenwich and Millwall Subway.)

clxxii. An Act to incorporate and to confer powers upon the Brighton Marine Palace and Pier Company and for other purposes. (Brighton Marine Palace and Pier.)

clxxiii. An Act for enabling the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Preston to deviate certain of the works authorised by the Ribble Navigation and Preston Dock Act 1883 and for extending the said borough and for other purposes. (Ribble Navigation, &c.)

clxxiv. An Act to authorise the acquisition of a House and Grounds known as Raleigh House and other Property at Brixton Hill in the county of Surrey and the Preservation thereof for Public Purposes. (Raleigh Park (Brixton).)

clxxv. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the district of the borough of Llanelly to sell certain estates vested in them as trustees to appropriate for public purposes the sites of certain institutions vested in them as trustees on reinstating such institutions elsewhere and for altering the periods for the repayment of certain borrowed moneys making better provision for the health and government of the district; and for other purposes. (Llanelly Local Board.)

clxxvi. An Act for conferring further powers upon the London and North-western Railway Company in relation to their own

undertaking and other undertakings in which they are interested jointly with other Companies and also for conferring powers upon the Great Western Railway Company the Midland Railway Company and other Railway Companies in relation to such other undertakings for dissolving the North Union Railway Company and the Preston and Wyre Railway Harbour and Dock Company and for appointing a joint committee of the Company and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and for other purposes. (London and North-western Railway.)

clxxvii. An Act to authorise the Rhymney Railway Company to make new Railways to confer further powers on the Company in connexion with their Undertaking; and for other purposes. (Rhymney Railway.)

clxxviii. An Act to authorise the acquisition of the Lawn and Carroun House, Lambeth, and its utilization for public purposes. (Vauxhall Park.)

clxxix. An Act to authorise the Corporation of the Borough of West Ham to construct certain Improvements and other works and to make provision for the transfer to such Corporation of the jurisdiction within the said borough of the Commissioners of Sewers for Havering Dagenham and other levels and for the good government of the borough to enable the said Corporation to borrow money and for other purposes. (West Ham Corporation (Improvements).)

clxxx. An Act to confer further Powers on the Plymouth Devonport and South Western Junction Railway Company. (Plymouth, Devonport, and South Western Junction Railway.)

clxxxi. An Act to revive the powers and extend the periods for the compulsory purchase of Lands and for the construction of the Railway authorised by the Henley-in-Arden and Great Western Junction Railway Act 1873 and the Henley-in-Arden and Great Western Junction Railway (Revival of Powers) Act 1884 and for other purposes. (Birmingham and Henley-in-Arden Railway.)

clxxxii. An Act to enable the Barry Dock and Railways Company to purchase additional lands and make certain works near Barry Island and for other purposes. (Barry Dock and Railways.)

clxxxiii. An Act to confer further powers on the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames for the improvement and good government of the borough and for other purposes. (Kingston-upon-Thames Improvement.)

clxxxiv. An Act for making Railways in the County of Middlesex, to be called the Metropolitan Outer Circle Railway and for other purposes. (Metropolitan Outer Circle Railway.)

clxxxv. An Act to authorise the abandonment of the Railway authorised by the Oxford Aylesbury and Metropolitan Junction Railway Act 1883 and the construction of a Tramroad instead thereof. (Oxford and Aylesbury Tramroad.)

clxxxvi. An Act for making Tramways in the parishes of Lewisham and Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and for other purposes. (South-Eastern Metropolitan Tramways.)

clxxxvii. An Act to divide the District of the Local Board of Health of Tottenham in the County of Middlesex and for other purposes. (Tottenham Local Board (Division of District).)

clxxxviii. An Act for authorising the Cheadle Railway Mineral and Land Company Limited to construct a Railway in the Parishes of Draycott-in-the-Moors and Cheadle in the County of Stafford; and for other purposes. (Cheadle Railway, Mineral, and Land Company, Limited.)

clxxxix. An Act for incorporating the Chesham Boxmoor and Hemel Hempsted Steam Tramways Company and empowering them to construct tramways; and for other purposes. (Chesham, Boxmoor, and Hemel Hempsted Steam Tramways.)

cxc. An Act to revive and extend the powers for the compulsory purchase of Lands granted by the Medina Subway Act 1884 for the purposes of the subway authorised by that Act. (Medina Subway.)

cxci. An Act for making a Railway to be called "the Collingbourne and Avon Valley Railway," and for other purposes. (Collingbourne and Avon Valley Railway.)

cxcii. An Act to incorporate the Shropshire Railways Company to empower them to acquire the Potteries Shrewsbury and North Wales Railway and to construct further railways and for other purposes. (Shropshire Railways.)

Royal Assent, 10th August 1888.

P. cxciii. An Act for the abolition of the Forest of Dean Turnpike Trust. (Forest of Dean Turnpike Trust Abolition.)

cxciv. An Act to authorise the construction of Railways from the Dalmarnock Branch of the Caledonian Railway to Maryhill with Branches to the Railway Depôts at Stobcross, and other Works in connection therewith; and for other purposes. (Glasgow Central Railway.)

cxcv. An Act for conferring further powers on the Bridgewater Railway Company. (Bridgewater Railway.)

cxcvi. An Act to extend the Time for purchasing Land and completing the Llangammarch and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway. (Llangammarch and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway.)

cxcvii. An Act to extend the time for the purchase of Lands and for the completion of the Wrexham and Ellesmere Railway; and for other purposes. (Wrexham and Ellesmere Railway.)

cxcviii. An Act for making further provision respecting the capital and undertaking of the Mersey Railway Company and for other purposes. (Mersey Railway.)

Royal Assent, 13th August 1888.

P. cxcix. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Kirkliston, Dalmeny, and South Queensferry Water. (Kirkliston, Dalmeny, and South Queensferry Water Supply Confirmation.)

cc. An Act for the abandonment of the Rotherham and Bawtry Railway. (Rotherham and Bawtry Railway (Abandonment).)

cci. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Great Western Railway Company in connexion with their own and other undertakings and upon them and other companies in connexion with undertakings in which they are jointly interested for vesting in the Great Western Railway Company the undertakings of the Leominster and Bromyard and the Worcester Bromyard and Leominster Railway Companies and the powers of the Kingsbridge and Salcombe Railway Company and for authorising and confirming agreements with other Railway Companies and for other purposes. (Great Western Railway.)

ccii. An Act to incorporate a company for the construction of Railways between Southall and Edgware in the county of Middlesex to be called the Great Western and Great Northern Junction Railway; and for other purposes. (Great Western and Great Northern Junction Railway.)

PRIVATE ACT,

PRINTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER,

AND WHEREOF THE PRINTED COPIES MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE.

1. AN Act to authorise the raising of a sum of Money on the Settled Estates of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham and for other purposes relating thereto. (Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham's Estate.)

PRIVATE ACT,

NOT PRINTED.

AN Act to dissolve the Marriage of Richard Watson Joynt of Ballina in the County of Mayo Ireland newspaper proprietor with Charlotte Baker Joynt his now wife and to enable him to marry again and for other purposes. (Joynt's Divorce.)

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EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

It being a principal object of this Index, that the proceedings on each Motion shall be completely recorded, some abbreviations of forms were necessary. Those who are accustomed to the proceedings of Parliament will readily fill up the voids. Those who are not so familiar, may find the following explanation useful, but will find the whole *formulæ* set out at length in the "Contents."

The names which immediately follow the title of a Bill are those of the Peers or hon. Members who have charge of the Bill.

The numbers which are added at stages of Bills are the official numbers of the prints and reprints ordered at each stage, and, with the Statute, will enable the reader to follow all the changes the Bill has undergone.

The entries—Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª;" Amendt. "this day six months;" Question put, "That 'now,' &c."—indicate the usual form of raising the issue—namely, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

"*The Ballot*, Amendt. on Committee of Supply" indicates that the Question was raised by means of an Amendment moved on the Motion (after the Order of the Day for the House to go into Committee of Supply had been read), "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." In this case the issue is formally raised by the Motion "To leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the Question, in order to add" other words the decision is taken on the Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The Nos. added to the "Parliamentary Papers" are in most cases those given in the Commons' "List of Papers for Sale."

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HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

51° & 52° VICTORIÆ.

1888.

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When in this Index a * is added to the Reading of a Bill, it indicates that no Debate took place upon that stage of the measure.

When in the Text or in the Index a Speech is marked thus *, it indicates that the Speech is reprinted from a Pamphlet or some authorized Report.

When in the Index a † is prefixed to a Name or an Office (the Member having accepted or vacated office during the Session) and to Subjects of Debate thereunder, it indicates that the Speeches on those Subjects were delivered in the speaker's private or official character, as the case may be.

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Trial of Undabuko and other Chiefs, Questions, Dr. Clark, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 15, [330] 1232; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 20, 1660; Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 27, [331] 310; Questions, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 6, 1235

AFRICA (SOUTH EAST)

Mozambique—The Portuguese Colonies, Questions, Dr. Clark, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 27, [325] 742

AFRICA (SOUTH WEST)

Walfisch Bay, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *April* 23, [325] 153

AFRICA (WEST COAST)

Administration of Justice at Sierra Leone—Execution of Natives, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *June* 21, [327] 810; Question, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Dec* 20, [332] 867

[*cont.*

Africa (*West Coast*)—cont.

Arrest of Chiefs at Sulymah, Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 17, [332] 445

Cape Coast—Municipal Institutions, &c. Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 11, [326] 1710

Case of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton at Assinee, Questions, Sir Robert Fowler; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *June* 5, [326] 1170; *Dec* 18, [332] 642

Consul Johnston, of Opobo, Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 26, [327] 1287

Disturbance on the River Niger, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 23, [331] 16

Expedition from Accra to the Interior, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 6, [331] 1244

Free State of Congo—Cruelties on the Natives, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 19, [324] 1709

Gold Coast—Grushi Slaves, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 21, [332] 970

French Protectorate over Senegal, &c., Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 22, [324] 37

King Ja-Ja, of Opobo, Questions, Mr. W. Redmond; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 2, [323] 24; Questions, Mr. W. Redmond, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 6, 372; Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 16, 1432; Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 9, [324] 713; Questions, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. W. Redmond; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 23, [325] 177; Question, Sir Edmund Commerell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 4, 1358; Question, Mr. A. E. Pease; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 10, 1828; Questions, Mr. Picton, Mr. W. Redmond; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 12, [326] 1827

Lagos and Abeokuta, Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 6, [328] 566

Major Macdonald's Mission in the Niger District, Questions, Mr. Picton, Mr. Lafone; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 20, [332] 892

[*cont.*

Africa (*West Coast*)—cont.

Raids on the Sulymah District, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Nov* 8, [330] 616

The Ex-King of Wassar, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 10, [330] 318

The Royal Niger Company, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 10, [330] 318; Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 3, [331] 838; *Dec* 14, [332] 227;—*Export of Alcoholic Liquors*, Question, Mr. Lafone; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 7, [325] 1465;—*Customs Duties levied by the Company*, Questions, Mr. Picton; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 2, [329] 1237, 1238; Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 8, [330] 638;—*The Charter*, Questions, Mr. Picton; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 13, [330] 1034;—*The Oil Rivers Territory*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 13, 90

British North Borneo and Royal Niger Chartered Companies, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 24, [325] 322

Trade on the River Gambia, Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *May* 10, [325] 1817

AFRICA (EQUATORIAL)

Emin Pacha and Mr. Stanley, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 14, 238; Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen), The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Dec* 15, 311; Observations, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Dec* 21, 917; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*), 996; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 22, 1003

Africa (*East*)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Papers relating to East African Affairs" (*The Earl of Dunraven*) *Dec* 21, [332] 943; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

AGG-GARDNER, Mr. J. T., *Cheltenham*

Local Government (England and Wales)—Publicans' Licences, [324] 1321

Agricultural and Industrial Distress
Moved to resolve, "That in the opinion of this House, considering the depressed condition of agricultural and other industries in this country and the consequent distress among the working classes, it is incumbent upon Her Majesty's Government to take into their serious consideration what measures can be adopted to avert the grave consequences which must otherwise ensue" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *Mar* 12, [323] 817; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Agricultural Department of the Privy Council
Agricultural Education, Question, Captain Cotton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 16, [324] 1328
Constitution, Question, Mr. Munro Ferguson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 15, [326] 334
Legislation, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 26, [324] 265; Question, Mr. Norton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 17, 1492; Questions, Mr. Gray, Mr. Brookfield; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 5, [326] 1181; Question, Observations, The Earl of Fife; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *June* 7, 1345; Questions, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 8, 1544; *July* 26, [329] 555; Questions, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Lane; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 16, [330] 1392
Report of the Morayshire Farmers' Club, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 23, [329] 206

Agricultural and Dairy Schools
Question, Observations, Lord Norton, Earl Spencer, Lord Vernon; Reply, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) *Mar* 22, [324] 11; Question, Mr. Tapling; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain (Viscount Lewisham) *July* 5, [328] 398
Allocation of the Grant in Aid (£5,000), Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *May* 10, [325] 1819; Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *May* 17, [326] 540; Question, Sir Richard Paget; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Aug* 10, [330] 334; Question, Captain Cotton; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Dec* 13, [332] 87; Question, Mr. Jasper More; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Dec* 20, 880
Munster Dairy and Agricultural School, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *July* 16, [328] 1398
Report of the Commission, Question, Sir Richard Paget; Answer, The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Lord John Manners) *Feb* 23, [322] 1233; Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury

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Agricultural Department of the Privy Council—Agricultural and Dairy Schools—cont.
Mar 1, 1847; Questions, Mr. C. T. D. Acland, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar* 5, [323] 1683;—*The Recommendations*, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *April* 13, [324] 1179

Agricultural Holdings Bill
(*Mr. Channing, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Francis Stevenson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 62]
2R. [Dropped]

Agricultural Labourers' Holidays (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Bolton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 21]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 20

Agricultural Labourers' Union—Alleged Misappropriations
Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 24, [329] 328

Agricultural Tenancies Rating Bill
(*Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. C. T. Dyke Acland Mr. Cobb, Mr. Cossham, Sir Bernhar Samuelson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 94]
2R. [Dropped]

Agricultural Tenants' Improvement Protection Bill
(*Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Thomas Ellis, Sir Bernhard Samuelson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 124]
2R. [Dropped]

Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief Bill
(*Mr. Blane, Mr. Biggar, Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Chance, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Maurice Healy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 5]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 11, [324] 963
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Macartney*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 190, N. 247; M. 57
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1027
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for six months

AINSLIE, Mr. W. G., *Lancashire, N. Lonsdale*
Criminal Law—Convict Ferguson, [332] 233

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AINSLIE, Mr. W. G.—*cont.*
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 660; Comm. *cl.* 3, [331] 505; Consid. 1459
Fishery Department (Board of Trade), Res. [324] 907
Friendly Societies Acts—Defaulters, [330] 114
Inland Revenue—Income Tax—Wear and Tear of Machinery, [323] 1267
Local Government (England and Wales), Consid. *cl.* 32, [329] 702
Metalliferous Mines Act, 1872, [325] 577
National Rifle Association—Removal to Richmond Park—Map of Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park, [328] 422
Parliament—Public Business—Adjournment—Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, [329] 762

AIRD, Mr. J., *Paddington, N.*
Canal Companies—Protection of Banks and Towpaths, [325] 1353
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. Schedule B, [332] 991
Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Paddington Trustees—Sale of Land, [322] 1819
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, Consid. [331] 1462
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen—Insurance Fund for Government Employés, [332] 965
Law and Justice—Improper Conviction—Edlingham Burglary, [330] 1814
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 1182
Metropolis—Security against Fire—Inquiry by Committee, [330] 72
Navy Estimates—Victualling and Clothing for the Navy, [327] 935
Paddington (North)—Regent's Canal—Supervision by the Police, [325] 885
Parliament—Adjournment, [330] 403
Business of the House—Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, [331] 834
Parliament—Business of the House—Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Res. [329] 1283
Railways—Old Railway Stations—Improvement, [325] 1353
Supply—Privy Council for Trade, &c. [328] 451, 455

Aire and Calder Navigation Bill [*Lords*]
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 2, [328] 15; Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee to consist of Seven Members, Four to be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

ALLISON, Mr. R. A., *Cumberland, Eskdale*
Licensing Laws—Wolverhampton Licensing Sessions, [331] 1236; [332] 634
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 1772; *cl.* 16, [327] 1735; *cl.* 23, [328] 793

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ALLISON, Mr. R. A.—*cont.*
Local Government (England and Wales), Act, 1888—District Councils, [332] 460
Sec. 15—Maintenance and Repair of Main Roads, [325] 751
Local Taxation—Pauper Lunatic Asylums—Government Grant, [323] 1068
Poor Law—Removal of Scotch and Irish Pauper Lunatics, [331] 510
Supply—Embassies and Missions Abroad, [331] 762, 764

Allotments Act, 1887—see *Labourers' Allotments Act*, 1887

Allotments Act (1887) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Cobb, Mr. Channing, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Arthur Acland, Mr. Winterbotham*)
c Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 104]
2R. [Dropped]

Allotments Act (1887) Amendment (No. 2) Bill
(*Major Rasch, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Round, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, Colonel Gunter, Mr. Fulton, Lord Henry Bentinck*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 18 [Bill 299]
2R. [Dropped]

Allotments Extension Act, 1882 — *The Mendlesham Charity Estates*
Question, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *July* 30, [329] 731

AMBROSE, Mr. W., *Middlesex, Harrow*
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [325] 90, 96, 98; Comm. *cl.* 15, [327] 1785; *cl.* 63, Amendt. [328] 1426, 1428
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1505; Amendt. 1511, 1519
Public Health—Great Increase of Mortality from Cancer, [331] 1760
Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 464
Supply—Supreme Court of Judicature, [330] 1105

AMHERST, Mr. W. A. T. *Norfolk, S.W.*
National Debt (Conversion), 2R. [323] 1471

ANDERSON, Mr. C. H., *Elgin and Nairn*
Agricultural Department of the Privy Council—Report of the Morayshire Farmers' Club, [329] 206
Bail (Scotland), Consid. *add cl.* [330] 36
Colonial Securities — Investment of Trust Funds, [331] 1757, 1758
Colonial Government Securities, Res. [327] 682
Criminal Law (England and Wales)—Questions
Aggravation of Sentences by Courts of Appeal, [325] 168

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ANDERSON, Mr. C. H.—*cont*
Alleged Miscarriage of Justice—Case of the Gordons, [329] 317
Conviction of George Taylor for Poaching, [331] 493
Court of Criminal Appeal—The Edlingham Burglary, [331] 853
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment, 2R. [322] 1195
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [325] 708
Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell—Private Correspondence, [326] 174
Egypt—Administration—Sir Evelyn Baring, [322] 1227
Financial Resolutions—Horsedealers' Duty, [325] 160
Hares Preservation, [323] 879
Ireland—Questions
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Judgments in the Killeagh Case—Shorthand Writer's Notes, [327] 1282
Law and Justice—Coroners' Juries, [329] 1405; — Magistracy—Their Duty in Stating Cases, [328] 426
Mr. Mandeville, the late—Inquest at Mitchelstown—Dr. Barr, [329] 764;—Dr. Ridley and Dr. Barr, [330] 78;—Prison Regulations—Rules at Tullamore Gaol, [329] 195, 196, 332;—Proceedings before the Coroner—The Governor of Tullamore Gaol, [329] 663, 669;—Suicide of Dr. Ridley, late Medical Officer of Tullamore Prison, [329] 195
Liability of Trustees, Consid. *cl.* 9, [332] 848
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1243, 1244; *cl.* 5, 1310; Consid. *add. cl.* [327] 721, 724, 729, 730; *cl.* 4, 763; *cl.* 5, Amendt. *ib.* 775
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 5, [327] 508, 509
Local Government (England and Wales)—Questions
Harbour Accommodation for Fishermen, [324] 1041
Licence Duties, [326] 1173
Solicitor General at Southampton, [326] 1171, 1172
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 775; Amendt. 827, 832, 880, 973, 1175, 1292, 1298; Consid. *add. cl.* 1832, 1940; *cl.* 2, [330] 15, 18, 19
National Debt (Conversion), Comm. *add. cl.* [323] 1845; 3R. Amendt. [324] 56, 67
Navy Estimates—Naval Armaments, Motion for reporting Progress, [329] 1616, 1619
Oaths, Comm. *cl.* 1, Motion for reporting Progress, [327] 74
Parliament—Adjournment, [330] 54
Parliament—Business of the House—Questions
[329] 1561; [330] 9
Ministerial Statement, [329] 560, 563
Public Trustee Bill, [325] 1486
Scotch Business, [329] 1559
Parliament—Business of the House—Government Business, Res. [328] 918
Parliament—Business of the House—Morning Sittings, Res. [326] 1139
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 448

ANDERSON, Mr. C. H.—*cont.*
Parliament—Privilege—Arrest of Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., [329] 667, 668
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, Motion for Adjournment, [322] 1119; Amendt. 1134, 1171
Parliament—Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Whitsuntide Recess, Res. [326] 698, 699
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 254, 256
Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland), 2R. [332] 791
Scotch Crofters' Emigration, Appointment of Select Committee, [330] 1936, 1940
Scotland—Questions
Crofters and Cottars in Elgin, &c. [324] 48, 49
Crofters' Emigration Committee, [331] 1498
Local Government Bill for Scotland—Island of Lewis, [330] 306
Parochial Boards—Elections, [329] 38, 39
Universities Bill, [332] 346
Scotland—Fisheries—Questions
[324] 253; [330] 334
Artificial Rearing of Sea Fish, [325] 1227, 1468
Inland Fisheries—Rod Fishing for Trout [329] 657
Scotland—Fishery Board—Questions
District Fishery Boards, [325] 1468
Moray Firth or Firth of Forth, [325] 150, 151
Mussel Beds, [324] 1303, 1739;—South-East Coast Fishermen—Rights as to Mussel Beds, [326] 953, 958, 959, 961, 964, 965; — Statement of Professor Ewart, [324] 1302; — Tidal Waters, [323] 696
Salmon Fishing—Fishing Rights in the Spey, [324] 1299, 1300
Trawling in the Firth of Clyde, [328] 1078
Sea Fisheries Regulation, 3R. [330] 52
Small Holdings, [327] 1290; Motion for a Select Committee, [328] 850, 851; [329] 304
Supply—Board of Trade under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [328] 475
Civil Service and Revenue Departments, [326] 620
Fishery Board in Scotland, &c. Amendt. [331] 1872; [332] 51
Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings, Scotland, [332] 348, 350, 360
Report, [329] 1620, 1740, 1754, 1758; [332] 75
Secretary for Scotland, &c. Amendt. [331] 1778, 1784, 1815
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [326] 854; Amendt. 856
Woods, Forests, &c. [330] 713, 714
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—County Courts, [322] 1543
War Office—Enlistment in the Island of Lewis, [330] 309
Major Templer, [325] 1218

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ANSTRUTHER, Colonel R. H. L., *Suffolk, Woodbridge*
Army—Harwich Harbour—Closing Entrance during Rifle Practice on Landguard Common, [324] 1478
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 39, [328] 1289; Lords' Amendts. Consid. [330] 351

ANSTRUTHER, Mr. H. T., *St. Andrew's, &c.*
Scotland—Questions
Fishery Board—Trawling, [323] 568
Poor Law—Charles Smith, [330] 80
Prison Commissioners—Closing of Cupar County Prison, [332] 1827
Scotland—Church of Scotland, Res. [327] 1099
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Horses of Auxiliary Cavalry, [325] 1804

Antarctic Seas, The—An Expedition of Exploration
Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 17, [328] 1532

Archdeaconry of Cornwall Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Steward*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 6 (No. 202)
Read 2ª * *July* 13
Committee * *July* 17 (No. 219)
Report * *July* 19
Read 3ª * *July* 20
c. Read 1° * *July* 23 [Bill 341]
2R. [Dropped]

Architects' Registration Bill
(*Colonel Duncan, Captain Penton, Mr. Murphy, General Goldsworthy, Colonel Makins*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 81]
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *April* 17, [324] 1552

ARGYLL, Duke of
House of Lords (Life Peers), 1R. [327] 399, 401; 2R. [328] 862
Ireland—Crime and Outrage, [328] 173, 175
Ireland—Policy of the Government, Notice of Motion, [328] 393; Vote of Confidence, 1053; [329] 12
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 9, [329] 1654
Scotland—Clyde—Pollution of Loch Goil and Loch Long, [329] 1
Scotland—Church Patronage (Scotland) Act, 1874, Motion for a Select Committee, [327] 947, 950, 956
Universities (Scotland), Comm. *cl.* 3, [326] 1329; *cl.* 5, 1334, 1335

ARMSTRONG, Lord
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 14

ARMY (*Questions*)
Accommodation at Carrickfergus, Question, Captain M'Calmont; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Dec* 17, [332] 440
Addition to the Establishment, Question, Sir Richard Temple; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 1, [325] 1036
Administration of the Services—Composition of the Royal Commission, Questions, Lord Charles Beresford; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 6, [328] 573
Army Act, 1881—*Requisitions of Emergency—Impressment of Horses, Carts, &c.*, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman), The Secretary of State *Mar* 26, [324] 242
Army Estimates—Brigade Depôts, Question, Colonel Eyre; Answer, The Financial Secretary, War Department (Mr. Brodrick) *Mar* 2, [323] 27
Army Reserve—Deferred Pay—Case of J. W. Eveson, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 10, [330] 314
Artillery Committee, The—The Report, Question, Colonel Sandys; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 3, [329] 1415
Chelsea Hospital—Augmented Pensions, Question, Mr. Woodall; Answer, The Financial Secretary *Mar* 5, [323] 182; — *George Williams, a Pensioner—Arrears of Good Conduct Pay*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Financial Secretary *June* 18, [331] 431; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *June* 21, 823; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 25, 1125; *July* 26, [329] 525
Civil Appointments for Reserve and Discharged Soldiers, Questions, Colonel Duncan, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), The Secretary of State *Mar* 1, [332] 1849
Clothing Factory, Pimlico—Manufacture of Woollen Fabrics for the Army and Navy, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 7, [329] 1828; — *Piece Workers*, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Financial Secretary *June* 21, 795; —*Sweating*, Question, Mr. Flower; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 7, [325] 1473
Coir Fibre Beds, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Financial Secretary *April* 16, [324] 1317
Defences of the Cape of Good Hope, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The Secretary of State *April* 12, [324] 1046
Enlistment in the Island of Lewis, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 10, [330] 309
Experiments with Melinite at Portsmouth, Question, Mr. Munro Ferguson; Answer, The Secretary of State *July* 27, [329] 662
"*Field Exercises*"—*New Edition*, Question, Colonel Waring; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 17, [326] 550; *Aug* 3, [329] 1415

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First and Second Army Corps—Horse and Field Batteries, Question, Captain Cotton; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 13, [323] 1066; *May* 4, [325] 1351; Question, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 7, 1484

Food Supply of Infantry Soldiers, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 10, [330] 316

Harwich Harbour—Closing Entrance during Rifle Practice on Landguard Common, Questions, Colonel Anstruther, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answers, The Secretary of State, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 17, [324] 1478; Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 7, [329] 1830

Honorary Colonelcies, Question, Sir George Trevelyan; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 2, [323] 28

Horse Artillery—Ammunition Columns, Question, General Fraser; Answer, The Secretary of State *July* 16, [328] 1399

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The Stanley Engineers—"*Absentee Pay*," Question, Colonel Hill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 3, [329] 1395

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Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, Question, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answer, The Financial Secretary *June* 4, [326] 1024

Instruction in Flag Signalling, Question, Colonel Hambro; Answer, The Secretary of State *April* 26, [325] 570

Queen's Regulations—Saluting, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Secretary of State *June* 4, [326] 1016

Submarine Miners—Mersey Division, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 26, [324] 259

The Militia

Question, Observations, Lord Ellenborough, The Earl of Morley, Lord Napier of Magdala, The Earl of Wemyss, Lord Truro; Reply, The Under Secretary of State for War (Lord Harris) *July* 13, [328] 1216

Competitions for Subalterns of Militia, Question, Colonel Waring; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 17, [326] 549

Extra Pay, Question, Viscount Baring; Answer, The Secretary of State *April* 20, [325] 27

5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers—Major Roe, Question, Sir John Colomb; Answer, The Secretary of State *June* 4, [326] 1020; Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, The Secretary of State *June* 14, [327] 93; Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Secretary of State *June* 28. 1543

Fines for Drunkenness, Question, Sir Joseph Bailey; Answer, The Financial Secretary *June* 18, [327] 426

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ARMY—*Auxiliary Forces—The Militia*—cont.

Musketry Exercise, Question, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 3, [329] 1392;—*Prizes for Shooting*, Question, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; Answer, The Secretary of State *July* 31, [329] 943;—*Subaltern Officers—School of Musketry at Hythe*, Question, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; Answer, The Secretary of State *July* 31, [329] 944

Officers of Infantry—School of Military Engineering, Chatham, Question, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; Answer, The Secretary of State *July* 31, [329] 945

Permanent Staff, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 3, [329] 1403

Quartermasters, Question, Colonel Hill; Answer, The Financial Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1455

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on Militia Service—Sergeants' Messes, Question, Captain M'Calmont; Answer, The Financial Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1446

The Militia (*Ireland*)

Armagh Militia, Question, Mr. Nolan; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 3, [325] 1218

Insubordination, Questions, Colonel Waring, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State *May* 17, [326] 563

Sligo Artillery Militia—Equipments, Questions, Mr. P. M'Donald, Colonel Waring; Answers, The Secretary of State *June* 26, [327] 1271

Tyrone Militia, Question, Mr. Leahy; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *May* 3, [325] 1215

The Volunteers

Easter Review at Aldershot, Question, Mr. Isaacs; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 9, [323] 700

Extra Capitation Grant—Camp Allowance, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Secretary of State *Feb* 21, [322] 992; Question, Mr. Wiggin; Answer, The Secretary of State *April* 20, [325] 19; Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, The Financial Secretary *April* 26, 595; Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 11, [326] 38; Question, Mr. W. Sidebottom; Answer, The Secretary of State *July* 17, [338] 1528; Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Financial Secretary *Nov* 20, [330] 1648

Engineer Corps, Questions, Sir Charles Palmer; Answers, The Secretary of State *June* 21, [327] 805;—*1st Lancashire*, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The Secretary of State *Feb* 13, [322] 255;—*The Tower Hamlets—Burgess Short*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Financial Secretary *Mar* 1, [322] 1835

Length of Service, Question, Colonel Eyre; Answer, The Secretary of State *Nov* 8, [330] 643

Loans to Corps, Question, Mr. Finlay; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *May* 10, [325] 1804

[*cont.*

ARMY—*Auxiliary Forces—The Volunteers*—cont.

London Irish Rifles—Training as Drivers, &c., Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Secretary of State *June* 12, [326] 1826

Musketry Proficiency, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State *June* 7, [326] 1374

Oxford and Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State *Dec* 3, [331] 841

Permanent Staff—Plain Dress off Duty, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 23, [324] 182

Purchase of Condemned Accoutrements, &c., Questions, Mr. Boord, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The Secretary of State *Mar* 12, [323] 842

Suburban Shooting Camp, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *July* 12, [328] 1091

Transport—Colonel Gordon Ives, Question, Observations, Lord Truro; Reply, The Under Secretary of State for War (Lord Harris) *July* 23, [329] 177

Uniform of Officers, Question, Mr. C. H. Wilson; Answer, The Secretary of State *July* 16, [328] 1391

The Artillery Volunteers

Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, The Secretary of State *Dec* 3, [331] 825

At Shoeburyness, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 19, [323] 1629

4th Lancashire, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 2, [329] 1216

5th Lancashire, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary of State *Feb* 24, [322] 1374

Glamorgan Corps, Question, Colonel Hill; Answer, The Secretary of State *Aug* 3, [329] 1393

Martini-Henry Rifles, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 20, [323] 1777

Supply of Field Guns, Question, Mr. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy; Answer, The Secretary of State *April* 16, [324] 1303

Uniform of Officers, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Secretary of State *Mar* 19, [323] 1629

The Yeomanry

Limitation of Age, Questions, Viscount Ebrington; Answers, The Secretary of State *June* 14, [327] 118

Remounts, Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The Secretary of State *June* 11, [326] 1697

Yeomanry Cavalry—Contingent and Clothing Allowances, Question, Observations, Viscount Galway, The Marquess of Bath, The Earl of Cork; Reply, The Under Secretary of State for War (Lord Harris) *July* 13, [328] 1226

Army—Royal Barracks, Dublin—Insanitary Condition

Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Feb* 10, 154

Moved, "That a Return of all cases of febrile disease in the Dublin Garrison since January 1881, ordered to be printed 9th September 1887, be continued to 31st December 1887" (*The Earl Beauchamp*) *Feb* 20, 851; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to

Army and Navy—Commutation of Pensions

Moved, That there be laid before the House "Returns showing the number of officers of the Army and Navy respectively, who during the last fifteen years have commuted their pensions; the Return to show the numbers for each year separately, and the partial and whole commutations to be shown in separate columns" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *April* 23, 538; Motion amended, and agreed to

Army and Navy—The Royal Commission on the System of Administration

Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Nov* 8, [330] 636

Army (Annual) Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Brodrick*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 16 [Bill 179]
Read 2° *Mar* 19, [323] 1750
Committee *; Report *Mar* 22
Read 3° * *Mar* 23
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Harris*) *Mar* 27 (No. 55)
Read 2ª * *April* 16
Committee *; Report *April* 17
Read 3ª * *April* 19
Royal Assent *April* 27 [51 *Vict.* c. 4]

ARRAN, Earl of

Municipal Funds (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 2, [331] 279

Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings

Motion for a Return (*The Viscount Cross*) *Mar* 1, [322] 1811; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act—Legislation

Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 16, [330] 1391

ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, Lord

Land Transfer, 2R. Amendt. [323] 1754, 1772

ASHBOURNE, Lord (Lord Chancellor of Ireland)

Ireland—Questions

Crime and Outrage—Outrages on National School Teachers, [325] 1340, 1342

ASHBOURNE, Lord—*cont.*
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Sentence on Mr. Condon, M.P., [326] 1502, 1503
Judicial System, [328] 1225
Land Purchase Act, 1885—A Supplementary Grant, [328] 1234, 1236
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [331] 980, 1007; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1224, 1226; *cl.* 3, 1228; *cl.* 5, *ib.*; 3R. *ib.*
Local Bankruptcy (Ireland), 1R. [325] 1332; 2R. [326] 282; Comm. *cl.* 4, [327] 697
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), 2R. [330] 294, 296, 297

ASHER, Mr. A., *Elgin, &c.*
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 870, 1024
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 1077, 1079, 1167
Supply—Fishery Board in Scotland, &c. [332] 49
Prison Commissioners for Scotland, &c. [332] 389
Secretary for Scotland, &c. [331] 1826, 1843, 1845

ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, Mr. E. (Civil Lord of the Admiralty), *Sheffield Ecclesall*
Admiralty—Lower Division Clerks, [332] 864
Greenwich Hospital Fund, [322] 1230
Navy—Royal Naval Reserve—Certificates, [332] 894
Scotch Coal, [329] 1717

ASQUITH, Mr. H. H., *Fife, E.*
Criminal Law (Scotland)—Suspicious Death of D. Ballingall, Co. Fife, [327] 422
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 1594; *cl.* 7, [327] 547; *cl.* 8, 1034, 1035
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 792; Consid. *add. cl.* 1882, 1888
Parliament—Adjournment, [330] 445, 446
Parliament—Business of the House—Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Res. Amendt. [329] 1283, 1286
Post Office *v.* North British Railway Company—Arbitration and Award, [328] 1738

Assizes Relief Bill
(*Mr. Addison, Mr. Gully, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Whitley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 13 [Bill 169]
2R. [Dropped]

ATHERLEY-JONES, Mr. L., *Durham, N.W.*
Africa (East Coast)—Questions
Blockade of the Zanzibar Coast—Destruction of Bagamoyo, [331] 1760
Portugal, [332] 88
Sultan of Zanzibar and the German East African Company, [332] 97
Egypt—Suakin—Mr. A. B. Wylde, [332] 311, 342, 343, 435

ATHERLEY-JONES, Mr. L.—*cont.*
Financial Resolutions—Relief of Local Taxation—Probate Duties, [330] 895
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 250
Law and Justice—Calendar and List of Previous Convictions, [330] 108
Local Government Act—Election of County Councillors—County of Middlesex, [330] 896;—Members of the Civil Service, [332] 456
Local Government (England and Wales), Consid. *cl.* 12, [329] 685
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 979
Metropolitan Improvements—Gray's Inn Road—Dwellings of the Labouring Classes [322] 1227
New Street from Holborn Town Hall, [322] 1229
Metropolitan Police—The Chief Commissioner—Article in "Murray's Magazine," [330] 637
Police Courts (Metropolis)—Mr. Wontner, Solicitor, [324] 714, 715
Poor Law Guardians—Visiting Committees, [326] 553
Supply—Embassies and Missions Abroad, [332] 480

ATKINSON, Mr. H. J., *Boston*
Burmah (Upper)—Trade in Opium and Intoxicating Drinks, [323] 27
Magistracy—Arrest of Members of the Salvation Army at Needham Market, Suffolk, [331] 1596
Post Office—Forwarding Re-addressed Letters, [332] 883
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [332] 317
Supply—Embassies and Missions Abroad, [332] 518

ATTORNEY GENERAL (*see* WEBSTER, Sir R. E.)

Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 27 (No. 78)
Read 2ª *June* 14, [327] 77
Committee *; Report *June* 15
Read 3ª * *June* 18
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *June* 26 [Bill 308]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Nov* 12 [330] 1010
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *Dec* 18

AUSTIN, Mr. J., *York, W.R., Osgoldcross*
Aire and Calder Navigation, 2R. [328] 15; Amendt. 16
Charity Commissioners—Funds for the Benefit of Prisoners, [324] 1309
Early Closing, 2R. [325] 1170, 1171
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [324] 327

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AUSTRALIAN COLONIES

Admission of Chinese Immigrants, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *May* 15, [326] 333; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *May* 17, 563; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *May* 31, 751; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 8, 1545; Questions, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Knutsford) *June* 15, [327] 230; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 253; Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 18, 453; Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 19, [328] 1768; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 8, [330] 642; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 30, [331] 595; Question, Mr. E. W. Beckett; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 10, 1583

New South Wales, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 10, [325] 1820

Poll Tax on Chinese Subjects, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 4, [325] 1359

Colonial Governorships—The Victorian Parliament, Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 30, [331] 609

Extermination of Rabbits—M. Pasteur, Question, Mr. Howard; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Mar* 5, [323] 176

Merchandize Marks Act, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 21, [332] 953

Speech of Sir Henry Parkes, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Aug* 9, [330] 73

New South Wales

Celebration of the Centennial, Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Mar* 12, [323] 851

The Legislative Assembly—An Unanswered Telegram, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 13, [328] 1243

Queensland—Appointment of Governor

Sir Henry A. Blake, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for
330] the Colonies, *Nov* 9, 774; Questions, Mr. Childers, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 12, 909; Question, Mr.

[*cont.*

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES — *Queensland — Appointment of Governor*—cont.

Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under
330] Secretary of State for India *Nov* 14, 1151; Questions, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the
. Colonies *Nov* 15, 1245; Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Under Secretary of
. State for the Colonies 1248; Questions, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Dillon, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under
. Secretary of State for India *Nov* 16, 1386; Questions, Mr. W. Pritchard-Morgan, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith)
. *Nov* 19, 1517; Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the
. Colonies *Nov* 19, 1918; Question, Observations, The Earl of Dunraven; Reply, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord
. Knutsford) *Nov* 20, 1614; Observations, The Under Secretary of State for the
331] Colonies *Nov* 23, 29; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Se-
. cretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 26, 139; Questions, The Earl of Harrowby; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies;
. Observations, The Earl of Derby *Nov* 27, 276; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the
. Colonies *Nov* 27, 314; Question, Mr. W. Pritchard-Morgan; Answer, The Under
. Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 29, 516

Sir Henry Norman, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 30, [331] 610; Question, Mr, Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 11, 1757

Western Australia

Grant of Responsible Government, Questions, Mr. King, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Feb* 28, [322] 1637; Question, Mr. E. W. Beckett; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 10, [331] 1577; Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 20, [332] 882

Mr. G. W. Leake, Police Magistrate of Perth, Question, Mr. Deasy; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Mar* 15, [323] 1302

Sir F. Napier Broome (Governor) and Chief Justice Onslow, Questions, Lord Herschell; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Knutsford) *April* 16, [324] 1291; Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 18, [326] 680; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 21, [327] 803

Australian Colonies—Admission of Chinese Immigrants

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, for copies or extracts of correspondence between the Secretary of

Australian Colonies—Admission of Chinese Immigrants—cont.
State for the Colonies and the Governors of the Australasian Colonies on the subject of the admission of Chinese immigrants to such Colonies" (*The Earl of Carnarvon*) *June* 8, [326] 1509
Amendt. to add at end "And for a Return of all Acts passed by Colonial Legislatures affecting Chinese immigration" (*The Earl of Dunraven*); after debate, Amendt. agreed to; Original Motion, as amended, agreed to

BADEN-POWELL, Sir G., *Liverpool, Kirkdale*
Africa (South)—Questions
Amandebele Country, [327] 427
Amatongaland—Concessions by the Queen Regent, [324] 1326
States and Colonies of South Africa—The Recent Conference, [323] 875
Zululand, [327] 1556;—Reported Disturbances, [326] 1182
Africa (South-West)—Walfisch Bay, [325] 153
Australia—Queensland—Appointment of Governor, [331] 610
British North Borneo and the Royal Niger Chartered Companies, [325] 322
China (Inland Navigation)—The Yangtsze Kiang, [324] 42
Colonial Government Securities, Res. [327] 660, 682
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 3, [325] 674, 675, 677
France—Military Operations in Africa—Compensation to British Subjects, [325] 313
Halifax and Bermuda—Telegraphic Communication, [325] 25
Inland Revenue—Income Tax—Schedule C—Return, [325] 312;—Profits arising from Abroad, [325] 1453
Liverpool Stamp Office, [324] 1715
Jamaica—Expenditure on Railways, [331] 512
Legacy and Succession Duties Act—The Colonies, [326] 1022
Lighthouses and Lightships—Telegraphic Communication, [324] 1319
Telegraphic Communication round the Coasts, [329] 763
Liquor Traffic (British Dependencies), Res. [325] 403, 404
Lloyd's (Signal Stations)—Collection of Shipbuilding News, [329] 755
Merchant Shipping—Rule of the Road at Sea—Collisions, [330] 1832
Metropolitan Police Force—Receipts and Expenditure, [331] 831;—Revision of the Financial System, [332] 235
National Debt (Conversion), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [323] 1804, 1806
Portugal—Treaty of 1884—Articles IX. and X.—East Africa—Transit Duties, [325] 897
Shipping Dues of Foreign States, [324] 1063
Sugar Bounties (International Conference)—Further Papers, [330] 1385
Supply—Embassies and Missions Abroad, [332] 539
Report, [329] 230
Venezuela—The United States, [326] 554
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Cart and Wheel Tax—"Trade Carts," [325] 1452

Bahama Islands—The Superior Court of Justice—Alleged Illegal Sentence on Thomas Taylor
Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Sir Henry James; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Nov* 12, [330] 891; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Dec* 17, [332] 450

BAILEY, Sir J R., *Hereford*
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Militia—Fines for Drunkenness, [327] 426
Corporation of London (Malversation of Funds), Res. [325] 1657
Education Department (England and Wales)—Instruction in Thrift, [326] 153
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 1767; *cl.* 15, [327] 1751; *cl.* 21, [328] 762; *cl.* 52, Amendt. 1312; *add. cl.* 1726, 1863
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees), [323] 491; XXII. Select Committees, 529, 531

Bail (Scotland) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 15 [Bill 172]
Read 2° * *Mar* 26
Committee deferred *April* 9, [324] 841
Committed to Standing Committee on Law, &c. *April* 13
Report of Standing Committee on Law, &c. *June* 7, [326] 1361 [No. 208]
Consideration, as amended, deferred *June* 14, [327] 226 [Bill 286]
Consideration, as amended, deferred *June* 25, 1252
As amended, considered *July* 6, [328] 630; Debate adjourned
Consideration deferred, after short debate *July* 16, 1494
As amended, considered; read 3° *Aug* 3, [330] 35
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Ker* [*M. Lothian*] *Aug* 9
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived *Aug* 10
Read 3ª * *Aug* 11 (No. 262)
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 35]

BAIRD, Mr. J. G. A., *Glasgow, Central*
Church of Scotland, Res. Amendt. [327] 1070

BALFOUR, Lord
Church Patronage (Scotland) Act, 1874, Motion for a Select Committee, [327] 944
Factory and Workshops Act (1878) Amendment (Scotland), 2R. [326] 273; Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 1255; *cl.* 3, 1256; Report of Amendt. [328] 1515
Local Government (England and Wales), 329] 2R. 907, 925; Comm. 1633; *cl.* 1, *ib.*; *cl.* 2, 1643, 1644; Amendt. 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1650; *cl.* 8, 1651; *cl.* 9, 1655; *cl.* 11, 1656; Amendt. 1657; *cl.* 15, *ib.*; *cl.* 18, 1658, 1659; *cl.* 23, 1660; *cl.* 38, Amendt. 1661; *cl.* 39, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 49, 1669, 1673; *cl.* 52

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329] 1674 ; *cl.* 58A, 1675 ; *cl.* 63, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 70, 1676 ; *cl.* 74, Amendt. 1677 ; *cl.* 82, Amendt. *ib.* ; *cl.* 87, 1678 ; *cl.* 117, Amendt. 1688 ; *cl.* 120, *ib.*

330] Report, *cl.* 2, Amendt. 68 ; *cl.* 32, Amendt. *ib.* ; *cl.* 76, Amendt. *ib.* ; 3R. 69

Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, 1R. [326] 7, 8 ; 2R. 118 ; Comm. *cl.* 1, 269 ; *cl.* 3, 272, 274 ; 3R. 275

Lunacy Acts Amendment, Report of Amendts. [323] 1752 ; 3R. [324] 161

Parliament—Public Business—Local Government, Statement, [329] 1821

Poor Law Relief, Motion for an Address, [323] 550

Public Health Acts Amendment (Buildings in Streets), 2R. [331] 282

Railway and Canal Traffic, Commons' Amendts. Consid. *cl.* 24, [329] 1199

Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act (1878) Amendment, 2R. [325] 878

St. Giles Restoration (Scotland) Act Amendment, 1R. [330] 55

BALFOUR, Right Hon. A. J. (Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), *Manchester, E.*

Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief, 2R. [324] 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026

Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Tyrone Militia, [325] 1215

Bail (Scotland), Consid. *cl.* 2, [330] 43

Ballina and Killala Railway and Harbour, 2R. [326] 1358 ; [328] 1384

Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage, Leave, [328] 89, 95, 97, 100, 125, 132, 135, 136, 205, 439, 744, 1494, 1533

Barrow Drainage, 2R. [328] 849 ; [329] 886

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 2R. [332] 927, 928, 929

County Government (Ireland), 2R. [325] 495, 498, 500, 501, 504

Criminal Evidence, 2R. [324] 97 ; Comm. [325] 1574, 1578, 1584

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment, 2R. [322] 1195, 1200

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [324] 1600

Expiring Laws Continuance, Motion for Leave, [329] 679, 680, 681

Ireland—Questions

Administration of the Law—"Blunt *v.* Byrne," [322] 260, 880

Agriculture—Chennes Agricultural Society of Ulster, [328] 1096 ;—Munster Dairy and Agricultural School, [328] 1398

American Visitors—Police Supervision, [329] 661, 662

Appointment of Mr. Stoney, J.P., D.L., [324] 401

Arms Act, 1881—Conviction of James Lee, Abbeyfeale Petty Sessions [329] 529, 750 ;—Gun Licences, [326] 1376 ;—Maurice Doyle, [325] 741, 742 ;—Mr. W. Cotter — Refusal of a Licence, [327] 89 ;—Transfer of a Gun Licence, [329] 663, 664

Army—Refusal to Billet Soldiers, [326] 1708

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BALFOUR, Right Hon. A. J.—*cont.*

Bankruptcy Act—J. R. Guy and Thomas Moroney, [327] 242

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Ballina and Killala Railway and Harbour Bill (by Order)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 7, [326] 1317
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Biggar*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
Original Question put; A. 227, N. 51; M. 176 (D. L. 123)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Moved, "That the Report of the Ballina and Killala Railway and Harbour Bill be now read, and that the Bill be re-committed to the former Committee for further consideration" (*Mr. Kimber*) *July* 13; Debate adjourned
Report of Committee read; Question again proposed; Debate resumed *July* 16, [328] 1378; after short debate, Question put; A. 29, N. 206; M. 177 (D. L. 218)

Bank Holidays Act — Section 5 — The Christmas Holidays
Questions, Mr. W. Beckett; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 4, [331] 1024; Questions, Mr. W. Beckett, Mr. Maple, Mr. Murdoch; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 7, 1420

Bank of England
Local Loans Stock, Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 26, [331] 136
Pay of Bank Note Stampers, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug* 4, [329] 1557

Bankruptcy Acts
Bankruptcy Act, 1883—*Deputy Official Receiver for the Guildford District*, Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 22, [324] 25; *April* 9, 703; *May* 7, [325] 1482;—*Section* 122—*The Draft Rules*, Question, Mr. J. Chamberlain; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Aug* 2, [329] 1226; Question, Mr Woodall; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Dec* 4, [331] 1010
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President of the Board of Trade *April* 10, [324] 865; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *June* 19, [327] 585; Questions, Mr. Cobb; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *Aug* 7, [329] 1826;—*Issue of Bank Notes*, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Aug* 9, 91
Horticultural Company (John Wills, Limited), Question, Mr. J. Chamberlain; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 4, [326] 1007
The Ruabon Colliery, Limited, Question, Mr. J. Chamberlain; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 7, [326] 1368
West London Commercial Bank in Liquidation, Question, Mr. Whitmore; Answer, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) *July* 26, [329] 522
West London Permanent Building Society, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 27, [329] 765

Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Sexton, Mr. John Barry, Mr. O'Hea, Mr. M'Cartan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 121]
Bill withdrawn * *April* 24

Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill
(*Sir Albert Rollit, Colonel Hill, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Forrest Fulton, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Gully*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Nov* 16 [Bill 384]
2R. [Dropped]

Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage Bills
Question, Mr. Murphy; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) 328] *July* 3, 205; Question, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 5, 439; Questions, Sir Charles Lewis, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, 744; Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 16, 1494; Questions, Mr. Flynn, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), The Chief Secretary, Mr. Speaker *July* 17, 1533; Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 24, [329] 330

Bann Drainage Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*) *July* 2, [328] 89; after debate, Motion agreed to
Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 312]
2R. deferred *July* 17, 1644
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 19, 1880

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Bann Drainage Bill—cont.
Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Macartney*); Question put; A. 194, N. 106; M. 88 (D. L. 227)
Question put accordingly, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" A. 189, N. 64; M. 125 (D. L. 228)
Moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee of Seven Members, Four to be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection;" Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *July* 20, [329] 157; after short debate, Debate further adjourned
Compensation to Officials, Questions, Sir Charles Lewis, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *July* 23, [329] 182
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Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 12, [325] 790; Consid. *cl.* 14, 1284
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 105]
2R. [Dropped]

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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 50]
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 95]
2R. [Dropped]

Borough Funds (Ireland) Bill
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 116]
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Brazil—Alleged Inhuman Poisoning of Indians
Question, Mr. Stephens; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 30, [325] 905

Breach of Promise of Marriage Bill
(*Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Caine, Dr. Commins, Colonel Makins*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 16 [Bill 128]
2R. [Dropped]

Bribery (Public Bodies) Prevention Bill
(*Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Whitbread, Sir Henry James, Mr. Richard Power*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 16 [Bill 335]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *July* 19, [328] 1883; Objection taken to Further Proceeding; Moved, "That the Order for 2R. be discharged, and the Bill withdrawn" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*); Question put, and agreed to

BRIDGEMAN, Colonel Hon. F. C., *Bolton*
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Bristol Port Extension Railways [*Cancellation of Bond*]
c. Resolutions considered in Committee, and agreed to *June* 14, [327] 229

Bristol Water Bill (*by Order*)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Mr. Lewis Fry*) *Mar* 6, [323] 334
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Llewellyn*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 148, N. 130; M. 18 (D. L. 28)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°

BRISTOWE, Mr. T. L., *Lambeth, Norwood*
Brixton Park, Consid. *cl.* 15, [327] 1536
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 12, [325] 793; *cl.* 14, 796
Inland Revenue — Stamp Duties — Amount received for Apprentice Fees, [323] 1622

British and Irish Industry Bill
(*Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Charles Gray, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Norris, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Byron Reed, Mr. Maple*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 112]
2R. [Dropped]

British Columbia—Introduction of Rabbits
Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Feb* 14, [322] 372

BRITISH GUIANA
Boundary Question—Report of Mr. M'Turk, Questions, Mr. Watt, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 12, [323] 864
Detention of Mr. M'Turk, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 1, [326] 878
Construction of a Railway from Guacipati to the Orinoco, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 1, [326] 878
Demerara—Transit of Merchandize, Questions, Mr. Watt; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Nov* 20, [330] 1663
Ecclesiastical Affairs, Question, Mr. Crossley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Mar* 1, [322] 1818
Imprisonment of Mr. de Souza, a Barrister, Questions, Mr. Bernard Coleridge, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Nov* 15, [330] 1235; Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Bernard Coleridge; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst), The Attorney General *Nov* 16, 1388

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Petition for a Railway, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 24, [329] 324
Protection of Indians, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 1 [326] 878
Railway to the North-Western Frontier, Questions, Mr. Watt; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 15, [330] 1244
Representative Government, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Mar* 13, [323] 1063
The Silver Currency, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 14, [327] 106

British India—Annexations of Territory
Question, Mr. Slagg; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Mar* 22, [324] 21

BRITISH NEW GUINEA
Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Nov* 12, [330] 889

British North Borneo and the Royal Niger Chartered Companies
Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 21, [325] 322

Brixton Park Bill (*by Order*)
c. Read 2° *Mar* 13, [323] 1055
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Brixton Park Bill, That they do provide that the purchase of the Park be not made until the opinion of the ratepayers of Lambeth has been taken on the desirability of such purchase, and that they do take evidence as to the price demanded, the maintenance of houses on any part of the site, and other matters affecting the property as a place of recreation, and do report thereon to the House" (*Mr. Broadhurst*) *Mar* 19, 1608
Amendt. to leave out all after second word "purchase;" Amendt. agreed to
Main Question, as amended, proposed; after short debate, Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
As amended, considered *June* 28, [327] 1528

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Building Societies Act (1874) Amendment Bill (*Mr. O'Neill, Colonel Saunderson, Colonel Waring*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 47]
2R. [Dropped]

Buildings (Metropolis) Bill
(*Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Forrest Fulton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 25 [Bill 305]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 22

Bulgaria—European Turkey
Address for "Further Papers on the late events in European Turkey" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *Feb* 23, [322] 1207; after short debate, Address agreed to

Bulgaria and Turkey—Treaty of Berlin—Article XXIII.—Reciprocal Engagements
Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1068

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Post Office—Foreign Telegraph Forms, [325] 1607
Public Meetings in the Metropolis, Res. [322] 1938, 1941, 1945
Supply—Lord Lieutenant's Household, Ireland, [331] 873

Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland, Sir Herbert Maxwell*)

c. Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *Feb* 14, [322] 475; Question put; A. 122, N. 19; M. 103 (D. L. 3)
Bill ordered; read 1° [Bill 118]
2R. deferred *Mar* 19, [323] 1749
Read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee, after short debate *April* 16, [324] 1442
And, on *May* 3, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Asher, Mr. Baird, Sir George Balfour, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Preston Bruce, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Macdonald Cameron, Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. R. F. Campbell, Dr. Clark, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie, Mr. Donald Crawford, Lord Elcho, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Hozier, The Lord Advocate, Mr. Menzies, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Williamson
June 11, Mr. Vernon *added*
Report of Select Comm. *July* 23 [No. 294]
Committee (*on re-comm.*) deferred *Aug* 2, [329] 1361 [Bill 310]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 15

Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill
Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 5, [323] 191; Questions, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Hunter; Answers, The Lord Advocate; Question, Sir George Campbell [no reply] *Mar* 8, 586; Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 9, 703
Report of the Select Committee, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 2, [329] 1242

Burial Acts
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Burials of Nonconformist Parishioners, Questions, Mr. Channing, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 30, [329] 756;—*Funeral of a Nonconformist at St. George's, East Bristol*, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 17, [328] 1518;—*Nonconformist Funeral in Spalding Cemetery*, Question, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 10, [331] 1584
Proceedings in Kippax Churchyard, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 3, [326] 188
Removal for Cremation, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 20, [325] 13

Burial Grounds and Cemeteries
Metropolis — Burial Ground of Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Court Road, Question, Observations, The Earl of Meath; Reply, The Paymaster General (Earl Brownlow) *July* 13, [328] 1214;—*Woodgrange Park Cemetery, East Ham*, Questions, Mr. Theobald; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 19, [328] 1761
Whitton Gilbert Churchyard, County of Durham, Question, Mr. Milvain; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 3, [329] 1399

Burials Bill (*Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Richard*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 111]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 28

BURMAH (UPPER)
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Army (India)—Contagious Diseases Acts, [325] 1015
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Cathedral Churches Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Bishop of Carlisle*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 10 (No. 2)
Read 2ª *Feb* 16, [322] 533
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Report * *April* 30 (No. 73)
Read 3ª * *May* 1

Cattle—Sale by Live Weight—Return
Question, Mr. Mahony; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Dec* 21, [332] 962

CAUSTON, Mr. R. K., *Southwark, W.*
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Fishery Department (Board of Trade), Res. [324] 909
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Fisheries (England and Wales)—Regulation of Fisheries in Morecambe Bay, [323] 1784

Central Asia—The Afghan Boundary
Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 10, [322] 153

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Buddhist Temporalities, Question, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Dec* 21, [332] 963

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Gold Discoveries, Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 29, [327] 1711

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Railways

Government Railways, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 12, [328] 1078

Railway Construction, Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Mar* 15, [323] 1297

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CHAMBERLAIN, Right Hon. J., *Birmingham, W.*

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Inland Revenue—Payment of Income Tax, &c. at Local Post Offices, &c. [331] 1741

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Metropolitan Police—Caledonian Road Station—Disallowance of Claims by the Revising Barrister, [330] 1237

Police (Metropolis)—Primitive Methodist Gospel Mission, [323] 577

CHANCE, Mr. P. A., *Kilkenny, S.*

Ballina and Killala Railway and Harbour [328] 1380, 1886

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Criminal Evidence, 2R. [324] 129

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Poor Law—Ballinasloe Poor Law Board, [327] 992
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Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 1860, 1867

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Pauper Lunatics' Asylums (Ireland) (Officers' Superannuation), Comm. [329] 1366

Post Office—Bills (House of Commons)—Extension of Time, [330] 98

Railway and Canal Traffic [Salaries], Report [326] 1312, 1313

Supply Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [329] 1521, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1548

Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act (1837) Amendment, Comm. [327] 937

CHANCELLOR, The LORD (*see* HALSBURY, Lord)

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CHANCELLOR of IRELAND, The LORD (*see* ASHBOURNE, Lord)

CHANCELLOR of the DUCHY of LANCASTER (*see* MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R.)

CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (*see* GOSCHEN, Right Hon. G. J.)

Channel Islands, The
The Militia Law (Guernsey)—Case of W. H. Sarchet, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Dec* 7, [331] 1393
The Minquier Islets, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *June* 4, [326] 1024

Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works)
Question, Sir Charles Palmer; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 4, [325] 1350; Question, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 5, [328] 420
Letters and Correspondence, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 5, [326] 1160
Report of the Inspector of the Board of Trade, Questions, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 27, [329] 661

Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works) Bill (by Order)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Sir Edward Watkin*) *June* 27, [327] 1426
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 165, N. 307; M. 142
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1502
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for three months

CHANNING, Mr. F. A., *Northampton, E.*
Board of Trade (Marine Department)—Signalling at Sea—An International Conference, [328] 1745
Board of Trade (Working of Railways), Res. [325] 1667, 1707; [327] 430
Boundaries Commission—The Report, [323] 1303
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Ireland—Law and Justice—Huts for Evicted Tenants at Coolgreany — Decision of the Master of the Rolls, [328] 46
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Local Government (England and Wales)—Questions
Elective Councillors, [324] 1050
Licensing Clauses—Compensation, [325] 1042
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Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1692; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 1768, 1858, 1877, 1889, 1890; [327] 205, 269; *cl.* 7, 547; *cl.* 8, 640, 1025, 1026, 1031; Amendt. 1037, 1042; *cl.* 15, 1748; *cl.* 27, [328] 827; *cl.* 41, 1301; *cl.* 52, Amendt. 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308; *cl.* 66, 1482, 1492; *add. cl.* 1653; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 599
Mercantile Marine—Collisions at Sea—"Britannic" and "Celtic," [323] 566
Merchant Shipping—Collisions at Sea, [330] 1507
Signalling at Sea — International Code of Signals, [326] 1540; [330] 1501
Metropolitan Police—Police Courts—Accommodation for Prisoners awaiting Trial, [329] 1710;—Removal of Prisoners—"The Frog's March," [328] 1527; [329] 754
Parliament—Business of the House, [331] 325
Ministerial Statement, [330] 1254
Post Office—Mail Cart from Higham Ferrers to Northampton, [323] 174, 175
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Public Health—Outbreak of Small-Pox at Manchester, [330] 83, 85, 86, 336, 337
Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888—Additional Statistics, [331] 1760
Railways (England and Wales)—Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway—The Todmorden Junction, [324] 706
Railway Accidents—Accidents on Railways, 1887—General Report, [325] 1241;—Fatal Accident at New Milford Station, [326] 528;—Mixed Trains—Accident on the Highland Railway, [329] 1705, 1706;—Accidents to Employés, [330] 893
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CHANNING, Mr. F. A.—*cont.*
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Mr. Charles Chattell, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, [328] 1094
Vaccination Act, 1871—Halesowen Petty Sessions, [326] 154
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Horse Tax, [324] 596

Chapels (Clonmacnoice) Bill
(*Colonel Nolan, Mr. T. M. Healy, Dr. Fitzgerald*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Aug* 1 [Bill 361]
2R. deferred *Aug* 3, [329] 1551
2R. deferred *Aug* 6, 1820
2R. deferred *Nov* 22, [330] 1032
Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, Colonel Nolan *Nov* 23, [331] 32
2R. [Dropped]

CHAPLIN, Right Hon. H., *Lincolnshire, Sleaford*
Army—Dublin Barracks—Insanitary Condition, [330] 1657
Board of Agriculture, 2R. [330] 1928
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. Schedule B, [332] 992
Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, Res. [327] 1303, 1307
Horse Breeding—First Report of the Royal Commission, [326] 1180
Local Government (England and Wales), [332] 399
Cost of Contested Elections, [324] 1062
Transfer of Existing Licences, [324] 1721
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1363, 1375; Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1588; [327] 173, 289; *cl.* 3, 485, 493; *cl.* 7, 531, 532, 547, 551; Motion for reporting Progress, 554, 601; *cl.* 8, Amendt. 623, 646, 656, 657, 659, 996, 1000, 1001, 1019, 1024, 1025, 1036, 1042, 1044, 1047, 1574
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, 2R. [325] 129
Parliament—Business of the House—Excise Duties (Local Purposes), [328] 1768
Public Business—Unsatisfactory Position, [331] 1266
Parliament—Business of the House—Local Government (England and Wales), Res. [328] 85
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. II. Closure of Debate, [322] 1659, 1660; IV. Irrelevance or Repetition, Amendt. 1706; XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 392
Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker, Res. [329] 67, 91
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Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 463, 495, 513

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War Office—Voluntary Registration of Horses, [328] 1767
Ways and Means—Financial Statement—Duty on Horses, [324] 403
Ways and Means — Financial Statement Comm. [324] 349, 352

Charities, Income Tax on
Moved, That there be laid before this House,
1. "Correspondence in 1863 between the Inland Revenue and the Treasury (reprint from 'Charities,' 1865)
2. Statement of amounts on which income tax was refunded in 1886-7, specifying the various classes, as educational, religious, hospitals, doles, &c.
3. Statement of claims for restitution of income tax rejected since August, 1887, specifying the nature of the charity and the reason for the rejection
4. Any correspondence between the Inland Revenue and trustees of charities and the Charity Commissioners bearing on the new procedure of the Inland Revenue" (*The Lord Addington*) *Aug* 3, [329] 1384; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Charities (Ireland) Administration Bill
(*Mr. P. J. Power, Mr. Sexton, Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Crilly*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 64]
2R. [Dropped]

Charities (Restitution) Bill
(*Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Cobb, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Arthur Williams*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 52]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 22

Charity Commissioners
The Assistant Charity Commission, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *Feb* 10, [322] 155
Attwell's Charity, Question, Mr. Channin Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *Mar* 15, [323] 1288
Bishop Andrew's Charity for Poor Prisoners —The Prison Mission in Clapham Road, Question, The Marquess of Carmarthen; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *July* 9, [328] 730
Chard Charity, Draycott, Dorset, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Nov* 20, [330] 1651
Christ's Hospital—Scheme of the Charity Commissioners, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Feb* 24, [322] 1373; Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, The Vice President of the Council *April* 26, [325] 584; Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *May* 14, [326] 148; Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 4, 1032:

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Charity Commissioners—cont.

Questions, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Vice President of the Council *Nov* 23, [331] 7

City of London Parochial Charities Act—The Report, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *Feb* 21, [322] 1004;—*The General Governing Body*, Questions, Mr. Bartley, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. J. W. Lowther *July* 23, [329] 213

Diversions of Charity Estates, Questions, Major Rasch; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 17, [332] 459

Education Department—Addition to the Staff, Question, Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 27, [329] 673

Endowed Schools—Distribution and Numbers, Question, Sir Richard Paget; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *Mar* 15, [323] 1294

Endowed Schools of Wales and Monmouthshire, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *April* 24, [325] 328

Inspection, Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *May* 7, [325] 1453

Free School at Hitchin and John Rand's Charity, Question, Baron Dimsdale; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 5, [323] 185

French Protestant Church of St. Martin's-le-Grand—The Library, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *April* 26, [325] 606

Funds for the Benefit of Prisoners, Question, Mr. Austin; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *April* 16, [324] 1309

Handsworth Bridge Charities, Question, Mr. Wiggin; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *July* 17, [328] 1523

Lichfield Charities, Question, Sir John Swinburne; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *June* 12, [326] 1831

Milton Abbas School, Blandford, Dorsetshire, Question, Mr. Portman; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Feb* 23, [322] 1246; Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *May* 11, [326] 30

Royal Holloway College, Egham, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *Feb* 21, [322] 987; Question, Mr. Courtney Kenny; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *June* 4, [326] 1018; Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *July* 19, [328] 1747;—*Sanatorium Hospital for the Insane*, Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *July* 31, [329] 939

Scheme for the Leeds Grammar School, Question, Sir Lyon Playfair; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *July* 19, [328] 1739

Schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts, Questions, Sir Walter Foster; Answers, The Vice President of the Council *Mar* 23, [324] 175; *April* 10, 848

Sudbury Grammar School, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *May* 7, [325] 1448

Swineshead Charities, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *June* 7, [326] 1363

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Charity Commissioners—cont.

United Westminster Schools Charity—Sale of Lands, Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, Mr. J. W. Lowther *May* 11, [326] 41

Charity Commissioners — Hitchin Free School

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent from a scheme of the Charity Commissioners laid before this House on 20th February relating to the Hitchin Free School" (*The Earl Beauchamp*) *Mar* 9, [323] 686; after short debate, on Question? resolved in the negative

CHELMSFORD, Lord

National Rifle Association—Removal to Richmond Park, [329] 648

CHILDERS, Right Hon. H. C. E., *Edinburgh, S.*

America, United States of—Legislation on the Copyright Bill—Introduction of Amendments, [328] 53

Army Estimates—Medical Establishments and Services, [332] 242

Australia—Queensland—Appointment of Governor—Sir Henry A. Blake, [330] 774, 909, 911, 1248

Capital Punishment—Execution of Criminals, [329] 191

Criminal Law—Berry, "Public Executioner," at Kidderminster, [332] 99

Customs and Inland Revenue—New Wine Duties, [331] 140

Customs and Inland Revenue, 2R. [325] 269, 272, 278; Comm. *cl.* 2, 631; *cl.* 3, 694; *cl.* 5, 776; Consid. *add. cl.* 1262, 1273; *cl.* 14, 1284

Customs (Wine Duty), 2R. [327] 133, 135, 136; Comm. *cl.* 6, 557; *cl.* 10, 560; *cl.* 11, *ib.*; 3R. 828

Egypt—Despatch of a British Battalion to Suakin, [331] 1049

New Loan of £2,000,000, [323] 1287

Estimates, The, [322] 1498

Financial Resolutions—Questions

Duty on Bottled Wines, &c. [325] 25, 1825; [326] 1182, 1185

Licences for Agricultural Carts and Waggons, [324] 598

Wheel and Cart Taxes, [325] 179

Wheel Tax, [324] 722, 723

Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 390, 410, 411; [329] 428, 429

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Mission of Mr. Colman Macaulay to Pekin, Questions, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst), The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 9, [330] 763

Church and Dissent—The Wesleyans at Harewood
Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *April* 19, [324] 1718; Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *April* 20, [325] 21

Church Discipline Bill—*afterwards* **Clergy Discipline Bill**
(*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *Mar* 2 (No. 27)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Mar* 15, [323] 1239
Committee; Report; after short debate, Bill re-committed *May* 1, [325] 1016
Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee (on re-commitment) upon the said Bill" *May* 11, [326] 10

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Church Discipline Bill—cont.
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Coleridge*); after debate, on Question? resolved in the negative; original Motion agreed to; Committee Report* *May* 15 (Nos. 108-118)
3R. put off *June* 4, 1006
Read 3ª, after debate *June* 12, 1807 (No. 147)

Churches, &c. (Ireland) Sites Bill
(*Mr. Peter M'Donald, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Jordan*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 10 [Bill 48]
2R. [Dropped]

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(*Mr. Francis S. Powell, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Addison, Mr. Tomlinson*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 28]
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City Guilds Commissioners—Legislation
Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 10, [328] 888

City of London—Corn and Grain Duties
Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 8, [323] 559

City of London (Fire Inquests) Bill
c. Select Committee nominated *Mar* 19, as follows:—Mr. Elton, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Murphy, Sir George Russell, and Mr. Woodall
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City of London Parochial Charities Act
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(*Mr. Octavius V. Morgan, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, Sir John Puleston*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 17 [Bill 130]
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Royal Irish Constabulary—Interference of Police at Castlerea, [330] 1822, 1823;—Turf Cutting, [330] 1825
Land Law (Ireland) (Land Commission), 2R. [325] 965
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Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1270; *cl.* 4, 1298, 1299; Amendt. 1300, 1301, 1304; Consid. *add. cl.* [327] 740, 755, 757; *cl.* 5, 773
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 6, [327] 522
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 976, 1055
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 114, 432
Reconciliation to the See of Rome—13 Eliz. c. 12—Peter's Pence—25 Henry VIII. c. 21, [326] 1407

Commons Regulation Provisional Order (Therfield Heath) Bill
(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 20 [Bill 301]
Read 2° * *July* 2
Report * *July* 10
Read 3° * *July* 11
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *July* 12 (No. 209)
Read 2ª * *July* 19
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Report * *July* 23 (No. 228)
Read 3ª * *July* 24
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. clxiv]

Commons—Trespass in Pursuit of Game
Questions, Mr. M'Laren; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 5, [323] 190

Companies Acts
Companies, &c. Act, 1862—*Liquidation of Companies*, Questions, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 3, [325] 1230; *May* 17, [326] 530
Companies Act Amendment Act, 1867—*Section* 23—"*The Irish Exhibition in London*," Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Dec* 20, [332] 882
Joint Stock Companies—Provident Association of London (Limited), Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *April* 17, [324] 1480; Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *April* 23, [325] 149;—

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Companies Acts—cont.

Stamp Duty on Bonds, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *April* 16, [324] 1319;—*The Returns*, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 10, [331] 1606

Joint Stock Limited Liability Companies—*Investments*, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 23, [324] 188

[See title *Limited Liability Companies*]

Companies' Acts Consolidation and Amendment Bill

(*Mr. James Maclean, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Lees*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 27 [Bill 144]

Bill withdrawn * *July* 26

Companies Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *June* 14, [327] 77 (No. 153)

Read 2ª, after short debate *June* 28, 1514

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the said Bill" *July* 17, [328] 1502

Amendt. to leave out all after ("That") insert ("the Bill be referred to a Select Committee") (*The Lord Herschell*); after short debate, on Question, Whether the words, &c.? Cont. 84, Not-Cont. 44; M. 40

Division List, Contents and Not-Contents, 1510

Resolved in the affirmative; Committee

Committee *July* 26, [329] 504 (No. 326)

Waiting for Report of Amendts.

Companies Clauses Consolidation Act (1845) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Acland, Sir William Houldsworth, Sir Frederick Mappin, Mr. Robert Reid*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 27 [Bill 230]

Read 2° * *June* 6

Committee *—R.P. *June* 20

Committee *; Report; read 3° *June* 21

l. Read 1ª * (*E. Rosebery*) *June* 22 (No. 170)

Read 2ª *June* 26, [327] 1263

Committee discharged * *June* 29

Committee * *July* 23

Report * *July* 25 (No. 230)

3R. discharged * *July* 26

Read 3ª * *Nov* 27

c. Lords' Amendts. [Bill 390]

Consideration of Lords' Amendts. deferred *Dec* 3, [331] 976

Lords' Amendts. agreed to *Dec* 4

Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 48]

Companies Relief Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Crawford*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 30 (No. 241)

Read 2ª, after short debate *Aug* 3, [329] 1379

[*cont.*

Companies Relief Bill—cont.

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the said Bill" *Nov* 20, [330] 1633; Motion withdrawn; Bill withdrawn

COMPTON, Mr. F., *Hants, New Forest*

Supply—Woods, Forests, &c. [330] 686, 687

CONDON, Mr. T., *Tipperary, E.*

Ireland—Law and Justice—John Phelan, of Drangan, a Prisoner in Clonmel Gaol, [328] 724

Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Resolutions in Committee *Mar* 16

Resolutions reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 19

Read 2° * *Mar* 20

Committee *; Report *Mar* 21

Read 3° * *Mar* 22

l. Read 1ª * (*M. Salisbury*) *Mar* 22

Read 2ª *; Committee negatived; Considered; read 3ª *Mar* 23

Royal Assent *Mar* 27 [50 *Vict.* c. 1]

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Resolution in Committee *June* 15

Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *June* 18

Read 2°, after short debate *June* 21, [327] 936

Committee *; Report *June* 25

3R., after short debate, Debate adjourned *June* 26, 1419

Read 3° * *June* 28

l. Read 1ª * (*M. Salisbury*) *June* 28

Read 2ª *; Committee negatived *June* 29

Read 3ª * *July* 2

Royal Assent *July* 5 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 16]

Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Resolution in Committee *June* 25

Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *June* 28

Read 2° *July* 30, [329] 885

Committee; Report *Aug* 6, 1813

As amended, considered *Aug* 7

Read 3° * *Aug* 8

l. Read 1ª *; read 2ª; Committee negatived; read 3ª (*M. Salisbury*) *Aug* 9

Royal Assent *Aug* 10 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 26]

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Resolution in Committee *Dec* 18

Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Dec* 19

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Dec* 20, [332] 901; after short debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House is unwilling to read this Bill a

[*cont.*

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—cont.
second time till it has better information of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the Soudan" (*Sir George Campbell*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 83, N. 49; M. 34 (D. L. 356)
Main Question again proposed, 921; after short debate, Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee *Dec* 21, 976
Moved, "That Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Question put, and agreed to
Whereupon the Chairman left the Chair in order to report the said Resolution to the House
Whereupon Mr. Speaker put the Question to the House, "That Dr. Tanner be suspended from the service of the House" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Question put, and agreed to
Committee; Report *Dec* 21, 992
Read 3°, after debate *Dec* 22, 1010
l. Read 1ª*; read 2ª; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Dec* 22
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 61]

Constabulary Force (England and Wales)—The First Report of the Commissioners in 1839
Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *June* 19, [327] 586

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts
Anthrax, Question, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain (Viscount Lewisham) *July* 31, [329] 946;—*Outbreak at Wistow, Leicester*, Question, Mr. Tapling; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *July* 5, [328] 400
Case of Cow Disease in Wiltshire, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *Mar* 12, [323] 860
Compensation for Slaughtered Animals, Question, Mr. Round; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 11, [331] 1741
Dutch Cattle—The Foreign Animals Order, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Dec* 7, [331] 1396
General Cattle Diseases Fund—Income and Expenditure, Question, Dr. Kenny; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Mar* 23, [324] 176
Importation of Dutch Cattle and Sheep, Question, Mr. Montagu; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *June* 29, [327] 1713
Pleuro-Pneumonia, Question, Mr. Farquharson; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Nov* 20, [330] 1661; Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Nov* 27, [331] 315;—*Norfolk*, Question, Mr. Gurdon; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Nov* 29, [331] 506;—*The Inquiry*, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *April* 9, [324] 704;—*The Slaughter Order*, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *June* 7, [326] 1389;—*Tuberculosis—Report of the Committee*, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *July* 6, [328] 566; Question, Sir Richard Paget; Answer, The Vice Chamberlain *Aug* 10, [330] 318
Supervision of Dairies and Cowsheds, Question, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Dec* 3, [331] 842
Swine Fever, Question, Observations, Lord Egerton of Tatton; Reply, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) *July* 6, [328] 551

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 11, to leave out from "That," add "no Committee of Inquiry into Pleuro-pneumonia in Cattle will be satisfactory which is not specially empowered to conduct practical experiments, with the view of ascertaining the value of inoculation, and the characteristics of the disease" (*Mr. Hozier*), [326] 71; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, [House counted out]

Contagious Diseases Ordinances in Crown Colonies
Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Feb* 21, [322] 1002

Conway, Mr. M., *Leitrim, N.*
Education Department—Corporal Punishment at Sundon Board School, Bedfordshire, [330] 389
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Irish Land Commission—Fair Rent Applications—Inspection of Holdings, [328] 418;—Sub-Commission at Manorhamilton, [323] 571; [327] 814, 815
Land Law Act, 1881—Case of "Owen Wynne, Landlord, *v.* James M'Keown," Manorhamilton, [327] 1288;—"Sarah Maguire *v.* Owen Wynne," Manorhamilton, [327] 1289; [328] 71, 72
Post Office—Post Office at Glenaniff, North Leitrim, [331] 843;—Postmistress at Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, [325] 1813, 1814
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Works and Public Buildings, [330] 755, 759
Torquay Harbour and District Act, 1886—Street Processions, [326] 525;—Town Council of Colchester, [326] 684
Trade and Manufacture—Gunlock Filers of Darlaston, [331] 1260
Nailers and Small Chainmakers of Cradley Heath, [331] 813, 844, 1261, 1772
Trade and Manufacture—Nailers and Small Chainmakers, Res. [331] 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390
Truck Act—Illegal Deductions, [328] 564
Waltham Abbey Gunpowder Factory, Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 483, 1487; [332] 340
Ways and Means, Comm. [327] 1251
Weights and Measures, 2R. [330] 568

COOKE, Mr. C. W. R., *Newington, W.*
Army Estimates—Militia Pay and Allowances, [332] 259
Channel Tunnel—Experimental Tunnel, [328] 420
Report of the Inspector of the Board of Trade, [329] 661
Early Closing, 2R. [325] 1117
Ireland — Evictions — Intimidation at Cattle Sales, [332] 862
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1262; *cl.* 4, 1293, 1295; *cl.* 5, 1308; [327] 5; *cl.* 6, 20; *cl.* 7, 27, 28; *cl.* 8, 54; Consid. *add. cl.* 721, 728, 744
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 176; *cl.* 36, [328] 1005; *cl.* 37, 1179; *cl.* 38, 1266; *cl.* 60, 1340, 1344; Consid. *cl.* 37, [329] 706; Lords' Amendts. Consid. [330] 345
Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Report of the Select Committee, [330] 324
Parliament—Payment of Members, Res. [328] 656
Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment, Consid. *add. cl.* [327] 778
Supply—Supreme Court of Judicature, [330] 1081
Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act (1877) Amendment, Comm. [327] 937
War Office—Military Interpreters—Examinations in Foreign Languages, [328] 1241
War Office—Auxiliary Forces—Militia—Questions
Musketry Exercise, [329] 1392
Officers of Infantry Militia—School of Military Engineering, Chatham, [329] 945
Prizes for Shooting, [329] 943;—Subaltern Officers—School of Musketry at Hythe, [329] 944

Copyhold Act, 1887—*Clause* 30
Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 5, [323] 176

Copyhold Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Hobhouse*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 10 (No. 6)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 16, [324] 1293
Committee *April* 27, [325] 732
Report * *May* 3 (No. 77)
Read 3ª * *May* 4 (No. 89)
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Haldane*) *June* 14 [Bill 298]
2R. deferred *July* 12, [328] 1212
2R. deferred *July* 30, [329] 888
2R. deferred, after short debate *Aug* 2, 1367
Read 2° *Aug* 6, 1819
Order for Committee discharged *Nov* 22, [330] 1931; Bill withdrawn

Copyhold Acts Amendment [*Stamp Duty*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *Aug* 8, [330] 53

Copyright (Musical Compositions) Bill
(*Mr. Addison, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Lawson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 5 [Bill 156]
Read 2° * *Mar* 12
Committee deferred *Mar* 19, [322] 1750
Committee; Report *April* 5, [324] 592
Considered *; read 3° *April* 10
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *April* 13 (No. 61)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *April* 24, [325] 296
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Bramwell*); on Question, Whether ("now,") &c.? resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2ª
Committee *May* 4, 1327
Report * *May* 14 (No. 92)
Read 3ª * *May* 15
Royal Assent *July* 5 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 17]

CORBET, Mr. W. J., *Wicklow, E.*
Factories Act—Sweating System, [325] 591
Ireland—Questions
Cattle Diseases Acts—Inadequate Fines, [328] 1526;—Mr. F. C. Pilkington and others, at Kingstown, [328] 1763, 1764; Persons Charged with Offences, [329] 523
Evictions—Lord Carysfort's Estate, Co. Wicklow—Bernard Rafferty, [328] 1754
Fisheries—Distress in Arklow, [331] 1589, 1765
Irish Land Commission — Sub-Commissioners (Wicklow), [322] 1222; [324] 256; [331] 1765
Law and Justice—Jury System—Wicklow Assizes, [325] 733, 739, 1022; [329] 533, 1408, 1409; [330] 1817;—Exclusion of Catholics, [329] 1228, 1229
Lunatic Asylums—The Return, [325] 1024
Railways—Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, [330] 1817

CORBET. Mr. W, J.—*cont.*
Ireland—Piers and Harbours—Questions
Arklow Harbour, [328] 1756, 1757; [331] 1234;—Bray, Co. Wicklow, [322] 1224
Greystones Harbour, Co. Wicklow, [323] 1277; [326] 1368; [331] 137
Holyhead Harbour—The Platters Rock, [323] 1278
Lunacy—Dinsdale Private Lunatic Asylum—Action for Libel, [330] 78
Supply—Public Works in Ireland, [331] 1279

CORBETT, Mr. A. C., *Glasgow, Tradeston*
Early Closing, 2R. [325] 1153
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [332] 331

Cork and Bandon Railway Bill
c. As amended, deferred *May* 14, [326] 121

CORK, Earl of
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Yeomanry Cavalry —Contingent and Clothing Allowances, [328] 1227

Corn Averages
Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the present system of ascertaining the official average price of Corn in the United Kingdom, and to report what alterations, if any, are expedient" (*Mr. Jasper More*) *June* 12
And, on *July* 2, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Charles Acland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Elton, Colonel Eyre, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Gray, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Milnes-Gaskell, Mr. Jasper More, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Sheehy, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Alfred Thomas, and Mr. Cornwallis West
"*Official Average Price of Corn*," Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 7, [329] 1851

Corn Returns Bill
(*Mr. Jasper More, Mr. Charles Gray, Colonel Cornwallis West*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 16 [Bill 177]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 18

Coroners Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 12 (No. 6
Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 15, [326 287
Committee *June* 22, [327] 956
Committee *July* 16, [328] 1373 (No. 216)
Report * *July* 20 (No. 229)
Read 3ª * *July* 26

Coroners Bill
Publicity of Inquests, Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *July* 30, [329 759

[*cont.*

Coroners' Election Bill
(*Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Ambrose, Colonel Hughes*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Wootton Isaacson*) *Mar 8* [323] 685; Debate adjourned
Ordered; read 1°* *Mar* 16 [Bill 178]
2R. deferred *June* 25, [327] 1252
2R. [Dropped]

Corporation of London (Malversation of Funds)
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is necessary, without delay, to place the expenditure of the Corporation of the City of London under similar statutory restrictions to those to which other corporations in the Kingdom are subject" (*Mr. Firth*) *May* 8, [325] 1627; after debate, Question put; A. 133, N. 156; M. 23 (D.L. 99)

Corrupt Literature
Moved, "That this House deplores the rapid spread of demoralizing Literature in this Country, and is of opinion that the Law against obscene publications and indecent pictures and prints should be vigorously enforced and, if necessary, strengthened" (*Mr. Samuel Smith*) *May* 8, [325] 1707; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Corry, Sir J. P., *Armagh, Mid*
County Government (Ireland), 2R. [325] 458, 468
Municipal Franchise (Belfast), 2R. Amendt. [324] 950
Municipal Funds (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 6, Amendt. [330] 251
Public Works (Ireland) — Construction of Light Railways, [331] 1009
Wages (Ireland), 2R. Amendt. [324] 953

Cossham, Mr. H., *Bristol, E.*
Admiralty—St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, [324] 1197
Bristol Water, 2R. [323] 344, 345
Burials—Funeral of a Nonconformist at St. George's, East Bristol, [328] 1518
Charity Commission—Chard Charity, Draycott, Dorset, [330] 1651
Church and Dissent—Wesleyans at Harewood, [325] 21
Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Act, 1887—Decision of Magistrates at Kilmersdon Petty Sessions, [330] 1650, 1651
Crofter Emigration—Circular of Mr. W. L. Rees, [331] 298
Distress among the Labouring Classes—Appointment of a Royal Commission, [322] 882
Expiring Laws Continuance, Motion for Leave, [329] 680
Inland Revenue—Questions
Excise—Brewers' Houses, [326] 156, 157
Payment to Collectors, [325] 12
Probate Duty in England and Wales, [324] 853
Ireland—Evictions—Death of James Dunne, an Evicted Tenant, [330] 1240
Proclaimed Meetings — Longford, [330] 1226

Cossham, Mr. H.—*cont.*
Land Purchase (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [330] 1708; Comm. *add. cl.* [331] 454; Consid. *add. cl.* 466
Licensing Laws—Brewers' Public-Houses [325] 1824, 1825
Lloyd's (Signal Stations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [330] 368; *cl.* 2, 375
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1760, 1765, 1770; [327] 220; *cl.* 3, 483, 497, 498; *cl.* 9, 1624; *cl.* 18, [328] 224, 235; *cl.* 20, 255, 258; *cl.* 21, 627; *cl.* 24, 798, 801; *cl.* 66, 1443; *cl.* 76, 1550, 1552, 1566; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 597; *cl.* 31, 698
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. [325] 1303
Local Government Act, 1888—County Councils—Presiding Officers at Elections, [332] 802
Rating of Occupiers, [326] 171
Magistracy (England and Wales)—Bath Magistrates, [324] 253
Refusal to Try a Case of Trespass after Hounds, [325] 18
Oaths, 3R. [330] 136
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 471
Post Office (Telegraph Department)—Hours of Civilian Telegraphists, [324] 1190
Railway and Canal Traffic, Consid. [329] 438
Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875—Adulteration of Lard, [331] 1010
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [329] 1436
Fishery Board in Scotland, [332] 7
Furniture of Public Offices, Great Britain, [324] 547
Maintenance and Repair of Royal Palaces, [324] 188
Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Great Britain, [331] 709
Public Education, [330] 845
Report, [332] 807
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain, [324] 564
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency, [331] 701
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, [331] 656, 674, 685
Surveys of the United Kingdom, [324] 589
Woods, Forests, &c. [330] 730
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—County Courts, [322] 1544
Toleration Act—Nonconformists in Yorkshire, [323] 1782
Vaccination Acts—Convictions at Bath, [327] 973
Deaths of Children at St. Pancras, [330] 1823

Cottesloe, Lord
Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances), 2R. [324] 7; Comm. Schedule 2, Amendt. [325] 1434

Cotton, Capt. E. T. D., *Cheshire, Wirral*
Admiralty (Ships)—The Naval Manœuvres [328] 1741
Agricultural and Dairy Schools—Expenditure of the Grant, [332] 87

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Cotton, Captain E. T. D.—*cont.*
Agricultural Department of the Privy Council —Agricultural Education, [324] 1328
Army Estimates—Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies, [332] 275
Army Estimates, 1887—Field Artillery, [323] 589
Defences of the Empire—Armament of the Spithead Forts, [326] 1683
Food Supply — Adulterated Cheese from Canada, [323] 1778
Foreign Meat, [323] 1778
Gold and Silver Currency Commission—The Report, [329] 1720
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 1113
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 7, [317] 541; *cl.* 24, [328] 806; *cl.* 63, 1432; Consid. *cl.* 97, Amendt. [329] 711
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. X. Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech, [322] 1768, 1771
War Office—First and Second Army Corps—Horse and Field Artillery, [323] 1066; [325] 1351
Sale of Whitworth's Steel Ingots to France, [326] 1682

County Courts Appeals (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Chance, Mr. Maurice Healy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Aug* 4 [Bill 367]
Read 2° *Nov* 27, [331] 456
Committee—R.P. *Nov* 28, 483
Committee; Report; read 3° *Dec* 4, 1143
l. Read 1° * (*L. FitzGerald*) *Dec* 6 (No. 297)
Bill withdrawn *Dec* 20, [332] 854

County Courts Consolidation and Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 10 (No. 5)
Read 2ª *Feb* 28, [322] 1596
Committee *; Report *Mar* 6
Read 3ª * *Mar* 9
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Mar* 15
Read 2° *Mar* 26, [324] 372 [Bill 173]
Referred to Standing Committee on Law, &c. *April* 5
Ordered, That the Standing Committee for the consideration of Bills relating to Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure, do sit and proceed with the County Courts Consolidation Bill [*Lords*] upon Monday, 23rd April, at half-past Eleven of the clock (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) *April* 16
Report of Standing Committee on Law, &c. *May* 14 [No. 172]
As amended, deferred *June* 4, [326] 1147
As amended, deferred *June* 7, 1495
As amended, considered *Aug* 10, [330] 359; Bill re-committed; Committee; Report; as amended, considered; read 3° [Bill 263]
l. Commons' Amendts. considered, and agreed to *Aug* 11, 383
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 43]

County Courts Consolidation and Amendment [*Salary*]
Considered in Committee *June* 7, [326] 1496
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorize the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of a salary to any Registrar of a County Court, who may be required to give his whole time to the public service, under the provisions of any Act of the present Session to consolidate and amend the County Court Acts;" Question put, and agreed to; Resolution reported *June* 8

County Courts (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Chance, Mr. Maurice Healy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 12 [Bill 166]
2R. deferred *June* 26, [327] 1419
Bill withdrawn * *July* 31

County Government (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Carew, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Maurice Healy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 6]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 25, [325] 441
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House, while prepared at the proper time to take into consideration any well-matured scheme for the reform of Local Government in Ireland, is of opinion that at present it is not expedient to introduce large constitutional changes in that country" (*Mr. Smith Barry*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to; Question accordingly put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 195, N. 282; M. 87
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 514
Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Courtney, Mr. L. H. (Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker), *Cornwall, Bodmin*
Aire and Calder Navigation, 2R. [328] 29
Army Estimates — Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies, [332] 273, 275
Engineer Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad, [329] 1579, 1580, 1581, 1584
Medical Establishments and Services, [332] 250
Militia Pay and Allowances, [332] 259
Ordnance Factories, [327] 916
Warlike and other Stores, [327] 889
War Office, [332] 287
Ballina and Killala Railway and Harbour, 2R. [326] 1356, 1361
Bristol Water, 2R. [323] 353, 354, 355
Brixton Park, Instruction to the Committee, Amendt. [323] 1610; Consid. *cl.* 15, [327] 1528, 1538

COURTNEY, Mr. L. H.—*cont.*

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. *cl.* 1, [332] 976, 977; *cl.* 3, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984; *cl.* 5, *ib.*; Schedule A, *ib.*; Schedule B, *ib.*, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993

Cork and Bandon Railway, Consid. [326] 121, 122

Criminal Evidence, Comm. *cl.* 1, [325] 1565, 1568, 1574, 1590

Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 636, 637; *cl.* 3, 707; Consid. *add. cl.* 1258, 1259, 1276

Customs (Wine Duty), Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 369

Distress for Rent (Dublin), Comm. *cl.* 5, [327] 778

Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway, 2R. [326] 1237

Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway [Repayment of Deposit], [327] 237

Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4), Comm. *cl.* 1, [332] 851, 996

Grand Junction Water, 2R. [322] 1634, 1635

Horse Guards Avenue, 2R. [325] 310

Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 376, 385, 386, 396, 401, 403, 408, 1075, 1086, 1092, 1113, 1128, 1136, 1137, 1143

Imperial Defences—Royal Commission, [335] 1371

India—East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [330] 176, 206, 208, 209

Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Conviction of Mr. Condon, M.P. [326] 139;—Conviction of Mr. Dillon, M.P. [326] 139

Riots, &c. — Disturbance at Macroom, [325] 1822

Keble College, 3R. [324] 1699

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1887) Amendment, Consid. [325] 1324, 1325

331] Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, 84, 85, 93, 94, 95, 100, 102, 113, 185, 197, 224, 257, 259; *add. cl.* 383, 386, 387, 393, 395, 400, 418, 434, 436, 439, 450, 455

Liability of Trustees, Consid. [331] 1489, 1492

Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1248, 1254; *cl.* 3, 1273, 1278; *cl.* 4, 1285, 1286, 1292, 1296, 1297, 1299; *cl.* 5, [327] 7; *cl.* 10, 56, 57; *add. cl.* 62; Consid. 742, 754; *cl.* 4, 763

Lloyd's (Signal Stations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [330] 373; *cl.* 2, *ib.* 376

Local Bankruptcy (Ireland), Comm. [330] 362

Local Government (England and Wales), 2R.
324] 1331, 1335, 1348, 1354, 1428, 1429, 1430
325] 123
326] Comm. *cl.* 1, 1553, 1573; *cl.* 2, 1586, 1588, 1589, 1597, 1600, 1719, 1720, 1764, 1781, 1784, 1788, 1795, 1853, 1895
327] 173, 176, 187, 188, 194, 221, 222, 223, 225; *cl.* 3, 468, 469, 485, 486, 488, 489, 493, 501; *cl.* 5, 508, 509; *cl.* 6, 513, 515, 519; *cl.* 7, 546, 547, 552, 592, 612; *cl.* 8, 647, 653, 659, 1018, 1031; *cl.* 9, 1616, 1644; *cl.* 13, 1666; *cl.* 16, 1791
328] *cl.* 17, 212, 213; *cl.* 19, 238; *cl.* 21, 261, 314, 746, 747, 748, 749, 756; *cl.* 27, 828; *cl.* 29, 836; *cl.* 30, 848, 849, 923, 924, 926; *cl.* 36, 1039, 1041, 1042, 1167; *cl.* 37, 1174, 1184; *cl.* 38, Amendt. 1249, 1255; *cl.* 53, 1315; *cl.* 66, 1477, 1478, 1492; *cl.* 76,

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328] 1556; *add. cl.* 1685, 1686, 1728, 1832, 1835, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873; New Schedule, 1878, 1879
329] Consid. *add. cl.* 595
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. [325] 1305
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allega-
329] tions), Comm. *cl.* 1, 783, 785, 786, 790, 794, 801, 847, 850, 961, 971, 989, 1013, 1014, 1032, 1036, 1038, 1053, 1054, 1081, 1086, 1087, 1090, 1095, 1099, 1117, 1119, 1143, 1182, 1189, 1290, 1297, 1321, 1327, 1332, 1334, 1343; Consid. *add. cl.* 1904
330] *cl.* 3, 22; Amendt. 23
Mersey Railway (No. 1), Consid. [330] 5
Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), Comm. Schedule 1, [330] 242
Metropolitan Police—Alleged Blackmailing, [326] 174
Disturbances in Trafalgar Square, [326] 47, 48
National Debt (Conversion), 2R. [323] 1488, 1489; Comm. *cl.* 1, 1799, 1802, 1804; *add. cl.* 1833, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846; Consid. 1859; 3R. [324] 66
National Debt (Notice of Redemption), Res. [328] 529, 532, 535
National Defence, Comm. *cl.* 2, [329] 465, 492, 493, 494
Navy Estimates—Naval Armaments, [329] 1616, 1619
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c. [332] 145, 185, 203
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy, [327] 923, 926, 935
Oaths, Comm. *cl.* 1, [327] 73, 74; [328] 335, 349, 375, 380
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. 1. Sittings of the House,
322] 1416, 1446; Amendt. 1450, 1459; II. Closure of Debate, 1672; III. Disorderly Conduct, 1690; VI. Government Business, 1721; IX. Divisions, 1741, 1759; XI. Public Bills, 1781; XIII. Standing Committees,
323] Amendt. 398, 462; XXI. Notices on going into Committee of Supply, 527
Parliament—Privilege—Service of a Summons in the Outer Lobby on Mr. Sheehy, M.P. [331] 209
Parliament—Privilege, Res. [326] 178, 179, 180, 183, 194
Parliament—Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Whitsuntide Recess, [326] 675; Res 688, 690, 691, 693, 699
Parliament—Standing Orders—Amendment, [330] 304, 305
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 209, 210, 236, 253, 254, 259, 260, 264
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c.], Comm. [323] 751, 752, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1725, 1730, 1737, 1748
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Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2), Comm. *add. cl.* [331] 1382, 1383
Preston Corporation, Consid. [329] 723
Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [332] 837

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Public Houses (Ireland) (Saturday Closing), 2R. [325] 1745, 1747, 1779, 1784, 1789
Public Works Loans, Comm. *cl.* 1, [330] 244, 245
Reformatory Schools Act (1836) Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 7, [327] 71
Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act (1878) Amendment, Lords' Amendts. Consid. [325] 1934
Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 466, 474
South Staffordshire Water, Motion for an Instruction to the Committee, [327] 418
Suffragans' Nomination. Comm. *cl.* 1, [330] 1012; [332] 792
Supply—Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor, [332] 59, 63, 67
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Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, [331] 1542
Constabulary Force in Ireland, [331] 1616, 1626, 1649, 1650, 1655, 1659, 1660, 1689, 1701, 1702, 1703
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Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, Ireland, [332] 702, 713, 715, 716, 721, 722
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Aug* 10 [Bill 377]
2R. [Dropped]

Court of Session and Bill Chamber (Scotland) (Clerks) Bill
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Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 17 [Bill 269]
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Crimes Act, Ireland—see *Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act*, 1887

Criminal Evidence Bill
(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Solicitor General*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Feb* 20, [322] 981; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 132]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 22, [324] 68
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That" add "it is inexpedient to make any further change in the Criminal Law until a Court of Appeal in Criminal Cases is established, and that this House is not prepared to extend to Ireland a measure which would confer on removable magistrates the power to cross-examine prisoners deprived of the protection of a jury" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 160, N. 111; M. 49 (D. L. 50)
Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 173, N. 119; M. 54
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 135
Main Question again proposed; after short debate, Question put; A. 231, N. 92; M. 139 (D. L. 52)
Bill read 2°, and committed

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Criminal Evidence Bill—cont.
Moved, "That this House will, upon 12th April, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 141
Amendt. to leave out "12th April," insert "3rd May" (*Mr. Dillon*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That '12th April,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 198, N. 130; M. 68 (D. L. 53)
Main Question put, and agreed to
Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 16, 1330
Committee—R.P. *May* 7, [325] 1564
Committee—R.P. *May* 10, 1929
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 15

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887—see *Ireland*

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment Bill (*Mr. Anderson, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. A. Sutherland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 58]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 22, [322] 1195; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Mark Stewart*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
Original Question put; A. 102, N. 190; M. 88 (D.L. 9)

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 2) Bill
(*Dr. Clark, Colonel Malcolm, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. A Sutherland, Mr. Lyell*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 8 [Bill 162]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 17, [324] 1590
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Mark Stewart*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 90, N. 126; M. 36 (D.L. 74)
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for six months

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 3) Bill
(*Dr. Clark, Mr. A. Sutherland, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 11 [Bill 261]
2R. [Dropped]

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 4) Bill
(*Dr. Clark, Mr. Lyell, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Nov* 28 [Bill 389]
Read 2° * *Dec* 10
Committee *; Report; read 3° *Dec* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*M. Lothian*) *Dec* 13 (No. 299)
Read 2ª; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Dec* 20, [332] 855
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 63]

CROSS, Viscount (Secretary of State for India)
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CROSSLEY, Sir S., *Suffolk, Lowestoft*
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Crown Lands, Grants of Rights over—The National Rifle Association
Questions, Sir John Swinburne, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Dec* 3, [331] 850; Questions, Sir John Swinburne; Answers, The Secretary of State for War, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 4, 1020; Questions, Sir John Swinburne, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *Dec* 5, 1144

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Cruelty to Children (Prevention) Bill
(*Mr. Mundella, Mr. John Morley, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Henry James, Mr. Samuel Smith, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Channing*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Aug* 10 [Bill 378]
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Report of the Committee, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Mar* 1, [322] 1830
Special Pay of Writers, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *June* 21, [327] 815; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 2, [329] 1215
The Seven Hours' System, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 23, [331] 9
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Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1887—*Composition of Stamp Duty*
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Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888—*Remission of Stamp Penalties*
Questions, Mr. Whitley; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 25, [327] 1124; *June* 28, 1555

Customs and Inland Revenue Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Resolution in Committee *Mar* 26
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Read 1° * *April* 10 [Bill 202]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" 325] *April* 23, 190
Amendt. to leave out from "That" add "in the opinion of this House, after Parliament shall have made the appropriations it may deem just in relief of local rates, the Duties accruing upon deaths should be so fixed as to equalize the charge upon real and personal property respectively" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 310, N. 217; M. 93
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Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
. Committee—R.P. *April* 26, 609
. Committee—R.P. *April* 27, 764
. Committee; Report *April* 30, 949 [Bill 236]
. Considered *May* 3, 1253
. Read 3°, after short debate *May* 4, 1420
l. Read 1ª * (*M. of Salisbury*) *May* 7 (No. 95)
Read 2ª; Committee negatived, after short . debate *May* 8, 1599
Read 3ª * *May* 11
Royal Assent *May* 16 [51 *Vict* c. 8]

Customs and Inland Revenue Bill
Clause 12—*American Railway Shares—Stamp on Certificates*, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *May* 10, [325] 1823
Clause 21—*Building Societies*, Question, Mr. Seale-Hayne; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 1, [325] 1041
Unstamped Bearer Securities, Question, Mr. Montagu; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 4, [325] 1355

Customs (Isle of Man) Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)

c. Considered in Committee *Mar* 22; Committee—R.P.
Resolution in Committee *Mar* 23
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 26 [Bill 195]
Read 2° * *Mar* 27
Committee *; Report *April* 6
Read 3° * *April* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*M. Salisbury*) *April* 13 (No. 60)
Read 2ª * *May* 1
Committee *; Report *May* 3
Read 3ª * *May* 4
Royal Assent *May* 16 [51 *Vict.* c. 7]

Customs (Wine Duty) Bill
(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Resolutions in Committee *June* 11
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327] Read 2°, after debate *June* 14, 127
. Committee—R.P. *June* 15, 367
. Committee; Report *June* 18, 556
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. Read 3° *June* 21, 828
l. Read 1ª * (*V. Cross*) *June* 21 (No. 169)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived *June* 22
Read 3ª * *June* 25
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 14]

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Finance, &c
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DIMSDALE, Baron R., *Herts, Hitchin*
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Consular Correspondence—Official Postages, Questions, Mr. A. Thomas; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 16, [323] 1428; *April* 24, [325] 325
Consular Official at Massowah, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 11, [326] 31
English Consul at Ajaccio, Corsica, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 18, [327] 446
Hospitals at Constantinople and Smyrna—Fees, Questions, Colonel Hill; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 26, [325] 604; *May* 15, [326] 307; *Aug* 10, [330] 309
Monaco, Question, Colonel Hambro; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 12, [324] 1035

Distress for Rent (Dublin) Bill—
changed to

Small Debts and Distraint (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Murphy, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Captain M'Calmont, Mr. T. Harrington*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 6 [Bill 159]
Read 2° * *April* 17
Committee *—R.P. *June* 5
Committee *—R.P. *June* 6
Committee; Report *June* 20, [327] 778
Considered *; read 3° *June* 21
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Herschell*) *June* 22 (No. 171)
Read 2ª * *June* 26
Committee *July* 31, [329] 906 (No. 245)
Report * *Aug* 3
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7 (No. 253)
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 47]

Divisional Magistrates (Ireland) Bill
Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug* 3, [329] 1424

Divisional Magistrates (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Arthur Balfour*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Aug* 9 [Bill 374]
2R., Debate adjourned *Aug* 10, [330] 377
Adjourned Debate on 2R. further adjourned *Dec* 3, [331] 975
Adjourned Debate further adjourned *Dec* 7, 1486
Bill withdrawn *Dec* 10, 1731

Divorce Cases (Perjury) Bill
(*Mr. Darling, Mr. Coleridge*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 13 [Bill 328]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 23

DIXON, Mr. G., *Birmingham, Edgbaston*
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 3, [327] 503
Working Classes—"Self-Contained Industrial Dwellings, [326] 1685

DIXON-HARTLAND, Mr. F. D., *Middlesex, Uxbridge*
Africa (South)—Transvaal Government, [323] 862
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 630, 631; *cl.* 14, 795; *cl.* 16, 803, 805
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Grand Junction Water, 2R. Amendt. [322] 1619, 1623
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Stamps on Bankers' Cheques, [322] 545
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Merchandize Marks Act, 1887—Labels on Goods—"Foreign Make," [322] 1642
Metropolitan Board of Works, Motion for an Address, [322] 677
Metropolitan Board of Words (Theatres, &c.), 2R. [324] 1466
Metropolitan Police—Service at the Houses of Parliament, [324] 716
National Debt (Conversion)—Production of Stock Certificates, [324] 245
Parliament—Adjournment—Mr. Justice Day, [330] 432
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. I. Sittings of the House, [322] 1439
Parliamentary Elections—Deptford Election, [322] 1003, 1004
Post Office—Questions
English Mail to South Africa, [322] 540
Robbery at the Charterhouse Street Post Office, [324] 1485
Select Committee on Sunday Postal Labour, [322] 542
Subsidies to Steam Shipping Companies, [322] 989
River Thames—Boathouse on the Hampton Parish Recreation Ground, [328] 401, 402, 1080; [329] 180
Sanitary Condition — New Hotel near Weybridge, [323] 359; [325] 14
Royal Commission on Civil Establishments, [322] 1829
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [323] 1541
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—County Courts, [322] 1536, 1537
Theatres—Legislation—Fire at Oporto, [324] 245
War Office—5th Battalion Royal Fusiliers—Major Roe, [327] 1543
West Surrey Waterworks Company's Bill, [323] 1292

Dock Loans Act, 1865—*Loans to Dock Companies*
Question, Mr. M'Ewan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *April* 23, [325] 156

Doddingtree and Bewdley Bridges Bill
(*Mr. Hastings, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Sir Richard Temple*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 27 [Bill 352]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 3

DODDS, Mr. J., *Stockton*
National Debt (Conversion), 3R. [324] 55
Supply—Metropolitan Police Court Buildings, [324] 583; Motion for reporting Progress, 584

Dogs, Rabies in—Recommendations of the Select Committee
Question, Viscount Curzon; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Feb* 16, [322] 547

DORINGTON, Sir J. E., *Gloucester, Tewkesbury*
Local Government (England and Wales)—County Councils, [324] 47
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328] *cl.* 21, Amendt. 776; *cl.* 34, Amendt. 969, . 970; *cl.* 66, 1438; *cl.* 80, Amendt. 1574; . *cl.* 85, Amendt. 1584; *cl.* 101, Amendt. . 1620; *cl.* 112, Amendt. 1622; *cl.* 117, . Amendt. 1630; *cl.* 118, Amendt. 1637
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Representation of the People Act, 1884—Register of County Electors—Owners being Occupiers, [328] 736

DORMER, Lord
Lunacy Acts Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 20, Amendt. [323] 691; *cl.* 58, Amendt. 692

DOUGLAS, Mr. A. AKERS- (Patronage Secretary to the Treasury), *Kent, St. Augustine's*
Parliament—New Writ for Maidstone, [331] 1425, 1426
New Writ for the St. Stephen's Green Division of the City of Dublin, [325] 1081
Small Holdings, Motion for a Select Committee, [328] 850, 851
Supply—Furniture of Public Offices, Great Britain, [324] 552, 553

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order Bill
(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 4 [Bill 277]
Read 2° * *June* 15
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*M. Salisbury*) *June* 26 (No. 179)
Read 2ª * *June* 29
Committee *; Report *July* 3
Read 3ª * *July* 5
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xcvi]

DUFF, Mr. R. W., *Banffshire*
Administrative System of the Admiralty, Res. [323] 986, 1012
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 385, 440, 441, 442, 443, 1091
Merchant Shipping Acts—The "Vancouver," [326] 1168
Navy—Production of Guns, [330] 1029, 1030
Navy Estimates — Admiralty Office, [332] 222
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Officers, Seamen, and Boys, &c. [323] 1356
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Scotland — South-East Coast Fishermen — Rights as to Mussel Beds, [326] 967
Supply—Fishery Board in Scotland, &c. [332] 10, 11, 42
Report, [329] 1805, 1806, 1807
Universities (Scotland), 2R. [332] 338, 339, 346, 347

DUGDALE, Mr. J. S., *Warwickshire, Nuneaton*
Army (Small Arms)—Removal of Manufactory from Sparkbrook, Birmingham, to Enfield, [326] 881
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, Consid. [331] 1454
Local Government Boundaries Act, 1887—Warwickshire, [323] 1088
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Reformatory and Industrial Schools, [331] 1747
Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment, 2R. [325] 131; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 873, 1311; *cl.* 3, [327] 63, 65, 66, 68; *cl.* 4, 69, 70; *cl.* 7, 71, 72; Consid. *add. cl.* 777; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 778

DUNCAN, Colonel F., *Finsbury, Holborn*
Africa (South)—Restoration of Usibepu, [323] 168
Architects' Registration, 2R. [324] 1552, 1560
Army—Civil Appointments for Reserve and Discharged Soldiers, [322] 1849
Preliminary Examinations — Error in Examination Papers, [327] 1277
Army Estimates—Warlike and other Stores, [327] 863
Egypt—Nile and Suakin Campaigns—The Khedivial Bronze Star, [328] 1742
Haytian Government—Imprisonment of Mr. Coles, a British Subject, [322] 376; [323] 1791, 1792
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 399, 1119
Inland Revenue — Financial Resolutions — Carriage, Cart, and Wheel Tax—Hackney Carriages, [325] 1460
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DUNCAN, Colonel F.—*cont.*
Local Government (England and Wales)—School Board for London—Transfer to the London County Council, [327] 248
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 66
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Supply—British Museum Buildings, [324] 632
War Office—Bursting of a Wire Gun at Woolwich, [325] 1036
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DUNDONALD, Earl of
Africa (East), Motion for Papers, [332] 946
Egypt—The Soudan—Khartoum, [323] 1415, 1421

DUNRAVEN, Earl of
Africa (East)—Slave Trade, [330] 1634
Africa (East), Motion for Papers, [332] 937
Army—Hon. Artillery Company, [332] 852
Australia — Queensland — Appointment of Governor—Sir Henry A. Blake, [330] 1614, 1641
Australian Colonies—Admission of Chinese Immigrants, Motion for an Address, Amendt. [326] 1512
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House of Lords (Life Peers), 1R. [327] 407, 408; 2R. [328] 861
Ireland—Local Courts of Bankruptcy—Inquiries before Select Committees—Protection for Witnesses, [325] 1347
Mr. M'Neill, Death of, at Boulogne, [322] 367
Parliament—House of Lords—Reform, [323] 327
Parliament—House of Lords—Constitution of the House, Withdrawal of Motion, [323] 1
Parliament—House of Lords, Motion for a Select Committee, [323] 1584
Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2), 2R. [332] 621; Comm. 853
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [322] 1801
Sweating System, Motion for a Select Committee, [322] 1591; Reference to the Committee, [329] 1382; Res. [332] 857
United States—Recall of Lord Sackville, [332] 951

Duration of Speeches in Parliament Bill
[H.L.] (*The Lord Denman*)
l. Presented; read 1ª* *April* 27 (No. 79)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *May* 1, [325] 1016
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord President*); on Question, That ("now") &c.? resolved in the negative; and Bill to be read 2ª on this day six months

Dutch East Indies—Compulsory Military Service of British Subjects in the Auxiliary Force
Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Nov* 9, [330] 761
Importation of Coolies, Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 13, [322] 251

Dwelling Houses (Sanitary Inspection) Bill (*Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Davenport, The Marquess of Stafford*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 10 [Bill 82]
2R. [Dropped]

DYKE, Right Hon. Sir W. H. (Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education), *Kent, Dartford*
Agricultural Department of the Privy Council—Commission on Agricultural and Dairy Schools, [323] 168
Charity Commission—Questions
Chard Charity, Draycott, Dorset, [330] 1651
Christ's Hospital Scheme, [322] 1373; [325] 585; [326] 149; [331] 7
Milton Abbas School, Blandford, Dorsetshire, [322] 1246
Scheme for the Leeds Grammar School, [328] 1739
Schemes of the Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Acts, [324] 176, 849
Education Department (England and Wales)—Questions
Award of the Merit Grant, [322] 1652
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Code of 1889—The Welsh Language, [331] 149
Dalston Police Court—Imprisonment for Non-Attendance, [328] 1744
Education Code—Article 134—Teachers' Pensions, [330] 1652
Elementary Education—Cookery Grant, [328] 1772
Elementary Education Acts—Report of the Royal Commission, [326] 1533
Hylton School Board, [331] 4
Inspected Day Schools—Instruction in Agriculture, [323] 170
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London School Board—Amalgamation of Boroughs, [327] 816;—Letter to the Clerk of the Board, [329] 527
National Education (Ireland)—Royal College of Science, Dublin, [330] 89
New Code of Regulations, [323] 380
Nottingham School Board, [327] 1126
People's College Board School—Internal Arrangements, [328] 54
Practical Elementary Science, [322] 1238
School Board Elections, [331] 326, 515;—Aylestone, Leicestershire, [331] 1250;—Hours of Polling, [329] 1212
Secondary Schools — Registration of Teachers, [326] 164
Technical Instruction, [324] 1478;—Institution of Schools, [322] 709;—Withdrawal of Legislation, [328] 68
Training of Teachers, Wales—Colleges of Aberystwith, Cardiff, and Bangor, [331] 150
Universities and Colleges—English Unisity Colleges, [329] 34;—Financial Condition, [327] 1563
Withholding Grants from Voluntary Schools, [327] 424

DYKE, Right Hon. Sir W. H.—*cont.*
Education Department—Education (Scotland) (New Code, 1888), Motion for an Address, [324] 1831
Education Department—Technical Education, Res. [325] 827, 836, 838, 839, 846, 851, 856
Education Department—Voluntary Schools—Parliamentary Grants, Res. [325] 1728
Endowed Schools Act, 1869—Recommendations of the Select Committee, [323] 1080
Intermediate Education (Wales), 2R. [326] 1807
Ireland—Home Industries—Lace Making, &c. [330] 1376
Ireland—National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin, [329] 1826;—Non-Return of Books sent to H.M. Stationery Office, London, to be Bound, [328] 74
Literature, Science, and Art—Questions
Effect of Light on Water Colours, [323] 22
Schools of Art—National Competition—Buildings at South Kensington, [328] 1740
Science and Art Department, South Kensington—Circulation of Works of Art, [325] 1417;—Honiton Lace Industry, [323] 356
Science Teacher for Holywell Green, Halifax, [329] 1848
South Kensington Museum—Loans of Works of Art, [332] 1828, 1829;—Science Collections, [331] 593
Medical Acts Amendment Act, 1886—Foreign Medical Practitioners, [325] 1631
Section 17—Qualified Medical Practitioners, [324] 714
Parliament—Adjournment, [330] 440, 443, 448
Pharmacy—Accidental Poisoning at Lewisham, [327] 1514
Royal College of Surgeons of England—The Charters, [326] 206, 686, 1698
Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 456
Supply—Charity Commission for England and Wales, &c. [328] 518
Public Education, [330] 776, 783, 814, 824, 837, 840, 845, 870, 871, 873, 880
Science and Art Department, [330] 1417, 1427, 1437, 1445, 1454, 1459, 1462
Supply—Civil Service Estimates—Education Estimates, [326] 1695
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—Charity Commission, [322] 1529
Victoria University, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1311

Early Closing Bill (*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. John Barry, Mr. Burt, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Whitley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 8]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 2, [325] 1098
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Blundell Maple*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c;" after long debate, Question put; A. 95, N. 278; M. 183
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1172
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months

East India Officers Bill
(*Sir John Gorst, Baron Henry de Worms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 20 [Bill 226]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 15

East India (Purchase and Construction of Railways) Bill
(*Sir John Gorst, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Moved, "That To-morrow a Committee be appointed to consider of authorizing the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, and for the construction, extension, and equipment of Railways in India through the agency of Companies (Queen's Recommendation signified) (*Sir John Gorst*) *Feb* 23, [322] 1350; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Resolutions in Committee *Feb* 24, 1462
Resolutions reported *Feb* 27, 1592; Res 1 read 1° and 2°, and agreed to
Res. 2 read 1°; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the said Resolution" (*Sir John Gorst*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Res. 3 read 1° and 2°, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 143]
2R., after short debate, Debate adjourned *Mar* 5, [323] 319
Debate resumed *Mar* 9, 738; Bill read 2°
Committee; Report *Mar* 20, 1847
Read 3° * *Mar* 23
l. Read 1ª * (*V. Cross*) *Mar* 27 (No. 56)
Read 2ª * *April* 16, [324] 1295
Committee *; Report *April* 17
Read 3ª * *April* 19
Royal Assent *April* 27 [51 *Vict.* c. 5]

EBRINGTON, Viscount, *Devon, Tavistock*
Financial Resolutions—Licence on Traction Engines, [325] 1361
Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment, 2R. [323] 1885, 1888, 1890, 1946
Local Government (England and Wales), [323] 881; Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 1578; *cl.* 2, 1800; *cl.* 8, [327] 1013; *cl.* 15, 1749, 1755, 1772; *cl.* 21, [328] 312, 758; *cl.* 23, Amendt. 783; *cl.* 25, Amendt. 821
Parliament—House of Commons—Admission of Dynamitards to this House—Mr. Lafone, M.P. [326] 1530;—Admission of Strangers to the Speaker's Gallery, [322] 57
Post Office—Parcel Post—Packages from South Africa, &c.—Distribution, [324] 1184
Protection of the Empire, [323] 305, 306
Regina *v.* Harkins and Callan, Res. [326] 1223, 1228, 1232
War Office (Auxiliary Forces)—Yeomanry—Limitation of Age, [327] 118

Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland) Bill (*Mr. James A. Campbell, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Mark Stewart*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 27]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 25

Ecclesiastical Commissioners
Building Land (Metropolis), Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, Sir John R. Mowbray *Dec* 17, [332] 433
Conversion of Leaseholds, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, Sir John R. Mowbray *July* 5, [328] 413
Rental (Metropolis)—Ground Rents, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, Sir John R. Mowbray *Dec* 17, [332] 434
Return of Revenues, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 5, [328] 436
Revenues of the Church of England in the Metropolitan Area, Questions, Mr. Channing, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *April* 19, [324] 1710
The Paddington Trustees—Sale of Land, Question, Mr. Aird; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson *Mar* 1, [322] 1819

Ecclesiastical Contumacy Bill
(*Colonel Sandys, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Wardle, Mr. Joicey, Colonel Saunderson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 100]
2R. [Dropped]

Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill
(*Mr. Harry Davenport, Mr. Salt, Mr. Gurdon, Baron Dimsdale*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 13 [Bill 330]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 1

Ecclesiastical Law—Desecration of the Combe Family Vault, Hemel Hempstead Churchyard
Questions, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Dec* 6, [331] 1242; *Dec* 21, [332] 953

Ecclesiastical Procedure Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 2 (No. 28)
Bill withdrawn * *Mar* 16

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ENGLAND AND WALES) (*Questions*)
Art and Science Department—Science Teacher for Holyuell Green, Halifax, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Aug* 7, [329] 1848
The Science Collections, Questions, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Vice President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 30, [331] 592
Award of the Merit Grant, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Feb* 28, [331] 1652
Education Acts—The Day Industrial Schools, Manchester, Question, Colonel Sandys; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Aug* 9, [330] 83

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (*England and Wales*)—cont.
Education Code—Article 134—*Teachers' Pensions*, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Nov* 20, [330] 1652
New Code of Regulations, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Mar* 6, [325] 380;—*The Welsh Language*, Question, Mr. D. A. Thomas; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Nov* 26, [331] 149
Education of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb—Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 21, [322] 1008
Education, Science, and Art—Grants in Aid to Provincial Colleges, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 21, [332] 954
Elementary Education—The Cookery Grant, Questions, Mr. Cyril Flower, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, The Vice President of the Council *July* 19, [328] 1772
Elementary Education Acts—Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Viscount Cranborne; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *June* 8, [326] 1533
English University Colleges, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *July* 20, [329] 34
Instruction in Thrift, Question, Sir Joseph Bailey; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *May* 14, [326] 153
Practical Elementary Science, Question, Mr. Hubbard; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Feb* 23, [322] 1233
Religious Instruction at Sheepwash, North Devon, Question, Mr. Courtney Kenny; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Dec* 21, [331] 961
Royal College of Surgeons of England—The Charters, Questions, Dr. Farquharson; Answers, The Vice President of the Council *May* 15, [326] 306; *May* 18, 686; Question, Sir Guyer Hunter; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *June* 11, 1697
Technical Education—Report of Royal Commission on Elementary Education, Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 23, [322] 1250; Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 16, [323] 1434; Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury; Observation, Sir Bernhard Samuelson *Mar* 23, [324] 188; Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 27, [329] 677; Question, Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 14, [332] 237;—*Premature Disclosure*, Observations, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *June* 28, [327] 1512; Questions, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Picton, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Illingworth; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1571

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (*England and Wales*)—cont.

Technical Instruction—Institution of Schools, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Feb* 17, [322] 708

Training of Teachers, Wales—Colleges of Aberystwith, Cardiff, and Bangor, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Nov* 26, [331] 150

Universities and Colleges—Financial Condition, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 18, [327] 430; Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *June* 28, 1563

Schools and School Boards

Audit of Newcastle-on-Tyne School; and others, Question, Mr. James; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 9, [324] 705

Board School, Quadring Fen, Lincolnshire, Question, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Dec* 21, [332] 955

Board Schools (Metropolis)—Non-Attendance—Punishment of Parent, Question, Mr. Winterbotham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 15, [323] 1274; — *Dalston Police Court—Imprisonment for Non-Attendance*, Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *July* 19, [328] 1743; —*The Playgrounds*, Question, Observations, The Earl of Meath, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) *July* 19, [328] 1735

Books Used in Board Schools, Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *April* 30, [325] 894

Corporal Punishment in Board Schools—Saunders Road Board School, Question, Observations, The Earl of Meath; Reply, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *Dec* 6, [331] 1229; —*Sundon Board School, Bedfordshire*, Question, Mr. Conway; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Aug* 11, [330] 389

Elementary Schools (Wales)—Report of H.M. Inspectors, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *July* 10, [328] 887

Hylton School Board, Question, Mr. Wood; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Nov* 23, [331] 4

Inspected Day Schools—Average Attendance, &c.—Returns, Question, Mr. Hoyle; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 4, [326] 1031; —*Instruction in Agriculture*, Question, Mr. Hubbard; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Mar* 5, [323] 169

London School Board — Amalgamation of Boroughs, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *June* 21, [327] 816; —*Letter to the Clerk of the Board*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor;

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Answer, The Vice President of the Council *July* 26, [329] 525

Nottingham School Board, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *June* 25, [327] 1126

Penton Street Board School—Assault on the Schoolmistress, Questions, Mr. Kelly; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 26, [331] 133

School Board Elections, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Nov* 27, [331] 326; Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Nov* 29, 514; —*Hours of Polling*, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Aug* 2, [329] 1212; —*School Board Election at Aylestone, Leicestershire*, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Dec* 6, [331] 1249

Secondary Schools—Registration of Teachers Question, Sir Richard Temple; Answer The Vice President of the Council *May* 14, [326] 164

The People's College Board School—Internal Arrangements, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *July* 2, [328] 54

West Lavington and Horsham Endowed Schools, Question, Lord Colchester; Answer, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) *July* 20, [329] 29

Withholding Grants from Voluntary Schools, Question, Sir Charles Palmer; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *June* 18, [327] 423

Education—Technical Education

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *April* 27, to leave out from "That," add "in the interests of technical, commercial, and agricultural instruction, as well as of general education, it is indispensable that the attention of the Government should be no longer limited to primary education and science and art teaching, but should be extended to the secondary education of the Country, which remains without organization or public supervision under a responsible Minister of Education, notwithstanding the repeated recommendations of Royal Commissions and Select Committees of this House on the subject" (*Mr. Arthur Acland*) *v.*, [325] 813; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, it being One of the clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, without Question put

Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 30, 908

Education—Voluntary Schools—Parliamentary Grants

Moved, "That the principle of the Parliamentary Grant in aid of Voluntary Schools is unjust, and that the Grant should be allocated rather in proportion to the poverty of School Districts than their wealth" (*Mr. Kerans*) *May* 8, [325] 1725; Motion withdrawn

Education (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Caine, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Thorburn*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 12]
2R. [Dropped]

Egerton of Tatton, Lord

Agricultural Department—Swine Fever, [328] 551
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [329] 1641, 1647

Egerton, Hon. A. de T., *Cheshire, Knutsford*

Brixton Park, 2R. [323] 1059
Criminal Law—Release of Albert Travis, Convicted of Murder, [327] 103
Housing of the Working Classes—Costermongers' Dwellings—St. Luke's, [327] 94
Local Government (England and Wales)—Metropolitan Board of Works—Contracts, [325] 600
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 63, [328] Amendt. 1431, 1432; *cl.* 96, Amendt. 1591, 1592
London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance, [323] 585; [324] 39
Metropolis—Questions
- Battersea Park, Lake in, [324] 34;—Dismissal of Workmen, [324] 1051
- Hospital Sunday—Collection in Parks and Open Spaces, [326] 1828
- Isle of Dogs—Rain Floods, [327] 1719
- Metropolitan Drainage—Outfall Sewage at Crossness, [325] 1613
- New Buildings—Building at Albert Gate—Excessive Height, [324] 1316; [325] 178, 587;—"Setting Back" of New Buildings, [328] 878
- Thames Embankment Gardens—Statuary, &c. [325] 1806
- Wandsworth Common — Patriotic Fund Commissioners, [325] 1213; [331] 326

Metropolitan Board of Works — Accident in Great Titchfield Street, [330] 1243
Metropolitan Board of Works, Motion for an Address, [322] 670, 686
Metropolitan Board of Works (Theatres, &c.), 2R. [324] 1463, 1470
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act—Demolition of Houses, [332] 631
Metropolitan Fire Brigade—Compensations and Pensions, [331] 823
Metropolitan Improvements—Questions
- Access to Hyde Park, [326] 1691
- Bell Lane, Spitalfields, [324] 704
- Charing Cross Road, [325] 600
- Piccadilly Circus, [326] 1683
- Subway between Greenwich and Blackwall, [322] 987; [325] 1810; [326] 1828; [327] 213; [331] 319, 320
- Widening of Bond Street, [326] 1690

Parliament—Adjournment, [331] 1566
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—London Cab Horses, [325] 1022
Theatres (London and the Provinces)—Construction, [322] 1656

Egypt (*Questions*)

Administration—Sir Evelyn Baring, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 23, [322] 1227
Administration of Justice—Mixed Tribunals, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 22, [330] 1832; *Dec* 20, [332] 871
Cost of the British Occupation, Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 2, [328] 65;—*Numbers*, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Financial Secretary, War Department (Mr. Brodrick) *Mar* 15, [323] 1271
Defence of Upper Egypt, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Nov* 20, [330] 1664
Egyptian Army — The Title of "Sirdar," Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Dec* 20, [332] 871
Egyptian General Assembly, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 12, [324] 1038
Exiles in Ceylon, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 15, [323] 1272
Mission of Mukhtar Pasha, Question, Mr. Legh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 18, [327] 437; Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 3, [328] 200
Preservation of Ancient Monuments, Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 30, [329] 753
Railway between Wady Halfa and Sarras, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *June* 14, [327] 109
Red Sea Coast—Fighting near Suakin, Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Mar* 6, [323] 379
Red Sea Letters, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1060
Red Sea, Light Dues in the, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 23, [325] 159
Red Sea, Lighthouses in the, Questions, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 28, [322] 1641; *Mar* 8, [323] 565
Red Sea, Slave Trade in the—Suakin, Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 30, [329] 753
Slave Dealers in the Soudan and Zanzibar, Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 1, [325] 1042
Storage of the Nile Waters—The Raian Basin, Question, Mr. Woodall; Answer,

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The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 2, [329] 1216

The Daira Sanieh of the Khedive, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 10, [324] 846

The Ministry—Retirement of Nubar Pasha, Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 12, [326] 1830

The Nile and Suakin Campaigns — The Khedivial Bronze Star, Question, Colonel Duncan; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *July* 19, [328] 1742

The Soudan—Khartoum, Question, Observations, The Earl of Dundonald; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury); short debate thereon *Mar* 16, [323] 1415

The Eastern Soudan, Questions, Mr. Howorth, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 2, [323] 32

The Suez Canal, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 20, [322] 869; —*Returns of Shipping and Tonnage*, Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 4, [325] 1350; Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *May* 11, [326] 34

Suakin—The Military Operations

Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Dec* 21, [332] 975

Affairs at Suakin, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Nov* 8, [330] 633

Defeat of the Dervishes, Question, Mr. Hermon-Hodge; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Dec* 20, [332] 898

Reinforcements of British Troops, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Secretary of State for War; Question, Mr. 331] Labouchere [no reply] *Nov* 26, 163; Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) [further Questions thereon] *Nov* 27, 322; Questions, Mr. Dillon, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 29, 520; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Dec* 4, 1015; Questions, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *Dec* 6, 1262; *Dec* 10, 1611; Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Secretary of State for War, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 11, 1774; Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Secretary of State for 332] War *Dec* 13, 89; Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Dec* 14, 232

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The Battle at Suakin, Questions, Mr. Cremer; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 22, [332] 1008

The Permanent Garrison, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Dec* 11, [331] 1772

The Siege of Suakin, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 13, [332] 100

The Suakin Expedition, Questions, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 14, [332] 232

A Map in the Library, Question, Sir John Swinburne; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 8, [331] 1497

Mr. A. B. Wylde, Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [further Questions thereon] *Dec* 15, [332] 341; Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 17, 435

The Egyptian Authorities, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 17, [332] 436

The Papers, Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 3, [331] 855; Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 7, 1420

FINANCE

A New Loan of £2,000,000, Questions, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 15, [323] 1286; Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 22, [324] 30; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 9, 714; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 3, [325] 1237

Expenditure—Civil and Military, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 4, [326] 1015

Stamp Duties on Foreigners—The Convention of 1885, Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 27, [324] 384

Suakin—Extra Charges on Egyptian Revenues, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Question, Mr. John Morley [no reply] *Dec* 17, [332] 434

Egypt—The Judge Advocate General

Questions, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 13, [322] 256; Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Feb* 16, 561; Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The First Lord of the

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Fgypt—The Judge Advocate General—cont.
Treasury *Feb* 20, 878; Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 16, [323] 1436
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 16, to leave out from "That" add "this House disapproves the acceptance by a Minister of the Crown, holding the Office of Judge Advocate General, of the duties of professional advocate to the ex-Khedive Ismail in the prosecution of a hostile claim against the Egyptian Government, as contrary to Constitutional usage and precedent, as liable to serious misconstruction Abroad and at Home, and as calculated to introduce undesirable complications into our relations with Foreign and friendly countries" (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) *v.*, [323] 1492; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 126, N. 218; M. 92 (D.L. 43)

Electric Lighting Act, 1882
Questions, Mr. J. W. Barclay, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb* 23, [322] 1226
Licences, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Dec* 20, [332] 868

Electric Lighting Acts, 1882, 1888—*Supply by Several Companies in the Parish of Kensington*
Questions, Mr. Rowntree, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Dec* 20, [332] 868

Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Thurlow*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 9 (No. 1)
Read 2ª, after debate *Mar* 5, [323] 139
Committee *April* 23, [325] 145
Report * *April* 24 (No. 75)
Read 3ª * *April* 26
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Mundella*) *May* 1 [Bill 233]
Read 2° * *May* 7
Committee—R.P. *May* 31, [326] 873
Committee; Report *June* 11, 1806
Considered *; read 3° *June* 14
l. Commons' Amendts. (No. 154)
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 12]

Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Wigan, Earl of Crawford*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 12 (No. 38)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 17, [324] 1453
Waiting for Committee

Elementary Education (Continuation Schools) Bill
(*Mr. Samuel Smith, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir John Lubbock, Sir George Baden-Powell, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Cyril Flower, Mr. Fisher, Mr. James William Lowther*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 31 [Bill 359]
2R. [Dropped]

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Birmingham) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 18 (No. 101)
Read 2ª * *June* 8
Committee *; *June* 18
Report * *June* 19 (No. 160)
Read 3ª * *June* 21
c. Read 1° * *June* 22 [Bill 304]
Read 2° * *June* 27
Report * *July* 6
Read 3° * *July* 9
l. Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxiii]

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 11 (No. 102)
Read 2ª *June* 8
Committee *; Report *July* 12
Read 3ª * *July* 13
c. Read 1° * *July* 16 [Bill 334]
Read 2° * *July* 23
Report * *July* 30
Read 3° * *July* 31
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. clxv]

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Prisons (Scotland), [323] 1407

ELLENBOROUGH, Lord
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—The Militia, [328] 1216, 1217
Law and Justice—Appointment of a Public Prosecutor, [322] 368, 369

ELLIOT, Hon. A. R. D., *Roxburgh*
Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland), Res. [327] 690, 712
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Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (More Mortification), Motion for an Address, [328] 1884, 1889, 1898
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1504
Oaths, Comm. *cl.* 1, [328] 380, 381, 383
Parliament—Business of the House, [328] 1738; [329] 1420
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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. IX. Divisions, [322] 1745
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Scotland—Salmon Fisheries, [327] 819
The Highlands and Islands—Breakdown of the Crofters' Act, [325] 1066, 1067
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [329] 1516
Secretary for Scotland, &c. [331] 1815, 1822
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ELLIOT, Hon. H. F. H., *Ayrshire, N.*
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ELLIOT, Sir G., *Monmouth, &c.*
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Law and Justice (England and Wales)—County Court at Newport, Monmouthshire, [328] 1757

ELLIOT, Mr. G. W., *York, N.R., Richmond*
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Police Constables' Pensions, [328] 739

ELLIS, Mr. J., *Leicestershire, Bosworth*
Local Government (England and Wales)—District Councils—Cremation, [326] 37
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ELLIS, Mr. J. E., *Nottingham, Rushcliffe*
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Army and Navy (Commutation of Pensions), Motion for Returns, [325] 138
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Position and Pay of Lieutenants, [323] 332
Navy—Dock Accommodation in the Colonies and Naval Stations, Motion for Returns, [325] 136

ELTON, Mr. C. I., *Somerset, Wellington*
Court of Bankruptcy—Chief Official Receiver, [325] 1348
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Supply—Public Record Office, [330] 573
Ways and Means, Comm. [324] 757

Emigration and Immigration
Assisted Emigration from Scotland, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *May* 17, [326] 540
Immigration of Foreign Paupers into England—Legislation, Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Feb* 10, [322] 149
Emigration and Immigration—cont.
Pauper Children, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 12, [328] 1072
Remittances from United States, Canada, and Australia, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 12, [323] 855

Emigration and Immigration (Foreigners)
Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the Laws existing in the United States and elsewhere on the subject of the Immigration of destitute aliens, and as to the extent and effect of such Immigration into the United Kingdom, and to report whether it is desirable to impose any and, if so, what restrictions on such Immigration, with power to send for persons, papers, and records" (*Captain Colomb*) *Feb* 13
Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 14, [322] 379
Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Seventeen Members" (*Captain Colomb*) *Mar* 16, [323] 1439; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Seventeen Members" (*Captain Colomb*) *Mar* 20, 1795
Amendt. to leave out "Seventeen," insert "Nineteen" (*Mr. Fenwick*); Question proposed, "That 'Seventeen,' &c.;" Question put, and negatived
Question, "That 'Nineteen' be there inserted," put, and agreed to; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Bartley, Mr. Bradlaugh, Captain Colomb, Baron Henry de Worms, Mr. Ferguson, Dr. Fox, Mr. Heneage, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. William Lowther, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Montagu, Sir William Pearce, Baron de Rothschild, Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. John Talbot, and Dr. Tanner

EMLY, Lord
Irish Public Works—Report of the Royal Commission, [325] 867

Empire, Protection of the
Observations, Captain Colomb *Mar* 5, [323] 229
Amendt. on Committee of Supply to leave out from "That" add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that, in order accurately to ascertain our position, She may be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the requirements for the protection of the Empire" (*Sir Walter B. Barttelot*) *v.*, 251; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Mar* 8, 593; after long debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question proposed, 678; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 250, N. 75; M. 175 (D.L. 32)
Main Question put; A. 268, N. 63; M. 205 (D.L. 33)

[*cont.*

Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill (*Mr. Byrne, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Mr. Chance, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Sexton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 26]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 25

Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Burt, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Joicey, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Lockwood*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 71]
2R. [Dropped]

Employers' Liability Act (1880) (Continuance) Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Dec* 15 [Bill 400]
Read 2° * *Dec* 17
Committee; Report; read 3° *Dec* 18, [332] 793
l. Read 1ª * (*M. of Salisbury*) *Dec* 20 (No. 307)
Read 2ª, after short debate; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Dec* 21, 947
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 58]

Employers' Liability Acts

Death of a Girl at a Rope Factory, Question, Mr. H. Campbell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 5, [323] 170

Fatal Accidents in Mines, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Dec* 20, [322] 898

Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill

Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 13, [322] 261; Questions, Mr. Burt, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 15, [323] 1297; Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 23, [324] 186; Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 7, [325] 1488; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 31, [326] 750; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *June* 4, 1148; Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 12, [328] 1105; Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Fenwick; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Nov* 12, [330] 885; Questions, Mr. Broadhurst; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 6, [331] 1262; *Dec* 7, 1425

Clause 3, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Ainslie; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Nov* 29, [331] 505

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Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill—cont.

Clause 9, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 7, [331] 1394

Insurance Fund for Government Employés, Question, Mr. Aird; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews *Dec* 21, [332] 965

Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Forwood*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 27 [Bill 145]
2R. deferred *May* 14, [326] 264
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 17, 635; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Fenwick*); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *May* 18, 702; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee deferred *June* 7, 1494
Moved, "That the Order for going into Committee on the said Bill be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Law, &c." (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *June* 14, [327] 226; Question put and agreed to
Report from the Standing Committee on Law, &c. *July* 12 [No. 275]
Consideration deferred *Aug* 2, [329] 1364 [Bill 325]
As amended, considered *Nov* 26, [331] 275; Consideration, as amended, deferred
Moved, "That the Bill be now considered" *Dec* 7, 1426
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "this day three months" (*Mr. Broadhurst*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Sydney Gedge*); Question put; A. 189, N. 154; M. 35 (D.L. 330)
Question put accordingly, "That 'now, &c.;" A. 202, N. 141; M. 61 (D.L. 331)
Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Main Question put, and agreed to; Further Proceedings adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *Dec* 14

Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen [*Remuneration*]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *June* 7, [326] 1498

Endowed Schools Act, 1869—*Recommendations of the Select Committee*

Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar* 13, [323] 1080

Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway Bill (by Order)

c. Read 2° *June* 6, [326] 1237

Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway Bill [*Repayment of Deposit*]

c. Considered in Committee *June* 13, [327] 2

Moved, "That it is expedient to authorize the repayment of the sum of Three thousand two hundred and seventy-five pounds Three pounds per Centum Consolidated Annuities, being the sum deposited in respect of the application to Parliament for 'The Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway (Donegal Extension) and Enniskillen and Bundoran Extension Railway (Abandonment) Act, 1879,' which in pursuance of section thirty-six of that Act is now forfeited, together with any interest or dividends thereon;" Question put, and agreed to

Resolution reported *June* 14, 229

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *June* 15, 226; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Ordered that it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Enniskillen, Bundoran, and Sligo Railway Bill, that they have power to make provision therein pursuant to the said Resolution

Epping Forest—Prosecution of Gipsies

Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 16, [323] 1430

ESHER, Lord (Master of the Rolls)

Elections (Intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections), [328] 688

Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (Continuance) 2R. [332] 949, 950

Land Transfer, Motion for a Select Committee, [325] 143

Law and Justice—Cost of Legal Administration, [330] 1628

Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 3, [329] 307; *cl.* 4, 311; *cl.* 7, 312

Oaths, Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 287; *add. cl.* 288, 290

Solicitors, 2R. [328] 705, 708; Comm. *cl.* 11, 1732, 1733

ESMONDE, Sir T. G. H., *Dublin Co., S.*

Admiralty—H.M.S. "Belleisle," [327] 436

Factories and Workshops Act—Application in Dublin, [331] 513

Ireland—Questions

Dublin Metropolitan Police, Kingstown—"Smythe *v.* Madden and Constable Currey," [327] 98; [328] 405

Franchise Acts—Requisitions, [331] 1257

Parliamentary Franchise—Disqualification of Voters by Medical Relief, [327] 1554; —South-West Division of Dublin—Revision Courts, [327] 1554

Piers and Harbours—Arklow Harbour, [328] 1756

Post Office—Opening of Letters of Irish Members, [327] 1568; [328] 72, 73, 1402

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ESMONDE, Sir T. G. H.—*cont.*

Revision Courts—Electors at Blackrock, &c. South County Dublin, [328] 73

Royal Irish Constabulary — Constable Currey, [327] 1554

National Rifle Association — Removal from Wimbledon Common — Richmond Park, [328] 1755

United States and Canada — The Fishery Treaty, [328] 1519

West Indies, [328] 1519

Island of Dominica—Expenditure on Public Works, [331] 119

Island of St. Lucia—School Accommodation, [331] 120

ESSLEMONT, Mr. P., *Aberdeenshire, E.*

Agriculture—Vote for Dairy Investigation, [326] 540

Bail (Scotland), Consid. *add. cl.* [330] 39, *cl.* 6, 45

Criminal Evidence, Comm. *cl.* 1, [325] 1591

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment, 2R. [322] 1197, 1198

Emigration and Immigration (Foreigners), Nomination of Select Committee, [323] 1796

Financial Resolutions—Questions

Definition of a "Pleasure Horse," [324] 404

Existing Taxation in the Counties, [325] 162

Horsedealers' Licences, [325] 163

Fisheries (England and Wales)—Regulation of Fisheries in Morecambe Bay, [323] 1785

Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 174, 175; *add. cl.* 394

Literature, Science, and Art—South Kensington Museum—Circulation of Exhibits in Local Museums, [331] 1607

Local Government (England and Wales)—Questions

Compensation Clauses, [325] 890

Grant for Maintenance of the Indoor Poor, [324] 1491

Transfer of Existing Licences, [324] 1720

Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Consid. *cl.* 3, [330] 23

National Debt (Supplemental), 3R. [327] 262

Oaths, Comm. *cl.* 1, [328] 355

Parliament — Business of the House—Questions

[329] 1419, 1420; [330] 9; [331] 1613, 1614; [332] 293

Adjournment, [329] 1946

Ministerial Statement, [329] 564; [330] 1256

Publishing and Printing of the Debates of the Two Houses—New Contract, [331] 17

Scotch Business, [329] 1103; — Burgh Police and Health, [330] 1518

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [322] 1388

Parliament—Business of the House (Government Business), Res. [328] 915

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees [323] 433

Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 1159

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ESSLEMONT, Mr. P.—*cont.*
Parliament—Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Saturday Sittings, [328] 1247
Parliament—Sittings and Adjournment of the House — Whitsuntide Recess, Res. [326] 691
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Expenses) (Scotland), [324] 397; [328] 1408; 2R. [330] 1499, 1500
Parochial Boards (Scotland), 2R. [322] 1204
Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle, Res. [326] 78
Public Health—Tuberculosis in Children—Dr. Woodhead's Lecture, [329] 1832
Scotland—Questions
Education of the Blind—Report of the Royal Commission, [328] 64
Emigration — Assisted Emigration from Scotland, [326] 540
Fisheries, [324] 253
Fishery Board—Purchase of Boats, [322] 1830; —Trawling, [323] 568; [331] 836; —Aberdeen Bay, [331] 1600
Local Government — Fishermen's Dwellings, [329] 763
Scotland, Church of, Res. [327] 1068
Scotland—Educational Endowments Act, 1882 (Clark's Bequest, &c.), Motion for an Address, [324] 1452
Scotland—Educational Endowments Act, 1882 (Cullen Trust), Motion for an Address, [329] 164
Scotland—Scotch Crofters' Emigration, Appointment of Select Committee, [330] 1938
Sea Fisheries Regulation, 2R. [328] 1880
Sea Fishery Department—Trawling within Territorial Waters, [322] 1486
Small Holdings, Motion for a Select Committee, [329] 305
Supply—Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, &c. [332] 365, 369
Fishery Board in Scotland, &c. [331] 1877, 1878; [332] 2, 7, 11, 49, 50, 53
Report, [329] 1751
Secretary for Scotland, &c. [331] 1786
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, [331] 664, 670, 674
Woods, Forests, &c. [330] 718, 719

Estimates Procedure (*Grants of Supply*)
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the procedure by which the House annually grants the Supplies to Her Majesty" (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*) *Mar* 8, [323] 685; Question put, and agreed to
And, on *Mar* 26, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Viscount Curzon, Mr. Harry Davenport, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Goschen, Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Howell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Salt, and Mr. Whitbread

EVANS, Mr. F. H., *Southampton*
Colonial Government Securities, Res. [327] 679
Customs—Offensive Search of a Dock Labourer at Southampton—Conviction of a Custom House Officer, [330] 105

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EVANS, Mr. F. H.—*cont.*
Navy Estimates—Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c. [332] 192, 206
Police Force Enfranchisement Act, 1887, [329] 673

EVELYN, Mr. W. J., *Deptford*
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 613

Evidence Amendment Act, 1870—*Refusal of a Witness*
Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Nov* 23, [331] 22

EWART, Sir W., *Belfast, N.*
Criminal Evidence, 2R. [324] 121
Glebe Loan Act—Renewal, [328] 1094
Ireland—Law and Justice—Case of Mr. Latchford, J.P., [330] 103
Local Bankruptcy Courts, [322] 150
Land Purchase (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [330] 1713
Local Bankruptcy (Ireland), 2R. [330] 254
Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation, Select Committee, [326] 294
Wages (Ireland), 2R. [324] 961

Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill
c. Resolutions in Committee *April* 9
Resolutions reported *April* 10, [324] 961; after short debate, Resolutions agreed to
Ordered, That a Bill be brought in upon the Seventh Resolution, and that Mr. Courtney, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Jackson do prepare and bring it in
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill upon the Resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 27th day of March, and then agreed to by the House, That they do make provision therein pursuant to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Resolutions
Read 1° * *April* 12 [Bill 204]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 29

Excise Duties (*Local Purposes*) *Bill*
The Van and Wheel Tax
Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *April* 17, [324] 1495; Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 14, [327] 124; Question, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June* 26, 1275; Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 2, [328] 67; Questions, Mr. Schwann, Mr. Causton; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 23, [329] 211; Questions, Mr. Causton, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 3, 1415; Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 8,

[*cont.*

Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill—cont.
[330] 652; Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 12, 913; Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 13, 1031; Questions, Mr. Byron Reed, Mr. Causton, Sir William Harcourt; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 22, 1838; Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 28, [331] 485; Questions, Mr. Causton, Mr. Hermon-Hodge, Mr. Firth; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 29, 525; Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 30, 604
Exemptions, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 8, [325] 1623
Exemption of Scotland, Questions, Mr. Causton, Mr. Firth; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 23, [331] 20
Exemption of Wales, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 23, [331] 30
Farmers' Locomotives — Market Gardeners, Questions, Major Rasch, The Marquess of Carmarthen; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 11, [326] 32
Government Contributions for Use of Roads, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 4, [325] 1368
Military Toll Gates, Question, Mr. Brookfield; Answer, The Financial Secretary, War Department (Mr. Brodrick) *May* 17, [326] 531
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l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 6 (No. 203)
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l. Read 1ª * (*Lord Chancellor*) *Aug* 9 (No. 270)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Aug* 10
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Factors Acts Consolidation Bill
(*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Baring, Mr. William Beckett, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Robert Reid, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Whitley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 20 [Bill 223]
2R. [Dropped]

Factory Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Burt, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Cunninghame Graham*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 4 [Bill 240]
2R. [Dropped]

Factory and Workshops Act (1878) Amendment (Scotland) Bill
(*Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Baird*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 29 [Bill 154]
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Read 1ª * (*V. Gordon, E. Aberdeen*) *April* 26
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Fairs and Markets (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Crilly, Dr. Tanner, Dr. Commins, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Lane, Dr. Kenny*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 44]
2R. [Dropped]

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329] Consid. *add. cl.* 588; *cl.* 37, 706
330] Lords' Amendts. Consid. 344
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Land Purchase (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [330] 1593, 1709

Fisheries (England and Wales)
Fisheries Conference—The Report, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 2, [323] 29
Fishing Grounds off the Essex Coast—Report of the Inquiry, Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 1, [325] 1034
Regulation of Fisheries in Morecambe Bay, Questions, Lord Edward Cavendish, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. Esslemont; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *Mar* 20, [323] 1784

Fishery Acts Amendment (Ireland) Bill
(*Colonel Nolan, Mr. E. Harrington, Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. Foley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 32]
Read 2° * *Feb* 29
Committee deferred *Mar* 13, [323] 1181
Committee—R.P. *April* 19, [324] 1824
Committee; Report *April* 26, [325] 719
Considered *; read 3° *April* 30
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Macnaghten*) *May* 1 (No. 86)
Moved, "That Standing Order No. XXXIV. be considered in order to its being dispensed with" (*The Lord Herschell*) *July* 2, [328] 1; Motion agreed to
Order for 2R. discharged *July* 9
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 30, [329] 726
Committee * *Aug* 2 (No. 246)
Report * *Aug* 3
Read 3ª * *Aug* 9 (No. 266)
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 30]

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Fishery Acts Amendment (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Macartney, Mr. O'Neill, Sir Charles Lewis*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 11 [Bill 260]
2R. deferred *June* 1, [326] 1000
2R. [Dropped]

Fishery Department (*Board of Trade*)
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Fishery Department of the Board of Trade as now constituted is not in accordance with the scheme by which the control of the fisheries was transferred to the Board of Trade, and in order to carry out that scheme and to secure the proper management and development of the fisheries of England and Wales, they should be placed under an authority comprising, in addition to the officials of the Board of Trade, persons with practical knowledge of the Sea and Inland Fisheries" (*Sir Edward Birkbeck*) *April* 10, [324] 880; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Fishing in Rivers Bill
(*Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Coleridge*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 29 [Bill 152]
Read 2° * *April* 17
Committee [Dropped]

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County Courts Appeals (Ireland), 2R. [332] 854
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Hindoo Law of Marriage—Indian Procedure Code—Removal of a Native Christian Girl, [332] 619
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Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [331] 1007; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1225, 1227; *cl.* 3, Amendt. *ib.*
Liability of Trustees, 2R. [323] 536
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 5, [329] 311; Report, *cl.* 5, 906; 2R. 1339; Commons' Amendts. Consid. [332] 936
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London and St. Katharine and East and West India Docks, 3R. [328] 1353
Municipal Funds (Ireland), 2R. [330] 1632; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [331] 278, 279
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Land Law (Ireland) (Land Commission), 2R. [325] 1001
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Adulterated Cheese from Canada, Question, Captain Cotton; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *Mar* 20, [323] 1778
Adulteration of Food Acts—American Refined Lard, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 23, [324] 180
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Sale of Imported Meat, Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (The Earl of Onslow); short debate thereon *Mar* 23, [324] 157

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Footpaths and Roadside Wastes Bill
(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Story-Maskelyne*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 4 [Bill 238]
2R. [Dropped]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Secretary of State (*see* SALISBURY, Marquess of)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Under Secretary of State (*see* FERGUSSON, Right Hon. Sir J.)

Foreign Affairs
Alleged Agreements with European Powers, Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 10, [322] 152; *Feb* 14, 377; *Feb* 16, 557
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Foreign Countries, Commercial Interests in —The Cutlery Trade in Buenos Ayres
Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Dec* 11, [331] 1751

Foreign Meat Bill
(*The Lord Lamington*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 6 (No. 206)
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *July* 23, [329] 173

Foreign Nations, Treaties with—Restrictions on the Colonies
Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 23, [325] 155

Foreign Office
Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's Mission to Teheran, Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 9, [324] 713
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Question, Sir George Baden Powell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *April* 12, [324] 1063

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Foreshore and Fishery Rights Bill
(*Mr. Macdonald Cameron, Mr. Angus Sutherland, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hunter*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 123]
2R. [Dropped]

Forest of Dean Turnpike Trust
Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Forest of Dean Turnpike Trust *May* 3:—Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Beach, Mr. W. B. Beaumont, Lord Edward Cavendish, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Long, Mr. Salt, and Mr. Samuelson
Ordered, That three be the quorum
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to inquire and report to the House under what conditions with reference to the rate of interest, expenses of management, maintenance of roads, payment of debt, and term of years, or other special arrangements, the Act of the Trust mentioned should be continued
Ordered, That all Petitions relating to the continuance or discontinuance of this Trust be referred to the Committee
Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records (*Mr. Long*)

Forest of Dean Turnpike Trust Bill
(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 19 [Bill 337]
Read 2° * *July* 23
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 24
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *July* 26 (No. 232)
Read 2ª * *Aug* 3
Committee *; Report *Aug* 6
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7
Royal Assent *Aug* 10 [51 & 52 *Vict.* cxciii]

Forestry—The Select Committee
Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 26, [324] 264

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Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2), Comm. [332] 854

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East India (Contagious Diseases Acts), Res. [326] 1213
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327] 262, 296; *cl.* 3, 465, 474, 478, 492, 502, . 503; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 507; *cl.* 7, 538, 592; . *cl.* 8, 630, 644; *cl.* 15, 1744, 1764, 1765, . 1767, 1770, 1771
328] *cl.* 17, 213; *cl.* 18, 233; *cl.* 21, 283, 606, . 607, 608, 609, 615, 621, 629, 745, 767, 771, . 774; *cl.* 23, 796; *cl.* 24, 804, 805, 813; . *cl.* 27, 826, 828; *cl.* 29, 831; Amendt. 832,

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328] 834; *cl.* 30, 929, 941; *cl.* 36, 1023; *cl.* 37, . 1170, 1171; Amendt. 1177, 1178, 1179; . *cl.* 38, Amendt. 1248, 1249, 1252, 1253, . 1262, 1263, 1264; *cl.* 39, 1281; *cl.* 41, . 1302; *cl.* 51, 1304; *cl.* 52, 1306; *cl.* 63, . 1430, 1433, 1434; *cl.* 66, 1446, 1487, 1488, . 1489, 1492; *cl.* 69, 1540; *cl.* 74, 1546; . *cl.* 76, 1550, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1563, . 1569; *cl.* 79, 1574; *cl.* 82, 1578; *cl.* 101, . 1614, 1621; *cl.* 117, 1627, 1629, 1630; . *cl.* 118, 1636; *cl.* 119, Amendt. 1638; . *cl.* 125, 1644; *add. cl.* 1648, 1688, 1689, . 1705, 1726, 1856
329] Consid. *add. cl.* 579, 588, 594, 597; *cl.* 25, . Amendt. 692; *cl.* 31, Amendt, 698
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Case of James Williams, of Hackney, Question, Sir Charles Russell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 7, [325] 1444
Military Operations in Africa—Compensation to British Subjects, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 24, [325] 313
Poll Tax at the French Channel Ports, Question, Mr. Legh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 20, [332] 891
Price of Bread, Question, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Answer, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Feb* 17, [322] 698

Franchise Extension Bill
(*Mr. Walter M'Laren, Mr. Woodall, Sir Albert Rollit, Dr. Cameron, Captain Edwards-Heathcote, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Howorth*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 38]
2R. [Dropped]

FRASER, General C. C., *Lambeth, N.*
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Belfast and County Down Railway Servants' Provident Society—Rule 12, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 31, [329] 941; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews), The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 6, 1701
Conversion into Companies, Question, Mr. Mowbray; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *May* 4, [325] 1362; Question, Mr. Mowbray; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 10, 1809
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Friendly Societies
Question, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Feb* 13, [322] 259; Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 18, [326] 681
Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into and report upon the operation of section 30 of 'The Friendly Societies Act, 1875,' as amended by subsequent Acts, and into the organization or general condition of Societies and Companies to which the said section applies, and to suggest what amendment of the Law (if any) is required to ensure the better management of such Societies and Companies, and the more complete protection of the interests of their members" *July* 5:—Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Brown, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Clark, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Foley, Lord Francis Hervey, Mr. Samuel Hoare, Mr. Howorth, Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Norton, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Mr. Bowen Rowlands
July 20, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Hubbard added

Friendly Societies Act (1875) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Norton, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Llewellyn*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 107]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 11

Friendly Societies Act (1875) Amendment (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Francis Stevenson, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Sir Savile Crossley, Mr. Channing, Mr. Burt, Mr. Mason*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 73]
Bill withdrawn * *Mar* 12

Friendly Societies Act (1875) Amendment (No. 3) Bill
(*Mr. Francis Stevenson, Mr. Picton, Mr. Channing, Mr. Burt, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Mason*)
c. Ordered * *Mar* 12
Read 1° * *Mar* 13 [Bill 167]
2R. [Dropped]

Friendly Societies Act (1875) Amendment (No. 4) Bill
(*Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Burt, Mr. Bradlaugh, Colonel Blundell, Mr. Wood, Mr. Abraham (Rhondda)*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Dec* 10 [Bill 398]

[*cont.*

Friendly Societies Act (1875) *Amendment* (*No.* 4) *Bill*—cont.
Read 2° * *Dec* 12
Committee—R.P. *Dec* 17, [332] 619
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Committee; Report; as amended, Considered; read 3° *Dec* 21, 993
l. Read 1ª * ; read 2ª ; Committee negatived ; read 3ª *Dec* 21
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 66]

Friendly Societies Consolidation Bill
(*Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Commins, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Charles Wilson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 20 [Bill 224]
2R. [Dropped]

Friendly Societies (Transmission of Money) Bill
(*Viscount Curzon, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Tomlinson, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Giotrian*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 51]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 1

FRY, Mr. L., *Bristol, N.*
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GARDNER, Mr. R. RICHARDSON-, *Windsor*
Grand Junction Water, 2R. [322] 1628

Gas and Water Provisional Orders Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 247]
Read 2° * *May* 31
Report * *June* 12
Considered * *June* 13
Read 3° * *June* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 15 (No. 156)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 10
Read 3ª * *July* 12
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxvii]

Gas Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 244]
Read 2° * *May* 31
Report * *June* 22
Considered * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 26 (No. 180)
Read 2ª * *June* 29
Committee *; Report *July* 10
Read 3ª * *July* 12
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxv]

Gas Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 245]
Read 2° * *May* 31
Report * *June* 12
Read 3° * *June* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 14 (No. 148)
Read 2ª * *June* 22
Committee *; Report *July* 10
Read 3ª * *July* 12
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxvi]

GATHORNE-HARDY, Hon. A. E., *Sussex, East Grinstead*
Army Estimates—Medical Establishments and Services, [332] 254, 255
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GATHORNE-HARDY, Hon. J. S., *Kent, Medway*
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GEDGE, Mr. S., *Stockport*
Aden—Reported Surrender of Dhala and Mountain District, [329] 179
Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, Res. [327] 1339
Customs and Inland Revenue, 2R. [325] 207, 247; Comm. *cl.* 12, 793; *cl.* 14, 795; *cl.* 16, 800, 806, 808; *cl.* 19, Amendt. 809; *add. cl.* 950, 959; Consid. *add. cl.* 1264
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [326] 1286, 1301; *add. cl.* [327] 57
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1783, 1801, 1871; *add. cl.* [328] 1718; Consid. *add. cl.* Amendt. [329] 593
Local Government (England and Wales)—County of London—Division into Two Counties, [326] 531
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1518
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[322] 1407, 1435, 1447, 1460; II. Closure of Debate, 1666; XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 497
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Post Office and Inland Revenue—Stamps for Cheques, &c. [322] 1353
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Supply—Law Officers, &c. [330] 963
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General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen—Temporary Copyists
Question, Mr. Forrest Fulton; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *April* 16, [324] 1308

GENT-DAVIS, Mr. R., *Lambeth, Kennington*
Civil Service Commission — Suspension of Writers, [322] 1379
Home Office—Criminal Investigation Department, [330] 894, 895
Metropolitan Police—Pension to Police Constable 285L, [323] 699, 700
Retirement of Mr. James Monro, C.B., Assistant Commissioner, [330] 775
Parliament—Business of the House, [329] 1194
Public Offices, Re-organizations in, Res. [326] 1918
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Tax on Carts and Wheels, [324] 596

German Empire—Great Increase of the Navy
Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Nov* 26, [331] 139

Germany—His Imperial Majesty the Late German Emperor
LORDS
Notice of Motion, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *June* 15, [327] 232
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty to express the deep sorrow of this House at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained by the death of His Imperial Majesty Frederick, German Emperor, King of Prussia, and to condole with Her Majesty on this melancholy occasion
To assure Her Majesty that this House will ever feel the warmest interest in whatever concerns Her Majesty's domestic relations, and to declare the ardent wishes of this House for the happiness of Her Majesty and

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Germany—His Imperial Majesty the Late German Emperor—cont.
of Her family" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *June* 18, 383; on Question, agreed to, nemine dissentiente
Ordered, That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the Lords with White Staves
Moved to resolve, "That this House do condole with Her Imperial Majesty Victoria, German Empress, Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, on the great loss which she has sustained by the death of His Imperial Majesty" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*); on Question, agreed to, nemine dissentiente
Ordered, That a message of condolence be sent to Her Imperial Majesty, and that the Lord Chancellor do communicate the said message to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, with a request that he will attend the Empress Victoria for the purpose of conveying it to Her Imperial Majesty
Moved to resolve, "That this House desire to express their profound sympathy with the Imperial and Royal Family and with the Government and people of Germany" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*); on Question, agreed to, nemine dissentiente
Her Majesty's Answer to the Address of Condolence reported *June* 25, 1103
Reply to the Resolution of Condolence, Letter ordered to lie on the Table, and to be entered on the Journals *July* 9, [328] 683

COMMONS
The Crown Prince of Germany
Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 10, [322] 157

Health of His Imperial Majesty William I.
Question, Mr. Hulse; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 8, [323] 592
Death of, Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury, Sir William Harcourt *Mar* 9, [323] 706
Communication from the German Ambassador *April* 10, [324] 846

Health of His Imperial Majesty Frederick III., Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 17, [324] 1495; Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 19, 1744; Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Observations, Mr. W. H. Smith *June* 14, [327] 123
Death of, Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), Sir William Harcourt *June* 15, [327] 257
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to express the deep concern and sorrow of this House at the great loss which Her Majesty has sustained by the death of His Imperial Majesty Frederick William, German Emperor, King of Prussia, and to condole with Her Majesty on this melancholy occasion, and to pray Her Ma-

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Germany—His Imperial Majesty the Late German Emperor—cont.
jesty that She will be graciously pleased to express to His Majesty, the present Emperor, the profound sympathy of this House with the Imperial and Royal Family, and with the Government and People of Germany. To assure Her Majesty that this House will ever feel the warmest interest in whatever concerns Her Majesty's domestic relations, and to declare the ardent wishes of this House for the happiness of Her Majesty and of Her Family. That the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by such Members of this House as are of Her Majesty's Privy Council. That this House doth condole with Her Imperial Majesty Victoria, German Empress, Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, on the great loss which She has sustained by the death of His Imperial Majesty. That a Message of Condolence be sent to Her Imperial Majesty, and that Mr. Speaker do communicate the said Message to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, with a request that he will attend the Empress Victoria for the purpose of conveying it to Her Imperial Majesty" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *June* 18, 457; after short debate, Address agreed to
Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported *June* 25, 1112
Answer to Message *July* 9, [328] 745
Answer to Address *Aug* 9, [330] 56

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Enteric Fever in the Garrison, Question, Mr. Murdoch; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Dec* 18, [332] 634
Smuggling into Spain, Questions, Mr. Jacob Bright; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Mar* 19, [323] 1629
Trade Regulations, Questions, Mr. Jacob Bright; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Mar* 15, [323] 1279

Gibraltar
Moved, That there be laid before the House, "Copies of Correspondence and reports (if any) that have been addressed to the Admiralty on the subject of a first-class dock at Gibraltar" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *Aug* 3, [329] 1377; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

GILES, Mr. A., *Southampton*
Aire and Calder Navigation, 2R. [328] 31
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GILHOOLY, Mr. J., *Cork, W.*
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GILHOOLY, Mr. J.—*cont.*
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Law and Justice—Bantry Petty Sessions, [322] 1374;—Cornelius Duggan, [328] 399;—Durrus Petty Sessions, [322] 1236, 1242
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GILL, Mr. T. P., *Louth, S.*
Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief, 2R. [324] 974
Architects' Registration, 2R. [324] 1551
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Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Disturbances in Kilrush—Trial of Prisoners—Mr. Irwin, R.M. [324] 861, 862
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329] tions), 2R. 256, 260; Comm. *cl.* 1, 790,
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Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Assizes—North-Eastern Circuit, [322] 1845
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Glasgow Boundaries Bill
(*Mr. Baird, Dr. Cameron, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Provand, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Watt*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *D c* 18 [Bill 401]
2R. [Dropped]

Glebe Lands Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Stuart-Wortley*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Mar* 19 [Bill 180]
Read 2° * *Mar* 26
Committee * ; Report *April* 17
Order for 3R. (Queen's Consent and Prince of Wales' Consent, as Duke of Cornwall, signified)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *May* 7, [325] 1543
Amendt. to leave out "now read 3°," add "re-committed in respect of Three New Clauses" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) ; Question proposed, "That 'now read 3°,' &c. ;" after short debate, Question put ; A. 100, N. 57 ; M. 43 (D. L. 95)
Main Question, "That the Bill be now read 3°," again proposed ; after debate, Question put ; A. 116, N. 74 ; M. 42 (D. L. 96) ; Bill read 3°
l. Read 1ª * (*V. Cross*) *May* 8 (No. 100)
Read 2ª * *May* 11
Committee *May* 15, [326] 285 (No. 119)
Report * *June* 1 (No. 127)
Read 3ª * *June* 5
c. Lords Amendts. [Bill 317]
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 20]

Glebe Lands Occupation Bill
(*Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Childers, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Tomlinson*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 34]
2R. deferred, after short debate *June* 4, [326] 1148
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 6

Gold and Silver Currency Commission—The Report
Question, Mr. Wiggin ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 7, [326] 1389 ; Questions, Mr. Summers, Mr. F. Hardcastle, Captain Cotton ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 6, [329] 1720

Gold and Silver—Hall Marking of Foreign Watches
Question, Mr. Yerburgh ; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 15, [323] 1301

GOLDSMID, Sir J., *St. Pancras, S.*
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Concessions of Land by Chiefs, [325] 743; —Methuen's Settlement, [325] 1040
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c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Mr. Dodds*) *Feb* 28, [322] 1619
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Dixon-Hartland*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 104, N. 188; M. 84 (D. L. 16)
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GREENE, Mr. E., *Suffolk, Stowmarket*
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GROTRIAN, Mr. F. B., *Hull, E.*
Criminal Law—Murder of Elizabeth Oliver at East Hull, [322] 1482
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [325] 1855; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 445, 449
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GROVE, Sir T. F., *Wilts, Wilton*
Magistracy (England and Wales)—Appointments for the County of Wilts, [324] 1328

Guardians of the Poor (Qualification) Bill (*Mr. Henry J. Wilson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. James Rowlands*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 220]
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GULLY, Mr. W. C., *Carlisle*
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 710
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GUNTER, Colonel R., *Yorkshire, W.R., Barkston Ash*
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Gunton, Mr. R. T., Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
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Habitual Drunkards Act (1879) Amendment Bill (*Dr. Cameron, Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Sir Walter Foster*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 22 [Bill 141]
Bill withdrawn * *April* 10

Habitual Drunkards Act (1879) Amendment (No. 2) Bill (*Dr. Cameron, Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Sir Walter Foster*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 11 [Bill 203]
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Read 3° * *June* 7
l. Read 1ª * (*V. Gordon, E. Aberdeen*) *June* 8
Read 2ª *June* 28, [327] 1513 (No. 138)
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HALDANE, Mr. R. B., *Haddington*
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HALL, Mr. A. W., *Oxford*
Local Government (England and Wales) 2R. [324] 1772; Comm. *cl.* 21, [328] 274, 278, 622; *cl.* 55, 1325; *cl.* 60, 1343, 1344

HALL, Mr. C., *Cambridge, Chesterton*
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l. Read 1ª * (*M Salisbury*) *Aug* 9 (No. 271)
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Bill withdrawn * *June* 25

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(*The Viscount Cross*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 26 (No. 184)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 2, [328] 10
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c. Read 1° * (*Sir John Gorst*) *July* 20 [Bill 339]
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Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the mode of appointment, the duties, and the obligations of the high sheriffs of counties, and to report" (*The Earl of Camperdown*) *Mar* 22, [324] 19; Motion agreed to
And, on *Mar* 23, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. President (V. Cranbrook), E. Camperdown, E. Stanhope, L. Clinton, L. Hothfield, L. Leconfield, and L. Saye and Sele
The evidence taken before the Select Committee from time to time to be printed for the use of the Members of this House; but no copies thereof to be delivered, except to Members of the Committee, until further order (No. 72) *April* 20; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to
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Imperial and Colonial Defence
Question, Observations, Viscount Hardinge; Reply, The Duke of Cambridge; Observations, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *May* 11, [326] 1; Personal Explanation, The Adjutant General (Viscount Wolseley); short debate thereon *May* 14, 91
Aden, The Guns at, Questions, Mr. Ernest Beckett, Mr. Lyell; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *June* 8, [326] 1523; Question, Mr. Ernest Beckett; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *June* 18, [327] 424
Armament of the Spithead Forts, Question, Captain Cotton; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *June* 11, [326] 1683
Bermuda—Cable Communication, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *April* 20, [325] 25; Questions, Sir Edward Watkin; Answers, The Postmaster General *June* 6, [327] 1275; *July* 20, [329] 35;—*Terminable Annuities*, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *July* 26, [329] 520
Coaling Stations, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *May* 15, [326] 302
Committee on Military and Home Mercantile Ports, Questions, Captain Colomb; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *May* 3, [325] 1238
Defence of Esquimault Harbour, Question, Observations, Lord Sudeley; Reply, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Knutsford) *June* 28, [327] 1524
Defences of the Cape of Good Hope, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *April* 12, [324] 1046
Defences at Vancouver's Island, Observations, Lord Sudeley; Reply, Lord Elphinstone; short debate thereon *June* 11, [326] 1667

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Defences at Home and Abroad, Questions, Mr. Gourley; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *May* 15, [326] 301
Fortified Ports—Entry of Foreign Ships of War and Transports, Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, Lord Elphinstone *June* 21, [327] 785
Island of Ascension, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *May* 11, [326] 42
Singapore—Questions, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *Nov* 29, [331] 500
The Admiralty and the War Office—Possibility of Invasion, Question, Sir John Colomb; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 14, [327] 121;—*Transport for* 100,000 *Men*, Question, Mr. Ernest Beckett; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 5, [328] 404
The Naval Defences, Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 13, [328] 1244
The Royal Commission, Questions, Lord Charles Beresford, Captain Price, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 4, [325] 1370 [See title *Army*]

Imperial Defence Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton*)

c. Res. considered in Committee
Moved, "That, after 1894, all dividends received by the Treasury in respect of Suez Canal Shares, after deduction of the sum required for paying off the bonds issued for the purchase of such shares, be applied in paying the principal of the amount borrowed" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July* 24, [329] 428; after short debate, Resolution agreed to
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorize the Treasury to raise such sum authorized to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund by means of Treasury Bills or Exchequer Bonds, the principal and interest of which shall be chargeable on the Consolidated Fund" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 429; Question put, and agreed to
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * *July* 25 [Bill 346]
Read 2° * *Aug* 9
Committee *; Report; Considered; read 3° *Aug* 10
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Harris*) *Aug* 10 (No. 276)
Read 2ª *Aug* 11, [330] 383; Committee negatived; read 3ª
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 32]

Imperial Defence [*Expenses*]
326] Committee deferred *May* 14, 264
Considered in Committee *May* 15, 359
Moved, "That it is expedient to ratify an Agreement for Naval Defence made between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of Her Majesty's Australasian Colonies" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); after debate,

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Imperial Defence [*Expenses*]—cont.
Question put; A. 85, N. 37; M. 48 (D. L. 111)
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorize the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of such sums, not exceeding £850,000, as may be required for building, arming, and completing the vessels mentioned in the
326] Agreement" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 399; after debate, Question put; A. 92, N. 48; M. 44 (D. L. 112)
Moved, "That the sums so issued shall be repaid to the Consolidated Fund, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for Naval Services, by an annuity of such amount as will repay the same, with interest at three per cent per annum, within twelve years" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 411; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
(4). Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Treasury to raise such sums by means of terminable annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorize the issue, out of the Consolidated Fund, of such sums not exceeding £2,600,000 as may be required for the defence of certain Ports and Coaling Stations, and making further provisions for Imperial Defence" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) 411; after debate, Committee —R.P.
Matter considered in Committee *June* 4, 1033
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorize the issue, out of the Consolidated Fund, of such sums, not exceeding £2,600,000, as may be required for the defence of certain Ports and Coaling Stations, and making further provisions for Imperial Defence" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Waddy*); Question put, and agreed to; Question put accordingly; A. 206, N. 85; M. 121
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1121
Moved, "That interest at the rate of three per centum per annum on such or so much of the said sum as may be borrowed shall be paid out of the moneys to be provided by Parliament for Army Services" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1124; after short debate, Question put; A. 216, N. 136; M. 80 (D. L. 126)
Moved, "That, after 1894, all dividends received by the Treasury in respect of Suez Canal Shares, after deduction of the sum required for paying off the bonds issued for the purchase of such shares, be applied in paying the principal of the amount borrowed" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1131; after short debate, it being Midnight, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House [See title *National Defence*]

Imperial Defence—Organization of our Naval and Military System—Possibility of Invasion
Moved to resolve, "That having regard to the recent statements of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, of the Adjutant General, and of high naval authorities, as to our defective armaments, and having also regard to the increased armaments of foreign nations on sea and land, this House wel-

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Imperial Defence—Organization of our Naval and Military System—Possibility of Invasion—cont.

comes the proposals of Her Majesty's Government for an increase of our defensive means, and confidently looks to their forthwith taking such further measures as will give ample security to our Empire and just confidence to the country" (*The Earl of Wemyss*) *June* 29, [327] 1677; after debate Motion agreed to

INCHIQUIN, Lord
Timber Acts (Ireland) Amendment, 2R. [325] 1439

INDIA—Secretary of State (*see* CROSS Viscount)

INDIA—Under Secretary of State (*see* GORST, Sir J. E.)

INDIA (*Questions*)
Act for the Better Governing of India—C. 106, *s.* 56—*Case of Captain J. B. Chatterton*, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Dec* 20, [332] 877

Administration of Justice—Alleged Degrading Examination of a Hindoo Girl at Patna, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 24, [329] 319; Question, Observations, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *July* 30, 722

Annual Migration of the Government to the Hills, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 19, [328] 1758

Annual Reports, The—Statistics of Crime, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 1, [322] 1832

British India—Annexations of Territory, Question, Mr. Slagg; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 22, [324] 21;—*Establishment of Woollen Industries*, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 17, [326] 532

Civil Service Commission—The Report, Question, The Earl of Kimberley; Answer, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *Feb* 27, [322] 1463; Question, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 2, [323] 20

Coolies—Mortality in Tea Gardens, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug* 6, [329] 1687; Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 9, [330] 100; Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 10, 328

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Covenanted Civil Service—Colonel Marshall—The Nizam, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 7, [331] 1416

Government Publications, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 1, [322] 1831

Hindoo Marriage Law—Rukhmabai's Case, Question, Observations, The Bishop of Carlisle; Reply, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *June* 22, [327] 941;—*Infant Marriage*, Question, Observations, The Earl of Northbrook; Reply, The Secretary of State for India; short debate thereon *July* 10, [328] 873

Indian Procedure Code—Removal of a Native Christian Girl, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 10, [331] 1594; Question, Observations, Lord FitzGerald; Reply, The Secretary of State for India *Dec* 18, [332] 619

Hospitals—The Cama Hospital—Lady Doctors, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 7, [331] 1417

Hours of Work in Indian Factories—Cotton Mills, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 10, [328] 885

India and Thibet—A Commercial Mission, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 11, [331] 1752

Indian National Congress—Speech of the Marquess of Dufferin, Questions, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Dec* 4, [331] 1017; Questions, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 6, 1247

Indian Police—Appointment of Europeans—The Hon. A. Hay, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 8, [330] 635; *Nov* 12, 889

Inland Revenue—Contract for Judicial Stamps for India, Questions, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. King; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 1, [322] 1837

Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 21, [327] 802; *June* 25, 1126; *July* 2, [328] 76; *July* 9, 742; *July* 17, 1533; *Aug* 9, [330] 88

Hire of Flats, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 7, [326] 1369

The Return, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 22, [324] 32; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 13, 1178

Stamp Duties, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 31, [326] 748

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INDIA—*cont.*

Law and Justice—Case of Nuthoo Wilson, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 3, [331] 825

Legislative Council—The Calcutta Municipality Bill, Question, Mr. Arthur Williams; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 14, [326] 157

Medical Instruction and Examination, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 9, [330] 86

Merchandize Marks Act, 1887—*Extension to India*, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 23, [322] 1235; Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 19, [324] 1727; Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 7, [326] 1390; Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 3, [329] 1392

Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Civil Engineer, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 18, [327] 443

Nagpur—The Gond Rajah, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 7, [326] 1371

Native Princes—Defence of the Frontier, Question, Sir Julian Goldsmid; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 19, [323] 616; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 3, [325] 1236

Pay of Warrant Officers—Depreciation of the Rupee, Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 2, [323] 30

Press Commissioner's Office, Questions, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 4, [331] 1011

Protection of Wild Birds and Game Act, Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 10, [328] 887

Protection of Young Girls, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 17, [326] 544

Public Service Commission, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1077; Questions, Mr. King, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 15, 1291; —*The Report*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 4, [324] 725; Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 3, [329] 1392

Public Works Department—Military and Civil Branches—Equalization of Pay, Question, Mr. H. S. Wright; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 11, [324] 1744;—*Officials in Service of Private Companies*, Question, Mr. Mallock; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 14, [326] 156

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Queen's Proclamation, 1858—*Eurasians and Europeans*, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 7, [329] 1849

RAILWAYS (INDIA)

Chittagong to Dibrugarh, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Nov* 12, [330] 887

Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 7, [329] 1848

Railway from Sukkur to Sibi—The Scinde-Pishin Line, Questions, Mr. Slagg, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 20, [322] 858

NATIVE STATES

Annexation of the Shan States, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Nov* 13, [330] 1030

Armies of the Feudatory Princes, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Dec* 10, [331] 1568

The Begum of Bhopal and Sir Lepel Griffin, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 15, [330] 1222

Sir Lepel Griffin, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 6, [329] 1685

Sikkim Expedition, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Mar* 23, [324] 192; —*Military Operations—Deaths of Colonel Battye and Captain Urmston*, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 28, [327] 1545

Sikkim and Thibetan Trade, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 27, [331] 317

State-Aided Education, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 19, [328] 1757

Store Department—Prices of Warlike Stores, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 5, [326] 1174;—*Salary of the Superintendent*, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 5, [326] 1172

Tea Companies—The Government Excise System (Darjeeling), Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 3, [329] 1393

Thibet—The "Forward" Policy, Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 11, [326] 1711

Treaty of Gandamuk, Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1085

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INDIA—*Native States*—cont.

Threatened Famine, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 8, [330] 646

Water Supply at Rawul Findi, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 25, [327] 1132

BENGAL

Circular, No. 5, Issued by Mr. J. C. Veasey, Inspector General of Police, Questions, Mr. Slagg; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 7, [326] 1364; *June* 21, [327] 809

Nawab Zaighum-ud-Dowlah, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 5, [326] 1161

Out-Stills in the Hooghly and Howrah Districts, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 11, [326] 1696; Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 15, [330] 1229

The Liquor Trade, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 10, [328] 885

Wreck of the "Sir John Lawrence," Question, Commander Bethell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 27, [322] 1485

BOMBAY

Contagious Diseases Act, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *July* 5, [328] 407;—*Suspension in Bombay, Madras, &c.*, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 10, 876

Enforced Immorality, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 23, [325] 154

Graving Dock in Bombay Harbour, Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 1, [322] 1843; Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 19, [323] 1623; Questions, Admiral Field; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *April* 12, [324] 1050; *Aug* 9, [330] 90

The Presidency—The Proposed Dismemberment, Question, Sir Richard Temple; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 15, [326] 324

HYDERABAD

Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Nov* 29, [331] 493

Concession of Mining Rights, Questions, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 24, [325] 333; Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Observations, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 26, 564; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 27, 762

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INDIA—*Hyderabad*—cont.

The Nizam—Claim of Sir Horace Rumbold, British Minister at the Hague, Questions, Mr. M'Lagan; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 9, [324] 699; *May* 1, [325] 1026;—*Defence of the Frontier*, Question, Sir Julian Goldsmid; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 19, [323] 1616; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 3, [325] 1236

FINANCE, &c.

Expenditure—The North-Western Frontier, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1079

Frontier Defences—Rumoured Loan, Questions, Mr. Slagg; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 14, [327] 98

Increase of the Salt Tax, Questions, Sir Robert Fowler; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 10, [322] 147; Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 13, 251; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 1, 1832

Madras—Remissions of Revenue, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 23, [331] 4

Port Trust for Aden, Questions, Mr. T. Sutherland; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 19, [323] 1632; *Mar* 26, 256; Question, Sir Richard Temple; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 4, [325] 1358; Question, Mr. T. Sutherland; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 22, [327] 982

Railways, Question, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 2, [323] 19;—*Expenditure on*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 23, [322] 1235

Docks and Harbour Dues—Exemption, Questions, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Sinclair; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 3, [325] 1244

Revenue from Intoxicating Liquors, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1081

The Budget Estimates, Question, Mr. Hoyle; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 10, [324] 852; Questions, Mr. King, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 22, [327] 993

The Estimates for 1886-7, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 27, [325] 739

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Block in Promotion—Despatch of the Secretary of State, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Feb* 21, [322] 1000

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INDIA—*Telegraph Department*—cont.
Retirement, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 1, [325] 1025
The Director of the Indo-European Telegraphs, Questions, Mr. Jacob Bright; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 16, [322] 547; *Feb* 20, 872
[See *Post Office—Postal Charges to India*]

India—East India (Contagious Diseases Acts)
Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Mar* 1, [322] 1843; *Mar* 2, [323] 31; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 13, [324] 1193; Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 24, [325] 318; *April* 30, 882; Question, The Bishop of Carlisle; Answer, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *May* 1, 1015; Question, Mr. Stansfeld; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India
326] *May* 14, 207; Question, The Marquess of Ripon; Answer, The Secretary of State
. for India (Viscount Cross) *May* 15, 266;
. Observations, Sir John Kennaway, 444; Questions, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Stansfeld; Answers, The Under Secretary of
. State for India *May* 17, 542; Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Under Secre-
. tary of State for India *June* 1, 880; Questions, Sir Richard Temple; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India, Mr.
. Speaker *June* 5, 1185; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 29, [327] 1727
Act XIV. of 1868; *and Cantonment Acts*, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 23 [322] 1246
The Cantonment Regulations, Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 9, [330] 101; *Dec* 4, [331] 1022
Condemnation by the Bishops, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1074
Immoral Practices—Orders and Regulations Issued by Military Authorities in India, Questions, Mr. S. Williamson, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Stansfeld; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for
325] India *May* 3, 1222; Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of
. State for India *May* 7, 1480; Questions, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign
. Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *May* 8, 1617; Questions, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The First Lord of the
. Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), 1622; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 10,
. 1814

India—East India (Contagious Diseases Acts)—cont.
Licensing of Immorality, Question, Mr. J. Williamson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Feb* 23, [322] 1231
Suspension of the Act in Bombay, Madras, &c., Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 5, [328] 407; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 10, 876
The Correspondence, Questions, Mr. Stansfeld; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 7, [325] 1484

Lock Hospitals
Cantonment Lock Hospitals, Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst); Question, Mr. Channing [no reply] *April* 24, [325] 318
Statistics, Questions, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. M'Laren; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 2, [329] 1233
Working of the Hospitals—Reports for 1885, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Mar* 8, [323] 583

India—East India (Contagious Diseases Acts)
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, any mere suspension of measures for the compulsory examination of women, and for licensing and regulating prostitution in India, is insufficient, and the legislation which enjoins, authorizes, or permits such measures ought to be repealed" (*Mr. Walter M'Laren*) *June* 5, [326] 1187; after debate, Resolution agreed to
Resolution of June 5—The Cantonment Acts, Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *July* 24, [329] 323; *July* 31, 937; *Aug* 2, 1232; *Aug* 3, 1413

India—East India (Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company)
Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 9, [330] 773
Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the formation and promotion of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company, Limited, the circumstances under which the concession held by that Company was obtained from the Government of Hyderabad, and the subsequent operations on the London Stock Exchange by persons interested in the Company *May* 3:—Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Bristowe, Sir Henry James, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland, and Sir Richard Temple
Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records
Ordered, That Three be the quorum
The Committee, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *May* 11, [326] 43; Question, Dr. Clark; Answer,

cont.

[*cont.*

India—East India—Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company—cont.

The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 15, [330] 1242

First Report:—Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed [No. 177]

Moved, "That the Select Committee on East India (Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company) have leave to hear Counsel (to such extent as they shall think fit) upon the matters referred to them" (*Sir Henry James*) *May* 17, [326] 1517; Question put, and agreed to

The Report, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 22, [330] 1815;—*Premature Publication*, Statement, Sir Henry James; Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. T. D. Sullivan; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug* 4, [329] 1559; Question, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 7, 1836

Charges against Officials, Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 27, [329] 674

Mr. Furnivall, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug* 10, [330] 326

Mr. Hughes, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 10, [330] 327

The Nizam, Questions, Mr. Kelly; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 16, [330] 1375;—*Colonel Marshall*, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Kelly; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Aug* 9, [330] 105; Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *Dec* 7, [331] 1416

India—East India (Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna)

Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *April* 9, [324] 711; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *April* 12, 1047; Questions, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 4, [325] 1365; Questions, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 5, [326] 1171; Question, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 18, [327] 455; Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 26, 1284; Questions, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 29, 1716

Amendt. on Committee of Ways and Means *June* 15, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable, with a view to the settlement of a long-standing controversy as to the wrong stated to have been suffered by a meritorious servant of the Crown, that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the case

[*cont.*

India—East India (Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna)—cont.

of Mr. William Tayler, late Commissioner of Patna" (*Sir Roper Lethbridge*) *v.* [327] 322; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 184, N. 20; M. 164 (D. L. 155)

India—East India (Revenue Accounts)

Ordered, That the several Accounts and Papers which have been presented to the House, in this Session of Parliament, relating to the Revenues of India, be referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House *Aug* 6

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday, resolve itself into the said Committee

India—East India Revenue Accounts—The Annual Financial Statement

Moved, "That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1887 was Rx.77,337,134; that the Total Expenditure in India and in England charged to Revenue was Rx.77,158,707; that there was a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of Rx.178,427; and that the Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works was Rx.5,670,484, besides a Capital Charge of £4,914,546 involved in the Redemption of Liabilities" (*Sir John Gorst*) *Aug* 9, [330] 137

After long debate, Amendt. at end, add "But this Committee is of opinion that the economies proposed by the Army Commission in India should be enforced, especially those which would do away with the Commands in Chief in Madras and Bombay; and that the Civil administration of those Presidencies might be more economically conducted, but with equal if not greater efficiency, by making those Presidencies Lieutenant Governorships instead of Governorships" (*Sir William Plowden*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after further debate, Question put; A. 36, N. 105; M. 69 (D. L. 272)

Main Question put, and agreed to

The Financial Resolutions—Power of Discussion—The New Rules, Question, General Goldsworthy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 13, [330] 436

India—Government of India (Frontier Policy)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the unwise Frontier Policy of the Government of India is producing grave financial difficulties in that country, leading not only to increased burdens of taxation, but to the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors for Revenue purposes, with serious results to the moral and material welfare of the people" (*Mr. Slagg*) *Mar* 13, [323] 1093; after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Caine*); Question put, and agreed to

[*cont.*

India—Government of India (Frontier Policy)—cont.

Question put, "That, in the opinion of this House, &c.;" A. 72, N. 122; M. 50 (D. L. 37)

India—The Uncovenanted Civil Service

Amendt. on Committee of Ways and Means *June* 8, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, it is inequitable and anomalous that privileges as regards leave and retirement should be refused to some classes of officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India which are enjoyed by others in similar circumstances; and that, in view of the heavy fall in the value of the rupee, the payment of pensions of retired European Uncovenanted Officers in England at the official rate of exchange is no longer equitable" (*Mr. King*) *v.*, [326] 1601; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 166; N. 55; M. 111 (D. L. 135)

Furloughs, Question, Mr. Mac Neill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 18, [327] 426

Payment of Pensions, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 29, [327] 1715

Pension Rules, Question, Mr. Mac Neill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *June* 11, [327] 427

India and the Colonies, Trade of

Moved for, "Return showing the amount of trade between India and each of the Colonies on the one hand, and the following countries:—Equador, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Paraguay, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Uruguay, during the year 1886" (*The Lord Stanley of Alderley*) *June* 21, [327] 788; Motion amended, and agreed to

India Office—Contracts for Indian Stamps and Stamped Paper

Questions, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst), The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Mar* 19, [323] 1631; Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 12, [328] 1097; Question, Mr. Heath; Answer The Under Secretary of State for India *July* 17, 1530

Competition for Indian Stamped Paper, &c. Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Nov* 8, [330] 643; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *Nov* 9, [330] 769

Indian Councils Act (1861) Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Viscount Cross*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 19 (No. 224)
Read 2ª *July* 26, [329] 502
Committee *; Report *July* 27
Read 3ª * *July* 30

Industrial Agricultural Education Bill (*Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Henry Fowler, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Howell, Sir John Kennaway, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. G. Dixon, Mr. Robert Reid, Major Rasch*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 80]
2R. [Dropped]

Industrial Schools Act (1861) *Amendment Act*

Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *May* 4, [325] 1367

Industrial Schools Act, 1875, *Amendment—Emigration*

Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 24, [322] 1358

Industrial Schools Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl Brownlow*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *Aug* 3 (No. 251)
Question, The Earl of Harrowby; Answer, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Nov* 6, [330] 457

Infant Life Protection Act—Extension

Question, Mr. Courtney Kenny; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Dec* 14, [332] 234

Intermediate Education (Wales) Bill (*Mr. Mundella, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Richard, Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Stuart Rendel, Mr. William Abraham*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 61]
2R. deferred *April* 11, [324] 1031
2R. deferred *April* 18, 1673
2R. deferred *April* 19, 1825
2R. deferred *June* 11, [326] 1806
2R. [Dropped]

Intermediate Education (Wales) (No. 2) Bill (*Mr. Kenyon, Sir John Puleston, Mr. Swetenham, Mr. Walsh, Admiral Mayne*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 21 [Bill 136]
2R. [Dropped]

Intestates Estates Bill (*Mr. Ambrose*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 28 [Bill 151]
2R. [Dropped]

Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill [*Consolidated from*
Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Act (1878) Amendment Bill [Bill 86] *and* **Public Houses (Ireland) (Saturday Closing) Bill**
(*Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Lea*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 3]

Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill—cont.
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 9, [325] 1732
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. John O'Connor*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. T. W. Russell*); Question put accordingly; A. 195, N. 97; M. 98 (D. L. 100)
Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 178, N. 102; M. 76
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1794
Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Mr. T. W. Russell*); Main Question put accordingly, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Moved, "That the Bill be committed to the Select Committee on the 'Sunday Closing Acts (Ireland)';" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee to consider the subject matter of the said Bill, and report thereupon
Report* *July* 2 [Bill 315]
Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 20, [332] 900
[Dropped]

Intoxicating Liquors (New Licences) Bill
(*Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Samuel Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *June* 25 [Bill 306]
2R. [Dropped]

Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, 1886, Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Conybeare, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Handel Cossham, Dr. Clark*)
c. Ordered; read 1°* *Dec* 10 [Bill 399]
2R. [Dropped]

IRELAND (*Questions*)
Agriculture—The Chennes Agricultural Society of Ulster, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *July* 12, [328] 1096
American Visitors—Police Supervision, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary; Question, Dr. Tanner [no reply] *July* 27, [329] 661
Anniversaries—Celebration of the Battles of Aughrim and the Boyne, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The Chief Secretary; Question, Mr. W. Redmond [no reply] *July* 19, [328] 1763
Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882—*Reports and Returns*, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) [Further Questions thereon] *Nov* 27, [331] 317
Belfast Banking Company—Bank Issue Act, 1845, Question, Mr. Blane; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 16, [330] 1374

IRELAND—*cont.*
Boycotting—Explanation of Terms, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Feb* 16, [322] 550
City Charter for Belfast, Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 13, [322] 257; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 3, [328] 204; *July* 9, 739
Civil Bill Act (Ireland)—Memorial of Officers, Question, Mr. Maurice Healy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 6, [329] 1691
Civil Service—Action of an Official, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Mar* 8, [323] 592;—*Promotion of Writers*, Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Mar* 8, [323] 565
Customs Officers, Queenstown — The Allan Steamship Company, Question, Mr. Lane; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *July* 31, [329] 958
Destitution in the Arran Islands, Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland; Question, Dr. Cameron [no reply] *Mar* 9, [323] 705; Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 23, [324] 185
Distressed Unions (Ireland) Act, Question, Mr. Foley; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 19, [323] 1635
Glebe Loan (Ireland) Act—Renewal, Question, Sir William Ewart; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1094
Grievances—Resolutions of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, Questions, Mr. W. O'Brien; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 10, [328] 889
Harbours and Railways in Ireland—Reports of the Commissioners, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Feb* 10, [322] 157
Horse and Cattle Breeding—Royal Dublin Society—The Grant of £5,000, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 20, [325] 21; Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 11, [326] 1685; Question, Mr. M. J. Kenny; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, [327] 1118
Inquest on John Madden, an Inmate of the Cranna Orphanage, near Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Questions, Mr. P. J. O'Brien; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 16, [324] 1324; *April* 30, [325] 905; *May* 7, 1469
Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Act, 1874—*Arrests for Drunkenness*, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 11, [331] 1769
Irish Church Act, 1869—*Land Act*, 1887—*Sec.* 25—*Purchasers*, Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *April* 9, [324] 702;—*Religious Services on the Rock of*

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IRELAND—*cont.*

Cashel, Question, Viscount Grimston; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 10, [330] 313

Irish Estates (London Companies)—A Select Committee, Notice, Mr. Lea; Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 13, [332] 100

Irish Industries — The Royal Commission, Question, Observations, The Earl of Howth; Reply, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) *Dec* 18, [332] 624

Irish Newspapers — Government Advertisements, Question, Mr. T. P. Gill; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12, [323] 872

Killarney Board of Guardians—The Lancaster Regiment, Questions, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Financial Secretary, War Department (Mr. Brodrick), The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 13, [323] 1069

Licensing Act (Ireland)—Convictions at Macroom Petty Sessions, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 12, [326] 1824

Literature, Science, and Art—The Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin — Professor McNab's Laboratory, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug* 6, [329] 1682, 1716

Science and Art Department—Lacemaking, Lectures on, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 14, [326] 149; Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 26, [329] 523; *Aug* 2, 1219; Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Lane; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Nov* 16, [330] 1376

Local Government—Legislation, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 10, [324] 871

Local Taxation—Grants in Aid, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Mar* 23, [324] 177;—*The Grant of* £127,000, Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 10, [325] 1807

Lotteries — Prize Drawing at Swords, Co. Dublin, Questions, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Cobb; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 15, [323] 1282; Questions, Mr. Clancy, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 16, 1437

Prize Drawing for Fund of Cathedral of Saint Macartan, Monaghan, Questions, Colonel Waring, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 14, [326] 145; Questions, Mr. Kelly, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 20, [329] 39

Prize Drawings at Dundalk, Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 19, [323] 1627

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IRELAND—*cont.*

Market Rights and Tolls Commission, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 20, [325] 11

National League—The Killarney Branch—Resolutions, Questions, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 7, [331] 1414

National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin—Non-Return of Books sent to H.M. Stationery Office, London, to be Bound, Question, Mr. Carew; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *July* 2, [328] 73

National Library for Ireland, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Aug* 7, [329] 1826

Planting of Trees — "Statutory Termors," Question, Mr. Marum; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 17, [322] 710

Poor Law and Medical Charities Acts (Ireland) —Pensions to Medical Officers of Unions, &c. Question, Dr. Kenny; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 6, [329] 1715

Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882—*Mr. Peter Sweeny*, Question, Mr. Sheehy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 28, [327] 1562;—*Persons Imprisoned under the Summary Jurisdiction Clauses*, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 48

Public Works and Industries (Ireland) (Special Grant), Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Mar* 26, [324] 265

Queen's College, Belfast — Closing of the Grounds, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 5, [328] 407

Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, Question, Mr. Crilly; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Mar* 26, [324] 246

Registration of Deeds and Insurances—Insanitary Condition of the Office, Question, Mr. Mac Neill; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 2, [329] 1210

Reproductive Loan Fund—County Leitrim, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 15, [323] 1284

Loan Fund Board at Cashel, Question, Mr. J. O'Connor; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12, [323] 857

Royal University Act — Professors of the Queen's Colleges, Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1081; Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Dec* 10, [331] 1574;—*Professor Pye*, Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 26, [331] 121

Royal University of Ireland—Fellowship in Natural Philosophy, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 23, [324] 181

Roman Catholic Lady Students, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 4, [331] 1021

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IRELAND—*cont.*

Rumoured Establishment of a Catholic College, Question, Mr. Waddy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 11, [326] 49

Sanitary Authority at Nenagh — Proposed Waterworks, Question, Mr. P. J. O'Brien; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Dec* 14, [331] 234

Seed Supply (Ireland) Act, 1880—*Non-Payment of the Rate*, Questions, Mr. Hayden; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Mar* 13, [323] 1084;—*Mohill Board of Guardians*, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *April* 19, [324] 1730

State-Aided Emigration — Charges against Mr. Stoney, Questions, Mr. Deasy, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland, The Chief Secretary *Feb* 14, [322] 1370

State of the Country — Potato Crop, &c., in Co. Donegal, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 12, [330] 890; Questions, Mr. Mac Neill, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 15, 1220; Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 27, [331] 299

Sunday Labour in Bakeries—Evasion of the Law, Question, Mr. Nolan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 6, [329] 1713

The English Deputation, Question, Mr. Fenwick; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 22, [324] 49

Tithe Rent-Charges — Commutation, Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 22, [330] 1825

Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act — Tullamore, Question, Dr. Fox; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 11, [326] 1705

Trades Unions—Presence of a Government Note-taker at a Trade Demonstration in Cork, Questions, Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 2, [328] 61

Tramways Acts (Ireland)—Provisional Orders, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 15, [327] 242

Valuation Office — Staff and Accounts, Question, Mr. O'Doherty; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 26, [331] 128

Army

Refusing to Billet Soldiers, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 11, [326] 1707

The Curragh Camp—The Water Supply, Question, Captain M'Calmont; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *July* 6, [328] 565

The Rifles at Derrybeg Catholic Church, Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 12, [324] 1055

Victoria Barracks, Belfast, Question, Sir John Colomb; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *July* 16, [328] 1336

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IRELAND—*cont.*

THE EXECUTIVE (IRELAND)

The Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 15, [323] 1305

The Lord Lieutenant—The Lords Justices, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 8, [326] 1527

Rumoured Resignation of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 20, [327] 781

The Lord Chancellor, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 12, [324] 1063

The Law Officers of the Crown—The Attorney General for Ireland, Questions, Mr. A. E. Pease; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 8, [323] 580

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887

Prosecution of Irish Members, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 23, [331] 26; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 26, 162; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 27, 327; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 30, 610

Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 28, [331] 458

Mr. J. Hooper, M.P. for South-East Cork—Captain Stokes, R.M., Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 13, [323] 1069

Arrest of Members

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. D. Sheehy, Mr. Alderman J. Hooper, Mr. Lane, Mr. J. R. Cox, Mr. A. Blane, Mr. E. Harrington, Mr. T. C. Harrington; Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 9, [322] 52

Mr. D. Sheehy, Mr. J. D. Pyne, Mr. J. Gilhooly; Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 13, [322] 244

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P.; Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 16, [324] 1330; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 17, 1497; Letter received by Mr. Speaker *April* 18, 1604

The Irish Magistrates, Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 20, [325] 29

Appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 77

Arrest of Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 17, [322] 709

Letters received by Mr. Speaker *April* 5, [324] 457; *April* 27, [325] 736

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IRELAND—*Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act*, 1887—*Arrest of Members*—cont.

Remand of a Member in Custody (Mr. J. D. Pyne); Letter received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 20, [322] 857

Re-arrest of, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 20, [322] 873

Imprisonment of, Letter received by Mr. Speaker *April* 25, [325] 439

Imprisonment of a Member (Mr. J. C. Flynn); Letter received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 28, [322] 1657

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Mar* 19, [323] 1638; *Mar* 20, 1795

Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Mar* 26, [324] 235; *April* 12, 1034

Imprisonment of, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1098

Release and Re-arrest, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 16, [328] 1395; Letter received by Mr. Speaker, 1415

Mr. John Dillon, M.P.; Letter received by Mr. Speaker *April* 19, [324] 1706

Conviction of; Letter received by Mr. Deputy Speaker *May* 14, [326] 139

Trial and Sentence on, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *May* 15, [326] 325

Imprisonment of, Questions, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 21, [327] 825; Question, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, 1120

Prison Regulations, Question, Mr. Joicey; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, [327] 1120; Questions, Mr. W. H. James, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 28, 1566

Conviction of—The Plan of Campaign, Questions, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Maurice Healy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The Chief Secretary *June* 29, [327] 1725

Conditional Order of Habeas Corpus, Question, Mr. Chance; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 25, [329] 500

Health of, Questions, Mr. Mac Neill; The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 530

Imprisonment of, Petition presented *July* 30, [329] 729; Moved, "That the Petition be read by the Clerk at the Table" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Motion agreed to; Petition read

Imprisonment of Messrs. Cox and Blane, Letter received by Mr. Speaker *April* 23, [325] 148

Imprisonment of Mr. Blane, M.P., Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 1, [325] 1047; Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Chief Secretary; Question, Mr. Flynn [no reply] *May* 3, 1247

Conviction of Mr. Condon, Letter received by Mr. Deputy Speaker *May* 14, [326] 139

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Imprisonment of, Letter received by Mr. Speaker *May* 31, [326] 746

Sentence on, Question, Observations, Lord Coleridge; Reply, The Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne); short debate thereon *June* 8, [326] 1501

Arrest of a Member (Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P.), Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 25, [329] 432

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Questions, Mr. Parnell; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Solicitor General for Ireland [Further Questions thereon] *July* 25, [329] 495; Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chief Secretary [Further Questions thereon] *July* 26, 551; Question, Mr. O'Kelly; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 27, 719; Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 30, 765

Conviction of Mr. J. O'Kelly, M.P.—Supply of Drink to Irish Witnesses, Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 10, [330] 334; Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 11, 391

Imprisonment and Treatment of Members, Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, [327] 1146; *July* 2, [328] 66; Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Nov* 6, [330] 458

Cases of M. Moyniham and T. Quinlan, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Feb* 13, [322] 248

Charge of Intimidation by an Emergency Man at Blarney, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 19, [330] 1512

Sentence on the Mayor of Cork, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 17, [322] 713; Questions, Mr. Flynn, Dr. Tanner, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 20, 865

Trial of Rev. J. M'Fadden, P.P., Questions, Mr. Blane; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 24, [322] 1353

Sentences on Rev. J. M'Fadden and Mr. Blane, Questions, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. Harris, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Solicitor General for Ireland *April* 20, [325] 27

Treatment of Prisoners—Rev. J. M'Fadden, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 7, [329] 1851

Trial of Mr. E. Walsh, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 27, [331] 303; *Nov* 29, 523

John Sullivan, the Kerry Blacksmith, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Par-

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liamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 24, [322] 1378;—*Captain Massey, R.M.*, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 28, [322] 1639

Prosecutions against Newsvendors—J. D. Brosnan, John Green, and Patrick Ferriter, Questions, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary, The Chief Secretary *Mar* 5, [323] 178

Sentence on Patrick Ferriter a Newsagent at Dingle, Questions, Mr. Firth, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 15, [323] 1280; Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Dr. Tanner, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 24, [325] 329; Questions, Mr. J. Bryn Roberts, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary; Question, Mr. Conybeare [no reply]; Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 26, 592; Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 30, 887

Sentence on Mr. Snelling at Sixmilebridge, Questions, Mr. Firth; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 19, [323] 1618

Woodford—Release of Mr. Blunt, Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 13, [323] 1075

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and Mr. William O'Brien, Question, Sir Charles Lewis; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 19, [323] 1613

Cheering for Mr. Blunt and Lady Anne Blunt in Court, at Athenry, Questions, Mr. Rowntree, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 27, [324] 383

Galway Prison—Treatment of Mr. Blunt, Question, Mr. Macartney; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 6, [329] 1698

"*Blunt* v. *Byrne*"—*Judgment of the Lord Chief Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer*, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. T. C. Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 62; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, 726

Imprisonment of Mr. John Roche of Woodford, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 4, [325] 1368; *May* 5, 1246

Conviction of James M'Keon for Re-entry, Questions, Mr. Conway; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 17, [326] 546

Imprisonment of Mr. James Kilmartin, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 7, [326] 1390;—*Eviction of*, Questions, Mr. Harris; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 7, [326] 1393; *June* 11, 1694

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Case of William Hynes and others, Convicted at Miltown Malbay, Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, [328] 721

Sentences on Prisoners at Miltown Malbay, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1085

Sentence on Mr. Latchford, J.P., at Tralee Petty Sessions, Questions, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1092; Questions, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 16, 1400;—*Release of —The Debate of August* 6, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 7, [329] 1853

Mr. John Malone and others, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 13, [332] 96

Arrests at Curass, Kanturk, Questions, Mr. Flynn, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Crilly; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 19, [327] 589; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 21, 813

Arrest of Four Farmers in Kerry, Questions, Mr. Flynn, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 29, [331] 495

Arrest of John Hickey, without Warrant, at Kilcrohane, Co. Cork, Questions, Mr. Gilhooly, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 29, [331] 489

Arrest of Father Kennedy, R.C.C., and others, at Meelin, Co. Cork, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 8, [331] 1496; Questions, Mr. Flynn, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 10, 1589; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 13, [332] 92; Questions, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 17, 453; *Dec* 21, 959

Arrest of Mr. J. O'Leary and Mr. Michael Healy, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 4, [331] 1012

Arrests of J. and D. Scannell, and others, Co. Kerry, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 10, [331] 1598; Questions, Mr. Flynn, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 11, 1768

Administration of the Act, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The Chief Secretary *June* 22, [327] 984; Questions, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Chief Secretary, 1057

Admission to Bail, Questions, Mr. Gilhooly, Mr. O'Hea, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *June* 21, [327] 804

Boycotting the Police—Sentences, Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. J. E. Redmond, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 23, [322] 1220

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Boycotting—Convictions at Ennis, Questions, Mr. Paulton, Mr. Cox, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12 [323] 845

Boycotting in Fermanagh, Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 6, [323] 361

Crimes Act Courts—Resident Magistrates, Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 8, [325] 1616

Employment of Convicted Prisoners, Questions, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. Cox; Answers, The Chief Secretary; Question, Mr. Conybeare [no reply] *June* 22, [327] 975

Midnight Meeting at Woodford—Prosecutions, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 27, [329] 672

Mr. Justice Harrison's Charge at Limerick, Question, Mr. O'Keeffe; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1076

Press Prosecutions, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 21, [322] 998

Prisoners in Limerick Gaol, Questions, Mr. O'Keeffe; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 19, [328] 1762; *July* 23, [329] 194

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Secret Inquiry at Falcarragh, Co. Donegal, Questions, Mr. Carew, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 15, [327] 238; Questions, Mr. W. Redmond; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 18, 436

Section 1—*Proclamation of the City of Dublin*, Questions, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Murphy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 14, [327] 112; Questions, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Murphy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 18, 448

Service of Criminal Process, Questions, Mr. Forrest Fulton, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 29, [331] 527

Sessions Court at Murroe, Co. Limerick, Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 9, [328] 725

State of Co. Fermanagh, Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 13, [323] 1986

Statistics, Questions, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 27, [322] 1479

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IRELAND—*Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act*, 1887—cont.

The Irish Tenantry, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 13, [324] 1185

The Magistracy—Refusal of Bail, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 24, [322] 1360

Treatment of Prisoners, Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 17, [324] 1496;—*At Loughrea*, Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 15, [327] 256

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The Evidence, Questions, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 11, [326] 1708; *June* 14, [327] 95; Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Mac Neill; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The Chief Secretary *June* 14, 26

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Return of Convictions, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 78; Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 17, 1534;—*Quarterly Return to the 30th June*, 1888, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 5, [328] 438

The Miltown Malbay Alleged Conspiracy, Questions, Mr. Clancy, Mr. J. E. Redmond; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 24, [329] 331

Thomas Barry, Questions, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 18, [327] 429

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Release of the Prisoners, Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Commins; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 20, [327] 780; Questions, Sir William Harcourt; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 22, 985

Judgments in the Case—Notes of the Judges' Decision, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 22, [327] 1059

Shorthand Writer's Notes, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Anderson, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 26, [327] 1280; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir William Harcourt; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 28, 1572

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Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Maurice Healy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 29, [327] 1724; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, [328] 717;—

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Proceedings against Cornelius Curtain and others—The Dublin Court of Exchequer, Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. T. C. Harrington, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The Chief Secretary *June* 29, [327] 1720

Proceedings at Lanesborough, Question, Mr. Mac Neill; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 14, [327] 100

Proceedings at Rathmore Petty Sessions, Questions, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Feb* 27, [322] 1483

Proceedings under Section 1, Questions, Mr. Carew; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 10, [324] 849, 851

Prosecutions under the Act, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Feb* 23, [322] 1259

The Disturbances at Ennis

Questions, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Flynn, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 12, [324] 1060

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Parnell*) *April* 12, [324] 1068; after debate, Question put; A. 179, N. 249; M. 70

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Conduct of the Military, Questions, Mr. Rowntree, Mr. Cox; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Secretary of State for War (Mr E. Stanhope) *April* 15, [324] 1313; Questions, Mr. Cox; Answers, The Secretary of State for War 1320

Deposition of Police Constable Watson, Questions, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary; Questions, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. Clancy [no reply] *April* 19, [324] 1734

Mr. Shannon, Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 19, [324] 1711

Remarks of County Court Judge Kelly, Questions, Mr. Cox, Mr. Jordan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 22, [327] 980

Trial and Sentence on Mr. J. Halpin, Question, Mr. Cox; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, [327] 1134

The Disturbances at Kilrush

Trial of Prisoners—Mr. Irwin, R.M., Questions, Mr. Mac Neill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 9, [324] 720; Questions, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor [no reply] *April* 9, 723; Questions, Mr. Mac Neill, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. T. P. Gill; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 10, 858

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Gun Licences

Conviction of James Lee, Abbeyfeale Petty Sessions, Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. W. Abraham (Limerick, W.), Mr. Maurice Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 528; Question, Mr. W. Abraham (Limerick, W.); Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 30, 750

Maurice Doyle, Questions, Dr. Tanner, Mr. J. O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 27, [325] 741

Refusal of a Licence—Mr. W. Cotter, Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 24, [322] 1358; Questions, Mr. Gilhooly; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 7, [326] 1376; *June* 14, [327] 89

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Observations, Colonel Nolan; Reply, The Chief Secretary; Observations, Mr. Edward Harrington *June* 29, [327] 1844

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Breakwater at Mutton Island, Co. Galway—Employment of Convicts, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 17, [324] 1494

Construction of Light Railways, Question, Sir James Corry; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 4, [331] 1009

Drainage—Distribution of Advertisements, Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 20, [332] 864

Galway Harbour Commissioners, Question, Mr. H. Campbell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *May* 3, [325] 1211

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Loans—Railway Bridge at Waterford and New Ross, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 10, [328] 875; Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 5, 417

Improvement Loans, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 16, [330] 1382

Railway Mismanagement, Question, Mr. Marum; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 21, [322] 1006

The Proposed Expenditure, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 23, [322] 1217

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A Town Hall, &c. for Ballinasloe, Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 14, [327] 104; Question, Mr. Sheehy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 19, 579; Questions, Mr. Harris; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *June* 26, 1264; *July* 12, [328] 1083

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Supersession of the Ballinasloe Board of Guardians, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 31, [326] 750

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James Adams, Rate Collector—Tullyhogue Electoral Division, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 21, [332] 959

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The Belfast Town Council Accounts of 1885-6—*The Royal Visit*, Question, Mr. Nolan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1462; Questions, Mr. Nolan, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 10, 1809

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Celbridge Union, Co. Kildare, Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12, [323] 858

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Mullingar, Cottages at, Questions, Mr. Tuite; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 20, [330] 1653

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"Land League Hut" at Macroom, Questions, Mr. Macartney, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Chance, Mr. Maurice Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 535

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Newry and Newtownhamilton, Questions, Mr. Blane, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 2, [323] 21

Strabane, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 12, [330] 891

Tralee—Mrs. Behane, Question, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 26, [324] 248

Tyrone Co. Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 17, [324] 1484

Waterford, Question, Mr. P. J. Power; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 26, [331] 147

Westmeath, Questions, Mr. Tuite; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 8, [326] 1528; *June* 28, [327] 1551; Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 22, [330] 1814

Wexford, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12, [323] 865

Wicklow, Questions, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 23, [322] 1222; *Mar* 26, [324] 256; Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 11, [331] 1765;—*West Wicklow*, Question, Mr. Byrne; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 19, [330] 1505

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Court of Appeal—"Hassan v. *Chambers*," Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 7, [331] 1401

Disqualification, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 7, [331] 1412

Disqualification of Voters by Medical Relief, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 28, [327] 1554

Duties of the Poor's Rate Collectors, Question, Mr. Marum; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 11, [326] 1704

Preparation of Voters' List for Registration—Mr. Sumuel M'Dermott, Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 5, [328] 412; Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, 728; *July* 16, 1396

Remuneration of Clerks of the Peace, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 23, [329] 184

Remuneration of Clerks of Unions, &c. Question, Mr. P. J. O'Brien; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12, [323] 874; Question, Mr. P. J. O'Brien; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 8, [325] 1621

Revision Courts — Non-Supply of Forms, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 56;—*South-West Division of Dublin*, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 28, [327] 1554;—*Dublin Districts*, Question, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 2, [329] 1218

Revision of the Register of Voters, Co. Tyrone, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 10, [331] 1571

Service of Requisition Forms by Post, Questions, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 23, [325] 162; Questions, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Edward Harrington, Mr. Clancy, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 26, 583; Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 17, [326] 536;—*Non-Return of Requisition Forms*, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 6, [331] 1257; Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 10, 1586

The Electors at Blackrock, &c., South County Dublin, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 73

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Appointments to Clerkships, &c., Question, Mr. Nolan; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 7, [325] 1463

The Bull Rock, Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Feb* 27, [322] 1481

Tory Island Lighthouse—Telegraphic Communication with the Mainland, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 26, [327] 1275

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)

Commissioners of—Pay and Fines of Clerks, Question, Mr. J. O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 9, [330] 87

Intermediate Examinations, Question, Mr. Kilbride; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, [328] 731;—*Examination Centres, Belfast*, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 10, [330] 307

National Education Office, Dublin—Promotion of Copyists, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Dec* 7, [331] 1415

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Payment of Result Fees, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 27, [324] 386; Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 9, 700

Payment of School Fees, Question, Mr. M. J. Kenny; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 7, [331] 1399

Royal College of Science, Dublin, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Aug* 9, [330] 89

Sir Patrick J. Keenan, Resident Commissioner, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 549; Questions, Dr. Kenny; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 2, 1241; *Aug* 3, 1395; Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 9, [330] 88

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Probationers, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 4, [326] 1009

Kildare Place and Marlborough Street Training Colleges, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1083

St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 18, [332] 369

The Government Training College, Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 44; Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 23, [329] 180;—*Religious Instruction in the*, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 7, [329] 1830;—*Roman Catholic Students*, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 30, [329] 730;—*Model School Teachers*, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 13, [330] 435

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Catholic School at Annalitton, Co. Monaghan, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 14, [326] 143

New School, Castlemartyr, Co. Cork, Questions, Mr. Deasy; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Mar* 26, [324] 237

Gracetown National School, Co. Tipperary, Question, Mr. J. O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 16, [328] 1397

Model Schools, Cost of the, Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 27, [329] 655;—*Head Masters*, Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 30, [331] 600; Question, Colonel Waring; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 3, 838; Question, Colonel Waring; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 6, 1251

Mohill Schools, Questions, Mr. Hayden; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 15, [323] 1285

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Schoolrooms at Murroe, Co. Limerick, Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 19, [328] 1749

Technical Schools, Questions, Mr. M'Laren; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 7, [331] 1409

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Board of National Education—Special Fees, Question, Mr. Leahy; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 23, [322] 1245

Examination of Candidates, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *June* 26, [327] 1206

Female Teachers, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 531

Government Grants, Question, Mr. O'Hanlon; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 4, [325] 1364; Question, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, 1464

Gratuities to Monitors, Question, Mr. Marum; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 7, [326] 1382

Grievances of Teachers, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 12, [324] 1045; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 17, 1493

Pupil Teachers in National Schools, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 9, [330] 80; Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 23, [331] 8

Residences, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *June* 12, [326] 1829

Salaries, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1460

Teachers in Workhouse Schools, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 11, [330] 388

Dismissal of Mr. Cunningham, Westport District, Co. Mayo, Question, Mr. Deasy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 3, [328] 189

Miss Donnelly, Aughiogan National School, Question, Mr. M. J. Kenny; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 1, [322] 1822

Patrick O'Rorke, Retired Teacher, Question, Mr. Kennedy; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 8, [323] 572

Thomas Sweeney, Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *May* 17, [326] 522

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Proclaimed Meeting at Dromore—Sentence on a Ballad Singer, Questions, Mr. P. M'Donald, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 1, [322] 1821

Longford, Questions, Dr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Cox, Mr. Lane; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 15, [330] 1225

Waterford, Questions, Mr. R. Power; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 3, [331] 836

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Proclaimed Branch of National League, Meelin, Co. Cork, Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 6, [331] 1252; — *Widow Dempsey's Farm at Loughrea*, Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 3, [331] 817

Suppression of National League Branches, Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Feb* 13, [322] 260; — *Alleged Meetings of Suppressed Branches*, Questions, Colonel Waring, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Feb* 20, [322] 882

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Alleged Refusal of a Public Hall at Newtownards to Mr. John Dillon, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 31, [326] 746

Newtownards Farmers' Association—Interrupted Meeting, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 5, [326] 1175; *June* 7, 1396

Orange Demonstration, Co. Down—Mr. Brownlow, J.P., Questions, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1075; *July* 26, [329] 537; Questions, Mr. Clancy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 30, 749

Orange Demonstration at Enniskillen—The Queen's Regulations, Questions, Mr. W. Redmond; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *July* 19, [328] 1769; — *Sergeant Major Hounsel*, Questions, Mr. W. Redmond; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *July* 24, [329] 325; Question, Mr. Carew; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Aug* 6, 1687; — *Colonel Kinloch*, Questions, Mr. W. Redmond; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *July* 24, [329] 326; *Aug* 2, 1236

The Royal Irish Constabulary Codes, 1887-8, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 30, [329] 732

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Failure of the Fishing Industry at Arklow, Questions, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 10, [331] 1589; *Dec* 11, 1765

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Salmon Fisheries—Killaloe, Question, Mr. P. J. O'Brien; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Feb* 21, [322] 1001

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Rathlin Island, Co. Antrim—Communication with the Mainland, Question, Sir Charles Lewis; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *April* 19, [324] 1707; Question, Sir Charles Lewis; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 26, [325] 563

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Ardglass, Co. Down—Harbour Dues, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 12, [328] 1095; Questions, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 26, [329] 545

Arklow Harbour, Questions, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 19, [328] 1756; Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 6, [331] 1234

Ballycotton Harbour, Questions, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Flynn; Answers, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *July* 23, [329] 203

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Holyhead Harbour—The Platters Rock, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 15, [323] 1278; Question, Mr. Lewis; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *April* 17, [324] 1477

Harbour of Killybegs, &c.—Donegal Railway, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 20, [325] 24

Newcastle Harbour, Co. Down, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *Dec* 4, [331] 1013

Rosslare Harbour, Wexford, Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 19, [327] 590; Questions,

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Ballycotton Pier, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Mar* 9, [323] 695; *July* 5, [328] 410; Questions, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 19, 1764; Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *July* 23, [329] 201; Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 26, 544; Questions, Mr. Flynn, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 30, 741; Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 2, 1219; Question, Mr. Lane; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 13, [330] 1032; Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 15, 1243; Questions, Mr. Lane, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 16, 1379; Questions, Mr. Lane; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 26, [331] 144

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Newcastle Pier, Co. Down, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan, Colonel Waring; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 6, [329] 1706

Rosscarbery Pier, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Mar* 26, [324] 254; *May* 8, [325] 1608; *May* 18, [326] 678; *July* 16, [328] 1405

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Bray, Co. Wicklow, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Feb* 23, [322] 1224

Fishery Pier at Schull, Co. Cork, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 3, [331] 828

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Lough Corrib, Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 11, [326] 1691; Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 25, [327] 1116; Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 17, [328] 1519

The River Bann, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 15, [323] 1281; Questions, Sir Charles Lewis; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 30, [325] 886; *May* 15, [326] 324; Questions, Mr. Lea; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 17, 565; *July* 23, [329] 201; Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, The Chief Secretary; Question, Mr. Johnston [no reply] *Aug* 7, 1847; Question, Mr. Macartney; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 12, [330] 886

River Bann Trustees, Questions, Mr. Pinkerton; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 26, [331] 123; *Dec* 3, 822:—*A Select Committee*, Questions, Mr. Lea, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 26, [331] 148

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The Carrakout River, Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 10, [331] 1570

The Shannon, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 25, [327] 1117

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Cork District Lunatic Asylum—Appointment of Rev. Mr. Kerr, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 24, [322] 1355

District Lunatic Asylums—Circular of Sir West Ridgway, Questions, Mr. O'Keeffe, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 30, [329] 741

Killarney District Asylum, Question, Mr. Sheehan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug* 9, [330] 90; Questions, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 10, 321

Limerick Asylum—Appointment of Governors, Questions, Mr. O'Keeffe, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1449

Office of Storekeeper, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 11, [331] 1750

Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 3, [331] 847; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 6, 1253; —*Anne Reddy, a Lunatic*, Question, Colonel Saunderson; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, [328] 709

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Indebtedness to Contractors for Food, Questions, Colonel Nolan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 18, [327] 433

Kilkenny Dispensary District, Question, Mr. Marum; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 28, [327] 1547

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Ballymena Union—Dismissal of John Turtle, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 13, [328] 1242

Belfast Union—Charges against Dr. Spedding, Question, Mr. Leahy; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 1, [322] 1825

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Macroom Union—Protestant Inmates, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 24, [322] 1355

Skibbereen Union, Chaplain to the, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 17, [326] 535

Tulla Union—Dismissal of Officials—Case of Mr. P. Loughry, Rate Collector, Questions, Mr. Cox; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 18, [327] 444; Questions, Mr. Cox, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 21, 800; Question, Mr. Cox; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, 1122

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Questions, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1483

Baltinglass Union, Questions, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 12, [324] 1035;—*Mr. Douglas*, Questions, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 19, [324] 1717

Cootehill Union, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 15, [323] 1268

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The Ulster Society School for the Blind, &c. (Belfast), Question, Mr. Deasy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 31, [329] 940

Athy, Questions, Mr. Kilbride, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, [327] 1115

Ballinasloe, Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 22, [327] 983; Questions, Mr. Harris, Mr. Chance; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 22, [327] 990; Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 25, 1135

Colonel Caleb Robertson, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 8, [326] 1543

Supersession of the Board, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 31, [326] 750

Surcharges, Questions, Mr. Harris, Mr. P. J. Power; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 19, [324] 1713

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Colonel Studdert, Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 14, [327] 101; Questions, Mr. Pinkerton, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 21, 808

Thomas Duffin, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 11, [326] 1705

Cork—Case of William Robinson, Questions, Mr. Maurice Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 28, [327] 1544

Donegal, Question, Mr. Mac Neill; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 2, [329] 1220

Downpatrick, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 6, [329] 1695

Loughrea Guardians, Surcharges on, Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 19, [323] 1623

The Loughrea District — Sanitary Officer—Election of Mr. Peter Sweeney, Questions, Mr. Sheehy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 18, [327] 425; *June* 21, 796

Portumna, Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The Chief Secretary *May* 15, [326] 321

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Accommodation at Ballinasloe, Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *April* 20, [325] 14

Allowances to Surveyors, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *May* 1, [325] 1020

Dismissal of Mr. James Sweeney, Sub-Postmaster of Dungloe, Co. Donegal, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Postmaster General *July* 12, [328] 1087

Expenses of Sub-Postmasters, Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 12, [323] 869

Mr. Devers, Postmaster at Carndonagh, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 26, [325] 582; Question, Mr. O'Kelly; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 4, 1360

Postmastership of Dungloe, Co. Donegal—Maurice Boyle, Questions, Mr. Mac Neill; Answers, The Postmaster General *Aug* 9, [330] 96

Non-Delivery of a Registered Letter, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 20, [322] 860

Opening of Private Letters, Questions, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answers, The Postmaster General *July* 2, [328] 72; *July* 16, 1402

Parcel Post Baskets, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 19, [323] 1619

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Postmistress at Kinlough, Co. Leitrim, Questions, Mr. Conway; Answers, The Postmaster General *May* 13, [325] 1813

Salaries—Delay in Payment, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 24, [322] 1366

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Postal Delivery at Crookstown, Co. Cork, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 18, [326] 681

Delivery of Mails at Macroom, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 2, [323] 26

Mails between Galway and Clifden, Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 31, [329] 951

Service of Mails, Newport, Co. Tipperary, Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor; Answers, The Postmaster General *May* 17, [326] 537; *July* 9, [328] 710

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Dalystown, Loughrea, Post Office at, Question, Mr. Sheehy; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 21, [327] 797

Drumswoods, Co. Monaghan, Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 23, [331] 6

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Telegraph Office at Carrigallen, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 10, [325] 1812

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Committee on Irish Railways, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 7, [326] 1409

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Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 22, [330] 1817

Inspection of Carriages, Questions, Mr. De Cobain, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 7, [325] 1481

Political Meetings, Questions, Mr. Cox; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 16, [324] 1307

Purchase by the State, Question, Observations, Lord Greville; Reply, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) *July* 23, [329] 169

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323] liamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 8, 561; Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 13,
. 1075; Questions, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary, The Chief Secretary *Mar* 15,
. 1276; Questions, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamen-
. tary Under Secretary *Mar* 19, 1617; Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answers, The Chief
326] Secretary *May* 31, 747; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Chief Secretary
331] *Nov* 29, 515; Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) [further Questions thereon] *Dec* 6,
. 1254; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answers, The Chief Secretary
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331] 1494; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary
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332] *Dec* 13, 82; Questions, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Bradlaugh, The Lord Mayor of Dublin;
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Co. Clare—Mr. Hickson, Q.C., Temporary County Court Judge, Questions, Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Mar* 12, [323] 847; Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *April* 13, [324] 1193

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At Letterkenny, Questions, Mr. O'Hanlon; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 26, [325] 579

At Miltown Malbay, Questions, Mr. Paulton, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12, [323] 844

At Naas, Question, Mr. Carew; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 22, [332] 1004

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Conflict with the Military at Clare Castle, Co. Clare, Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor; Answers, The Financial Secretary, War Department (Mr. Brodrick) *April* 23, [325] 172

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The Derbyshire Regiment — Collision at Limerick, Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Secretary of State for War, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1476

Military Disturbances at Downpatrick, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 5, [328] 427; Questions, Mr. M'Cartan, Colonel Saunderson, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Secretary of State for War, The Chief Secretary *July* 9, 719; Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *July* 12, 1089

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The Mitchelstown Riot (*September*, 1887)

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Conviction of 14 Men at Frankford, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1478

Co. Longford, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Mar* 12, [323] 850

Death of James Dunne, an Evicted Tenant, Questions, Mr. Gill, Mr. Johnston; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 15, [330] 1240

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Evictions in Donegal, Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 10, [331] 1612; — *Evictions at Gweedore*, Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 17, [332] 448

Eviction of the Brennan Family at Coolnariska, Queen's Co., Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Lalor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1466

Eviction of Mr. Stephen Murphy, at Mullinroe, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 50

Illegal Conduct of a Sheriff's Bailiff at Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry, Questions, Mr. Kilbride, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Maurice Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 49; Questions, Mr. Kilbride, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, 1073

Intimidation at Cattle Sales, Questions, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Dec* 20, [332] 862

Resignation of Patrick Murray, a Police Constable, Questions, Sir John Colomb, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 9, [330] 112

Resolution of the Ulster Land Committee, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 545

Sentence on S. P. Kingston and Wife, at Skibbereen, for Forcible Possession, Questions, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary *May* 7, [325] 1475; *May* 8, 1623; *May* 10, 1823

Tenants of Evicted Farms, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *Feb* 21, [322] 996

The Kenmare Tenantry — Colonel Turner, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Nov* 8, [330] 645

The Returns, Question, Mr. A. E. Pease; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary *Feb* 21, [322] 995; Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Mar* 27, [324] 399; Questions, Mr. Mahony; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 3, [328] 193

Return of Caretakers Evicted, Questions, Mr. A. E. Pease; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 23, [325] 166; *June* 14, [327] 115

Return of Evictions and Coercion Prosecutions on the Clanricarde Estate, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Dec* 20, [332] 900

Threatened Eviction at Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, Questions, Mr. Byrne, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 24, [325] 314

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Lord Carysfort's Estate, Co. Wicklow—Bernard Rafferty, Questions, Mr. W. J. Corbet, Mr. Conybeare, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 19, [328] 1754

Estate of Mr. R. T. Hamilton, Co. Armagh—Certificates of Registration, Question, Mr. J. Nolan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 13, [330] 433

Evictions on the Shirley Estates, Carrickmacross, Questions, Mr. P. O'Brien, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 3, [331] 848; *Dec* 10, 1586

The Vandeleur Estate, Co. Clare

Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 17, [328] 1534; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 23, [329] 198; Question, Mr. Sheehy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 24, 330; Questions, Mr. Jordan, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Hunter; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Solicitor General for Ireland; Question, Mr. W. Redmond [no reply] *July* 26, 538; Questions, Mr. Jordan, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary, 540; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Chief Secretary, 542; Questions, Mr. Jordan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 30, 743; Questions, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Dec* 17, [332] 447

Mr. Cecil Roche, R.M., Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Maurice Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 527; Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Mac Neill; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 27, 664

Sergeant Fletcher, Royal Irish Constabulary, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 546

Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 27, [329] 670

Alleged Violence, Questions, Mr. Jordan, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary, Mr. Speaker *July* 30, [329] 744

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., Questions, Mr. Sheehy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 30, [329] 745

Alleged Altercations at the Evictions, Questions, Mr. Jordan; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 31, [329] 956

Case of Joanna O'Dea, Question, Mr. Jordan Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 2, [329] 1238

Case of Mary O'Dea, Question, Mr. Jordan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 2, [329] 1239

Alleged Destruction of Furniture, &c., at Kilrush, Question, Mr. Jordan; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Aug* 2, [329] 1239

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Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act (1887) (*Cases Tried*)
Moved, "That there be laid before this House Return of Cases tried under 'The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887,' up to the 18th day of February, under the following heads:—Date of Trial; Place of Trial; Names of Magistrates presiding; Name and age of accused; Date when offence was committed; Place where offence was committed; Nature of offence; Result of Trial; Sentence (if convicted); whether appealed against; Date when Appeal heard; Place where Appeal heard; Name of Judge by whom Appeal heard; Result of Appeal" (*Mr. Dillwyn*) *Feb* 21, [322] 1122; after debate, Question put; A. 92, N. 134; M. 42 (D.L. 7)

Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887
Notice of Resolution, Mr. John Morley; Observation, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 22, [327] 994
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the operation of the 'Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887,' and the manner of its administration, undermine respect for Law, estrange the minds of the people of Ireland, and are deeply injurious to the interests of the United Kingdom" (*Mr. John Morley*) *June* 25, 1148; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. William O'Brien*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *June* 26, 1290; after long debate, Question put; A. 273, N. 366; M. 93
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1413

Ireland—Fisheries
Moved to resolve, "That legislation on the Irish fisheries will not be attended with beneficial results until a reduction on the rates of carriage of fish from the Irish coasts to the English markets is assured by Her Majesty's Government" (*The Earl of Howth*) *Mar* 23, [324] 151; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Fisheries—The South and West Coasts
Moved to resolve, 1. "That an immediate survey of the fishing grounds on the south and west coast of Ireland is much required
2. That in the event of Her Majesty's Government accepting the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works to reconstruct the Irish Fishery Department, legislation be not delayed beyond the present Session of Parliament" (*The Earl of Howth*) *June* 22, [327] 962; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Labourers (Ireland) Acts
Motion for a Return, The Marquess of Waterford *July* 27, [329] 625; Motion agreed to; Return ordered to be laid before the House

Ireland—Policy of the Government—Vote of Confidence
Notice of Motion, The Duke of Argyll *July* 5, [328] 393
Moved to resolve, "That, in the opinion of this House, Her Majesty's Government deserves the support of Parliament in securing for the subjects of the Queen in Ireland the full enjoyment of personal freedom in all their lawful transactions, and in protecting them from the coercion of unlawful combinations" (*The Duke of Argyll*) *July* 12, 1053; On Question, Motion agreed to, nemine contradicente
Moved, "That the names of the Lords present in the House on Thursday, the 12th of July, and assenting to the Resolution of Confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers passed nemine contradicente, be printed and circulated with the Minutes" (*The Earl Beauchamp*) *July* 20, [329] 7; after debate, Motion amended, and agreed to
Resolved, That the names of the Lords present in the House on Thursday, the 12th of July, on which day a resolution of confidence in Her Majesty's Ministers was passed nemine contradicente, be printed and circulated with the Minutes
List of the Lords present, 26

Ireland—Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885
Motion for a Return, Lord Fitz Gerald *April* 20, [325] 1; Motion amended, and agreed to

Ireland—Royal Barracks, Dublin
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty thanking Her Majesty for laying before Parliament the Report on the prevalence of enteric fever in the Royal Barracks, Dublin; and to pray Her Majesty to give directions that the recommendations contained therein may be carried out" (*The Earl Beauchamp*) *July* 2, [328] 11; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Sunday Closing Acts
Moved, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Sunday Closing Acts (Ireland)" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*) *Feb* 27, [322] 1594; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland be a Member of the said Committee" *Mar* 19, [323] 1702; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That Mr. William Johnston be a Member of the said Committee;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; other Members nominated as follows:—Mr. Agg-Gardner, Mr. Theodore Fry, Mr. Gent-Davis, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Lea, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Rowntree, and Mr. Tomlinson
Moved, "That Mr. T. W. Russell be a Member of the said Committee;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; other Members nominated as follows:—Mr. Biggar, Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. John O'Connor, and Mr. Tuite

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Ireland—Sunday Closing Acts—cont.
Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Seventeen Members" (*Mr. Peter M'Donald*) *April* 10, [324] 911; after short debate, Question put; A. 9, N. 173; M. 164 (D.L. 63)

Ireland—Tithe Rent-Charge
Moved, "That the Marquess of Waterford be heard sitting" (*The Earl of Milltown*) *July* 2, [328] 3; Motion agreed to
Questions, Observations, The Marquess of Waterford, Lord FitzGerald, The Earl of Milltown; Reply, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) *July* 2, [328] 3

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Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Easter Volunteer Review at Aldershot, [323] 700
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Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Comm. *cl.* 3, [332] 983
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Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 36, [328] 1049; *cl.* 100, 1598; *add. cl.* 1679, 1818, 1847
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James Fergusson) *May* 1, [325] 1013; Question, Observations, Lord Napier of Magdala; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury); Observations, Earl Granville *Aug* 3, [329] 1371
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(*Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Howard Vincent*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 65]
2R. [Dropped]

Justices of the Peace Bill
(*Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Howell, Mr. Rendel, Sir Bernhard Samuelson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 20]
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Keble College Bill [*Lords*] (*by Order*)
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" (*Mr. J. G. Talbot*) *April* 19, [324] 1687
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "it is inexpedient that the privilege of exemption from the Mortmain Act enjoyed by the Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge should be extended to any College which, though situate at Oxford, is not incorporated with the University, and which is restricted to the members of a particular Church" (*Mr. Courtney Kenny*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 125, N. 127; M. 2 (D. L. 76)
Question proposed, "That those words be there added," 1701; Amendt. to proposed Amendt. in line 3, after "extended," insert "by a Private Bill" (*Mr. Courtney Kenny*); Question, "That those words be inserted in the proposed Amendt.," put, and agreed to
Question, "That the words 'it is inexpedient that the privilege of exemption from the Mortmain Act, enjoyed by the Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, should be extended by a Private Bill to any College which, though situate at Oxford, is not incorporated with the University, and which is restricted to the members of a particular Church,' be added after the word 'That' in the Main Question," put, and agreed to
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

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Labour Bureau—Indentured Apprenticeships
Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 15, [323] 1309

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Banbury Board of Guardians, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 21, [327] 794
Canewdon (Rochford Union), Essex, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *April* 23, [325] 181
Common Pasture, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Feb* 16, [322] 546
Compulsory Clauses, Question, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 3, [329] 1401; —*Compulsory Acquirement of Land on Leases*, Question, Mr. Cozens-Hardy; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, [324] 1049;—*Crown Lands—Compulsory Purchase*, Questions, Commander Bethell, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Feb* 27, [322] 1485
Farnborough, Questions, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 8, [323] 573
Model Regulations, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, [324] 1707
Newport Pagnell Board of Guardians, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 15, [323] 1274
Restrictions on Cultivation, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 12, [330] 834
Town Council of Tenterden, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 8, [323] 572

Labourers' (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Stack, Mr. Matthew Kenny, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Tuite, Mr. Lalor*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 18]
2R. [Dropped]

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Distress among the—Appointment of a Royal Commission, Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 14, [322] 332
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Periodical Returns, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson), *Feb* 13, [322] 246
Return as to Wages, &c.—Part 3, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 15, [330] 1227

LAFONE, Mr. A., *Southwark, Bermondsey*
Africa (Central)—Royal Niger Company—Export of Alcoholic Liquors, [325] 1465
Army Contracts—Inspection of Boots, [330] 1813;—Supply of Leather, [322] 1377
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Ireland—Questions
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Disturbance at Ennis—Action of the Police, [325] 320;—The Inquiry—Deposition of Police Constable Watson, [324] 1734
Irish Land Commission—Fair Rents in Abbeyleix Union, [323] 381
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LAMBERT, Mr. Cowley, *Islington, E.*
Aire and Calder Navigation, 2R. [328] 28
Early Closing, 2R. [325] 1169
Inland Revenue—Succession Duties (Ireland), [329] 1394

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Foreign Marriage Act, [327] 1108
Foreign Meat, 1R. [328] 553; 2R. [329] 173, 177
Metropolis—Questions
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Street Improvements—Hyde Park Corner, [323] 833;—Proposed New Street from Pall Mall to Trafalgar Square through Spring Gardens, [327] 784
Sale of Imported Meat, [324] 157, 161
Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, 1887, [323] 4
Westminster Abbey, 2R. [325] 1018

Land Boilers—Registry and Inspection—Report to the Board of Trade
Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 3, [325] 1209

Land Charges Registration and Searches Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Hobhouse*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 12 (No. 40)
Read 2ª *Mar* 23, [324] 168
Bill referred to the Select Committee on Land Transfer Bill *May* 8
Report of Select Comm.* *June* 28 [No. 185]
Bill reported * *June* 28 (No. 186)
Committee discharged * *July* 6
Referred back to the Select Committee * *July* 13
Bill reported from Select Comm. (*on re-comm.*) *July* 19 (No. 221)
Committee * *July* 20
Report * *July* 24
Read 3ª * *July* 26
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Haldane*) *July* 30 [Bill 356]
Read 2° *Aug* 6, [329] 1819
Committee; Report *Nov* 16, [330] 1497
As amended, considered *Nov* 27, [331] 455
Read 3° * *Nov* 29
l. Commons' Amendts. considered and agreed to *Dec* 4, 980; Consequential Amendts. made
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 51]

Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. T. M. Healy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 1]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 21, [323] 1873
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "no Bill providing for a composition of arrears of rent in Ireland will be satisfactory to this House, and effectual for the relief of the tenants, which does not at the same time deal with their debts to other creditors be-

[*cont.*

Land Law (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill—cont.
sides the landlords" (*Mr. Powell-Williams*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 243, N. 328; M. 85
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1947
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 22, [324] 52

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1887) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Lea, Mr. Sinclair*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 12 [Bill 207]
Read 2° *April* 19, [324] 1823
Committee; Report *April* 26, [325] 715
Considered; read 3° *May* 3, 1320 [Bill 231]
l. Read 1ª * (*L. FitzGerald*) *May* 4 (No. 91)
Read 2ª *May* 8, 1599
Committee * *June* 5 (No. 131)
Report * *June* 14
Read 3ª * *June* 15
c. Lords Amendts. Consid. and agreed to *June* 21, [327] 938
l. Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 13]

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1887) Amendment (Arrears of Rent) Bill
(*Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Lea, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Sinclair*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 27 [Bill 147]
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *Mar* 22, [324] 149

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1887) Amendment (Leaseholders) Bill
(*Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Pinkerton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Nov* 23 [Bill 388]
2R. [Dropped]

Land Law (Ireland) (Land Commission) Bill (*Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Colonel King-Harman*)
c. Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar* 26, [324] 267
Motion for Leave (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*) *Mar* 26, 373; after short debate, it being Midnight, Debate stood adjourned
Debate resumed *Mar* 27, 407; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 199]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 30, [325] 969
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. T. W. Russell*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 228, N. 139; M. 89 (D. L. 86)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee deferred, after short debate *June* 4, [326] 1146
Committee deferred, after short debate *June* 5, 1235
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 15

Land Law (Ireland) (Land Commission) [Remuneration]
c. Committee deferred *June* 11, [326] 1805

Land Law (Wales and Monmouthshire) Bill
(*Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Thomas Ellis*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 122]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 18

Land Perpetuity (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Macartney, Mr. T. W. Russell, Colonel Waring*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 16 [Bill 176]
2R. [Dropped]

Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)
c. Notice of Amendment, Mr. W. E. Gladstone
330] *Nov* 16, 1395
Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill further to facilitate the Purchase of Land in Ireland by increasing the amount applicable for that purpose by the Land Commission" (*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*) *Nov* 19, 1520
Amendt. to leave out all after "That," add "in lieu of proceeding again to vote a sum of £5,000,000, so as to place the State in the direct relation of landlord to the Irish occupier, under the provisions of 'The Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885,' it is expedient, especially in view of the lamentable sufferings caused by recent evictions in Ireland, to extend the provisions of 'The Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887,' so as to empower the Land Court to reduce or cancel the arrears of rents found to be excessive, as well as to deal with the rents themselves, after the example of the legislation recently and beneficially applied to the crofters' holdings in Scotland" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Nov* 20, 1668; after long debate, Question put; A. 330, N. 246, M. 84
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1756
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 385]
A Point of Order, Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); *Nov* 21, 1761
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Nov* 21, 1761
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Nov* 22, 1841; after long debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put, and agreed to; Question put accordingly, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 299, N. 224; M. 75
331] Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1921
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
331] Order for Committee read *Nov* 23, 32
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to provide that the Irish Land Commission may take an account of the amount of arrears of rent due from tenants desirous of purchasing their holdings, who have made, or shall make, application to have judicial rents fixed for their holdings, and may decide whether the whole, or any, or what part of such arrears ought to be paid, and whether in one payment or by instalments, and at what dates the same should be paid" (*Mr. Parnell*); after debate, Question put; A. 148, N. 182; M. 34, (D. L. 301)
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to enable the Land Commission to permit of tenants, when purchasing their holdings, to also purchase grass land or other lands not held to be used wholly or mainly for the purposes of tillage and situate in the neighbourhood of their holdings" (*Colonel Nolan*); after short debate, Question put; A. 128, N. 159; M. 31 (D. L. 302); Committee—R.P.
Committee—R.P. *Nov* 26, 164
Committee; Report *Nov* 27, 328
As amended, considered *Nov* 28, 459
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *Nov* 29, 558
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Dr. Clark*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 202, N. 141; M. 61
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 581
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Ashbourne*) *Nov* 30 (No. 293)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *Dec* 4, 980
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day two months") (*The Lord Denman*); after debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2ª
Committee, after short debate *Dec* 6, 1221; Standing Order No. XXXV. considered, and dispensed with; Report; read 3ª
c. Lords Amendt. [Bill 394]
Lords' Amendt. considered, amended, and agreed to *Dec* 10, 1732
l. Bill returned from the Commons with the Amendt. agreed to, with an Amendt.; Amendt. considered, and agreed to *Dec* 11, 1735
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 49]

Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill
Observations. The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook), Lord Denman *Nov* 27, [331] 278; Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), Mr. Speaker *Nov* 29, 527

[*cont.*

Land Tenure (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mackintosh, Sir George Balfour, Mr. William Hunter*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 115]
2R. [Dropped]

Land Transfer Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 23 (No. 21)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *Mar* 20, [323] 1752
Amendt. to leave out ("now") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Arundell of Wardour*); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
After further short debate, original Motion agreed to; Bill read 2ª
Bill referred to a Select Committee, after short debate *April* 23, [325] 139
And, on *April* 30, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Chancellor, E. Stanhope, E. Milltown, E. Morley, E. Beauchamp, E. Kimberley, E. Feversham, E. Northbrook, E. Selborne, L. Arundell of Wardour, L. Watson, L. Hobhouse, L. Esher, L. Herschell, and L. Thring
May 1, L. Thurlow and L. Henniker added
Report of Select Comm. *Dec* 4 [No. 294]
Bill reported * *Dec* 4 (No. 295)

Lane, Mr. W. J., *Cork Co., E.*

Agricultural Department, [330] 1392
Customs Officers, Queenstown—Allan Steamship Company, [329] 958
Divisional Magistrates (Ireland), 2R. [331] 1732
Ireland—Questions
Boat Slip at Knockadoon, Co. Cork, [331] 302
Criminal Law—Duties of the Police, [331] 498, 499, 500
Home Industries—Lace Making, &c. [330] 1376
Law and Justice—Constable Edward Swindell, [331] 313, 503, 1258;—Coroner's Inquest on Patrick Ahern, at Midleton—Government Reporters, [331] 849, 850
Magistracy — Captain Plunkett, R.M., Cork Divisional Magistrate, [331] 846, 1237
Piers and Harbours — Ballycotton New Pier, [330] 1032, 1379, 1380; [331] 144, 145
Proclaimed Meetings — Longford, [330] 1226
Royal Irish Constabulary—Bayonetting of Patrick Ahern, [330] 639
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *add. cl.* [331] 429
Navy—Naval Expenditure, Res. [330] 1647
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [331] 1677
Public Works in Ireland, Amendt. [331] 1213, 1275, 1293, 1300, 1302
Report, [331] 1220, 1726
Science and Art Department, [330] 1414, 1417, 1457, 1463, 1466

Laurie, Colonel R. P., *Bath*

Army Estimates — Volunteer Corps, [329] 1587

[*cont.*

Laurie, Colonel R. P.—*cont.*

Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *cl.* 14, [325] 1284
National Defence, Comm. *cl.* 2, [329] 468
National Defence—First Schedule—Allowance to Volunteers, [326] 323

Law Agents (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. Caldwell, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 22 [Bill 303]
2R. [Dropped]

Law and Justice (England and Wales)

(*Questions*)

Assaults in Railway Carriages, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Dec* 22, [332] 1003
Assizes and Courts of Quarter Session—Uncertainty of Sittings, Question, Mr. Addison; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 20, [325] 12
Badsworth Poaching Affray, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 12, [323] 864
Calendar and List of Previous Convictions, Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 9, [330] 108
Case of Catherine Morgan, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 7, [329] 1842
Case of Charles Bertram, a Prisoner for Contempt, Question, Mr. Conybeare [not put] *Dec* 6, [331] 1253; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 7, 1402
Case of Joseph Adams, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 13, [332] 86
Case of Piers Hargreaves, at Manchester Assizes, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 10, [331] 1585
Confession of Murder—The Kidbrooke Lane Murder (1871), Question, Mr. Boord; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 17, [326] 523
Coroners' Inquests—Removal of a Corpse, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 25, [327] 1132
Cost of Legal Administration, Statement, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury); short debate thereon *Nov* 20, [330] 1619
Debtors' Act, 1869—*Section* 4—*Committals for Contempt*, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 3, [328] 202
Imprisonment of Mrs. Davies for Contempt of Court; and others, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 3, [325] 1231; Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *June* 8, [326] 1511; *June* 11, 1712

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—cont.

Debts Contracted by Married Women, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Attorney General *Nov* 15, [330] 1246

Dr. Burke, Convicted of Murder—Commutation of Sentence, Question, Mr. Courtney Kenny; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 4, [326] 1019

House of Lords—Appeals, Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Feb* 27, [322] 1476

Law of Agistment and Distraint, Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 15, [326] 327

Lenient Sentences at Sheffield, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *April* 27, [325] 755

Metropolis—Molestation of Females—Case of Mr. Rowden, Questions, Mr. Darling; Answers, The Attorney General *June* 1, [326] 887

Penton Street Board School—Assault on the Schoolmistress, Questions, Mr. Kelly; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 26, [331] 133

Principality of Wales—Forged Wills, Questions, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 17, [332] 444

Probates and Letters of Administration—District Probate Registries, Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Mar* 20, [323] 1780

Public Prosecutor, Appointment of a, Question, Observation, Lord Ellenborough; Reply, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *Feb* 14, [322] 368;—*Case of Edward Robinson, a Bankrupt*, Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Aug* 9, [330] 106;—"*Evans* v. *Morgan*," Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General *Dec* 7 [331] 1419;—"*Wood* v. *Cox*," Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 5, [328] 408; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 10, 882

Reformatory and Industrial Schools—Legislation, Question, Observations, Lord Aberdare, Lord Norton; Reply, The Paymaster General (Earl Brownlow) *June* 11, [326] 1660

Salaries of the Law Officers of the Crown, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 12, [330] 912

Salvation Army at Chipping Norton, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 26, [324] 258

Salvation Army at Torquay, Questions, Mr. Mallock; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 12, [323] 859; *April* 24, [325] 310;—*Torquay Harbour and District Act*, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 10, [325] 1814

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—cont.

Sentence on a Volunteer at Exeter, Question, Mr. Seale-Hayne; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 19, [330] 1514

Sentence on Georgiana Howes, Norwich, Question, Mr. S. Hoare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 27, [331] 298

Sentences of Flogging, Question, Sir Henry James; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 2, [323] 26

State of Public Business in the Law Courts, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 10, [331] 1606

"*Sterry* v. *Masters*," Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 4, [325] 1369

High Court of Justice (*Chancery Division*)

Appointment of an Additional Judge, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 12, [323] 878; Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 22, [324] 52; Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 6, 600; Questions, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 23, [325] 185; Question, Mr. Warmington; Answer, The Attorney General *June* 1, [326] 883

Investment of Cash, Question, Mr. Warmington; Answer, The Attorney General *Dec* 17, [332] 458

Master Campbell, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Attorney General *Dec* 17, [332] 457

Payments by Crossed Cheques, Question, Sir John Simon; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug* 7, [329] 1837

The Administrative Staff—Redundant Clerks, Questions, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 3, [331] 823;—*Mr. Frederick Bedwell*, Question, Mr. Thorburn; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 27, 305

The Law Lords, Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 3, [325] 1212

Written Affirmations, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General *Nov* 8, [330] 618

Courts

Burgess and Non-Burgess Courts of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Attorney General *Dec* 17, [332] 458

Coroner's Courts—Payment of Fees to Medical Men, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 2, [328] 51

Court Houses—Accommodation for Prisoners awaiting Trial, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 16, [322] 542; Question, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, The Secretary of State for the

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*) – *Courts* —cont.

Home Department *Dec* 7, [331] 1408;—*Manchester City Court*, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 26, [329] 534

Court of Bankruptcy — The Chief Official Receiver, Question, Mr. Elton; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 4, [325] 1348

Court of Criminal Appeal—Statements of Convicts in Prison, Questions, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 11, [331] 1742

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction—Prisoners awaiting Trial, Question, Mr. Fielden; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 28, [327] 1566

Delays in the City of London Court, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The Attorney General *Mar* 22, [324] 50

Hammersmith Police Court—Right to Appear, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, [331] 489

"Inferior Courts of Record"—The Returns, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 18, [327] 440

Metropolitan Police Courts—Summonses for Assaults, Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1770

County Courts

Appointment of a County Court Judge (Mr. Maconochie), Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Attorney General *Nov* 26, [331] 152

Dudley County Court—The Late Registrar, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Attorney General *June* 4, [326] 1030; *June* 11, 1714

Law of Evidence—County Court Practice, Question, Mr. O'Hea; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 16, [322] 554

Newport (Monmouthshire) County Court—Insufficient and Defective Accommodation, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *April* 17, [324] 1472;—*Place of Sitting*, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *July* 2, [328] 64; Question, Sir George Elliot; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *July* 19, 1757

Solicitors' Clerks—Right of Audience, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The Attorney General *April* 23, [325] 182

Suffolk County Courts, Questions, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 21, [322] 992; *Feb* 27, 1479; *Mar* 12, [323] 848; *April* 13, [324] 1182; Question, Mr. Greene; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 8, [325] 1616

Windsor County Court—Uxbridge District Cases, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Attorney General *April* 9, [324] 718

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—*County Courts*—cont.

Wolverhampton County Court — The Late Registrar, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General *June* 11, [326] 1713

Assizes

Cambridge Assizes — Sentence on George Williams, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1760

Liverpool Assizes — Sentences of Corporal Punishment by Mr. Justice Grantham, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 22, [322] 1205; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Powell-Williams; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 23, 1248; Question, Mr. Powell-Williams; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 28, 1638; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 17, [326] 540;—*Sentence on Alice Durrant*, Question, Mr. Neville; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 11, [326] 1690

Midland Summer Assizes—Aylesbury and Leicester, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 28, [327] 1567

North-Eastern Circuit, Question, Mr. Herbert Gladstone; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 1, [322] 1845

Wiltshire Assizes—Baby Farming, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1766

Sessions

Devon Court of Quarter Sessions—Case of Henry Hart, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 15, [323] 1304;—*Case of Sergeant Allin*, Questions, Mr. C. T. Dyke Acland; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 6, [328] 574; *July* 13, 1212; *July* 23, [329] 184

Dronfield Petty Sessions—Sentence on a Lad for Fishing, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 16, [328] 1391

Hereford Quarter Sessions—Severe Sentences on Boys, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 5, [323] 168

Hertford and St. Alban's Quarter Sessions, Question, Baron Dimsdale; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 26, [325] 591

Middlesex Sessions, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 12, [324] 1039;—*Case of Charles Moore*, Questions, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 30, [325] 903

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—*Sessions*—cont.

Mumford Petty Sessions—Heavy Sentence—S. M. Cock, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 15, [323] 1278

Sentences by County Courts of Quarter Sessions—A Return, Question, Mr. Powell-Williams; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 16, [324] 1306; Question, Sir Richard Paget; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 19, 1723

Stratford Petty Sessions—Illegal Sentence on a Boy, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 20, [329] 41; *July* 26, 520

Juries

Affirmations by Jurymen, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General *Feb* 10, [322] 153

Common Jurors, Questions, Mr. G. W. Elliot, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Attorney General *May* 1, [325] 1044

Exemption of Volunteers, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *June* 7, [326] 1362

Jury System in Civil Cases, Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 3, [325] 1243

CRIMINAL LAW

Alleged Miscarriage of Justice—Case of the Gordons, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 24, [329] 316

Alleged Outrage on a Girl, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 23, [325] 156

Berry, "Public Executioner," at Kidderminster, Questions, Mr. Paulton, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 13, [332] 93; Question, Sir Edmund Lechmere; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 17, 450

Capital Punishment, Question, Sir Tindal Robertson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 10, [330] 325

Execution at Oxford, Question, Mr. Kenyon; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 20, [329] 32; Questions, Mr. Brookfield, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 23, 190

Executions at Hereford—The Executioner, Question, Sir Edmund Lechmere; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 23, [324] 184

Sentences of Capital Punishment, Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 26, [325] 562

Case of Cope, a Convict, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 28, [322] 1651

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—*Criminal Law*—cont.

Case of James Baines, Convicted of Forgery at Stafford Summer Assizes, Question, Captain Edwards Heathcote; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 18, [332] 643

Case of Richard Walford and Henry Hardwick—Doubtful Convictions, Question, Mr. Bernard Coleridge; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 11, [326] 44

Committal of Children to Gaol—Northallerton Gaol, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 8, [330] 640

Confession of a Murder in 1879, Question, Mr. Milvain; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 6, [329] 1687

Convict Ferguson, The, Question, Mr. Ainslie; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 14, [322] 233

Conviction of George Taylor for Poaching, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, [331] 493

Conviction of John Russell at Birmingham Assizes, Question, Sir John Commerell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 22, [324] 44

Criminal Cases (Increase of Sentences on Appeal), Questions, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *April* 23, [325] 167; Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The Attorney General *April* 24, 340

Criminal Statistics—Anthropometrical System, Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 1, [322] 1817;—*Children under* 14, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, [331] 507

Criminal Trials—Proof of Previous Convictions, Question, Observations, Lord Coleridge; Reply, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *April* 16, [324] 1292

Edlingham Burglary—Case of Brannaghan and Murphy, Question, Mr. Milvain; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 14, [330] 1150; Questions, Mr. Aird, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 22, 1814; Questions, Mr. Milvain, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir William Harcourt; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department; Ques-
331] tion, Mr. Picton [no reply] *Nov* 26, 158; Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Nov* 29, 517; Questions, Mr. Milvain, Mr. H. Gardner, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 3, 829; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 4, 1020; Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec*

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LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—*Criminal Law*—cont.

1394; Question, Mr. Milvain; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith)

331] *Dec* 10, 1613; Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 11, [331] 1743; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 13, [332] 95

A Court of Criminal Appeal—Legislation, Questions, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Bartley; Answers, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke), The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 3, [331] 853

Flogging, Question, Mr. R. T. Reid; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 8, [323] 582

7 & 8 Geo. IV., Cap. 28—Repeal of the "Whipping Provisions," Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 6, [324] 600; *Aug* 3, [329] 1415

Health of John Frost in Gaol—Alleged Neglect, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 27, [324] 390

John Cooper, a Prisoner at Yarmouth, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 9, [324] 699

Law of Evidence, Question, Mr. Mowbray; Answer, The Solicitor General *Dec* 3, [331] 852

Meeting on Clerkenwell Green—Alfred Goodman, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 27, [331] 319

Murder of Elizabeth Oliver at East Hull, Question, Mr. Grotrian; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 27, [322] 1482

"Regina v. 'St. Stephen's Review'"—Councillor James Judd, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 3, [329] 1406

Release of Prisoners, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 10, [331] 1597

Release of Albert Travis, Convicted of Murder, Questions, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. O'Hea; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 14, [327] 102; Question, Mr. Swetenham; Answer, The Attorney General *June* 25, 1143

Release of George Beaseley, a Convict, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 23, [322] 1238

Sentences (*Commencement*), Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 19, [330] 1511

Stabbing Case at Liverpool—Case of John Duggan, Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 22, [327] 974

The Convict Bowles, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 17, [322] 716

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—*Criminal Law*—cont.

United Kingdom—Wilful Murder—A Return, Question, Mr. Powell-Williams; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 5, [326] 1163

Untried Prisoners and Handcuffs, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 22, [327] 982

Whitechapel Murders, Notice of Question, Mr. Conybeare; Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 9, [330] 774;—*Offer of Reward*, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Hunter; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 12, [330] 902;—*Alleged Outrage*, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 21, [330] 1761;—*A Free Pardon*, Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 23, [331] 15

William Waddle, Indicted for Murder—Improper Questioning by Constables, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 6, [331] 1243; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 13, [332] 91;—*Alleged Insanity*, Question, Mr. Joicey; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 17, [332] 451

Youthful Offenders and Bail, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 7, [331] 1411

THE MAGISTRACY (ENGLAND AND WALES)

Abbeydore Magistrates — George Watkins, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 15, [323] 1272

Alnwick Bench—Conviction of John Douglass and Joseph Wolfendale for stealing Jettisoned Timber, Questions, Mr. Fenwick; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 23, [324] 179; *April* 10, 864; "Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Fenwick*), 872; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Appointments for the County of Wilts, Question, Sir Thomas Grove; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 16, [324] 1328

Arrest of Members of the Salvation Army at Needham Market, Suffolk, Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Atkinson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 10, [331] 1596; Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 11, 1767

Bath Magistrates, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 26, [324] 253

Brewster Sessions, Jarrow, Question, Mr. T. Fry; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 23, [329] 193

Cardiff Magistrates—Bogus Clubs, Questions, Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. Addison, Sir Wilfrid

[*cont.*

LAW AND JUSTICE (*England and Wales*)—*The Magistracy*—cont.

Lawson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 26, [324] 239

Cirencester Bench—Fine on a Labourer, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 30, [325] 879

Grantham Borough Bench—Heavy Sentence, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 22, [324] 31

Ipswich Bench, Question, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 22, [332] 1003

Metropolitan Magistracy — Alterations of Magisterial Districts, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 13, [323] 1082

Needham Market (Suffolk) Bench, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Attorney General *Nov* 22, [330] 1835

Penrith Bench, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 23, [329] 205

Refusal to try a Case of Trespass after Hounds, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 20, [325] 18

Sheriffs—Fees on Appointment of Returning Officers, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 30, [325] 900

Tredegar Club, Question, Mr. A. Thomas; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 16, [324] 1312

Law and Justice—"Regina v. *Harkins and Callan"*

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copies of a Statement made to Mr. Cuffe, Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury, by Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P., on the 11th day of January, 1888, with reference to the case of Regina *v.* Harkins and Callan:

And, of a Transcript of the Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Evidence given by Mr. Joseph Nolan, M.P., at the trial of the case of Regina *v.* Harkins and Callan at the Central Criminal Court" (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *June* 5, [326] 1216; after debate, Debate adjourned

LAW AND POLICE (ENGLAND AND WALES) (*Questions*)

Arrest and Detention of Mr. John Mara, Questions, Mr. Caine; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 14, [327] 117; *June* 15, 247; *June* 18, 454

Arrest of Lunatics, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, [331] 497

Assaults on Children — Sentence on Ann Guthrie, Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 22, [324] 38

Assaults on the Police, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 15, [330] 1225

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Cells at Police Stations—Unsanitary Condition, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 2, [329] 1228

Cheshire Constabulary — Compensation to Police Constables Cooper and Proudlove, Question, Observations, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Paymaster General (Earl Brownlow) *Mar* 22, [324] 18

Clapham Common, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 5, [323] 172

Conviction of Thomas Russell for Assault on Police Constable 326 *M*, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 2, [329] 1235

Drunken Soldiers and Sailors in Railway Carriages, Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Aug* 6, [329] 1684

Hammersmith Police Court, Question, Major-General Goldsworthy; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *Aug* 2, [329] 1245

Horse Stealing, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 23, [329] 188

Interference in Bermondsey, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 15, [326] 323

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Lisson Grove—Gang of Roughs, Questions, Sir Julian Goldsmid; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 7, [329] 1838

Nominal Entries in the "Police Gazette," Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 26, [331] 147

Police Court for St. Pancras, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 3, [325] 1239

Revival of Pugilism, Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 20, [322] 864

Sale of Indecent Literature, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 3, [325] 1221

Demoralizing and Indecent Publications, Question, Mr. Jennings; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 12, [330] 892; Question, Mr Channing; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 13, 1028

Sentence on Two Girls at Westminster Police Court, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. F. W. Maclean, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 7, [325] 1472; Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 10, 1807

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[See titles *Metropolis—Public Meetings—Metropolitan Police*]

Law of Copyright—Legislation
Questions, Mr. Summers; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Aug* 9, [330] 92; *Aug* 10, 328

Law of Distress Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Herschell*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 10 (No. 4)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Feb* 16, [322] 537
Committee *Feb* 27, 1463 (No. 23)
Report *Mar* 15, [323] 1254 (No. 44)
Read 3ª *Mar* 22, [324] 1
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Broadhurst*) *June* 5 [Bill 283]
Read 2° * *July* 10
Committee *—R.P. *July* 13
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 23
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 21]

Law of Slander—Statute of the Parliament of Victoria
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(*Mr. Lawson, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Warmington, Mr. R. Reid, Sir John Puleston, Mr. Thomas Ellis*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 74]
2R. [Dropped]

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326] Comm. *cl.* 2, 1597, 1746; Amendt. 1834,
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328] *cl.* 21, 313; Amendt. 597, 602, 629, 761;
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329] Consid. *add. cl.* 574, 575; *cl.* 12, 684, 685,
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Legal Business of the Government
Moved, "That there be laid before this House Copy of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the system of conducting the Legal Business of the Government" (*Mr. Jackson*) *June* 25, [327] 1253; Question put, and agreed to; to be printed [No. 239]

Legal Proceedings (Reports) Bill
(*Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Asquith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 22 [Bill 188]
2R. [Dropped]

Legal Proceedings (Reports) Bill
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(*Mr. Donald Crawford, Mr. John Balfour, Mr. Buchanan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 29 [Bill 311]
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LEIGHTON, Mr. S., *Shropshire, Oswestry*
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Irish Public Works—Report of the Royal Commission, [325] 869

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Army—India—Army Reserve, [325] 1242;—Grievances of the Officers on the General List, [326] 1643
Retiring Allowances, [329] 730

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Burmah—The Ruby Mines [325] 888, 889
Ceylon—Death of Mr. Gunn, Public Works Department, [325] 336
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Hyderabad (Deccan) Company — Charges against Officials, [329] 674
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Press Commissioner's Office, [331] 1011
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Tea Companies—Government Excise System (Darjeeling), [329] 1393
India—East India (Contagious Diseases Acts), Res. [326] 1202, 1204
India—East India (Mr. William Tayler), [324] 711, 712; [325] 1365; [326] 1171; Res. [327] 322, 340, 350, 358, 1716, 1717
India—East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [330] 170, 176
India—Government of India (Frontier Policy), Res. [323] 1180
India—Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, Res. [326] 1636
Land Purchase (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [330] 1723; Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 247
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *add. cl.* [327] 59
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1262; Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1720, 1727, 1756, 1795; Amendt. 1889; [327] 187; *cl.* 21, [328] 267; *cl.* 36, 978, 991, 1028, 1039, 1047; Amendt. 1159, 1164; *cl.* 38, 1269; *cl.* 52, 1303; *cl.* 101, 1603; *add. cl.* 1682, 1855, 1856; Lords' Amendts. Consid. [330] 348
National Debt (Conversion)—Trustees, [324] 712
Oaths, Comm. *add. cl.* [328] 390
Parliament—Postponement of Bills, [330] 121
Private Business — Committee on the "Hyderabad Deccan Company," [326] 43; [330] 773
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 955, 978
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [325] 1881; [326] 687; Consid. [329] 439; *add. cl.* C, 444
Supply—British Museum, [330] 1474
Civil Service Commission, [329] 148
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LEWIS, Sir C. E., *Antrim, N.*
County Government (Ireland), 2R. [325] 485, 489, 491
Ireland—Questions
Administration of the Law—"Blunt *v.* Byrne," [322] 260
Fishery Piers and Harbours — Rathlin Island, Co. Antrim, [324] 1707;—Communication with the Mainland, [325] 563
Inland Navigation and Drainage—River Bann, [325] 886; [326] 324;—Compensation to Officials, [329] 182
Land Law Act, 1881 — Section 19—Labourers' Dwellings — Applications, [327] 1541, 1542; [329] 1681
Land Law Act, 1887 — The Leasehold Clause — Leaseholders in the Land Courts, [324] 1298
Mr. Mandeville—Inquest at Mitchelstown, [329] 1691
Prisons—Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. W. O'Brien, [323] 1613
Libel Law Amendment, Consid. *cl.* 4, [327] 762; *cl.* 5, 771
Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1657; Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 162; Lords' Amendts. Consid. [330] 344
National Debt (Conversion)—Explanations, [323] 1289;—Holdings (Numbers), [323] 1275
National Debt (Conversion), 1R. [323] 882; 2R. 1453, 1457; Amendt. 1458; Comm. *add. cl.* 1843
Parliament—Business of the House—Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage, [328] 744; —Postponement of Bills, [330] 122
Parliament—Business of the House—Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Res. [329] 1279, 1280
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XXI. Notices on going into Committee of Supply, [323] 527
Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation, 2R. [326] 136; Select Committee, 299

LEWIS, Mr. T., *Anglesey*
Piers and Harbours (Ireland) — Holyhead Harbour—The Platters Rock, [324] 1477
Wales—Tithe Agitation—Military Assistance in Anglesey, [325] 17

LEWISHAM, Right Hon. Viscount (Vice Chamberlain of the Household), *Lewisham*
Agricultural Department of the Privy Council—Agricultural and Dairy Schools, [328] 398;—Grant in Aid, [330] 334;—Expenditure, [332] 87, 880
Pleuro-Pneumonia—Tuberculosis—Report of the Committee, [328] 566; [330] 319, 1661
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Questions
Anthrax, [329] 946;—Outbreak at Wistow, Leicester, [328] 401
Dutch Cattle and Sheep, [327] 1714;—Foreign Animals Order, [331] 1396
Pleuro-Pneumonia, [326] 1389; [331] 315; —Norfolk, [331] 506

[*cont.*

LEWISHAM, Right Hon. Viscount—*cont.*
Ireland—Land Law Act, 1887—Clause 24—The Waterford Estate, [326] 1386
Public Health—Tuberculosis in Children—Mr. Woodhead's Lecture, [329] 1403

Liability of Trustees Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Herschell*)

l. Presented; read 1ª* *Feb* 28 (No. 24)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Mar* 8, [323] 534
Referred to Select Committee *Mar* 12
And, on *April* 19, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—E. Cowper, E. Milltown, E. Northbrook, L. Thurlow, L. Brodrick (V. Midleton), L. Wigan (E. Crawford and Balcarres), L. Fermanagh (E. Erne), L. Hobhouse, and L. Herschell
Report of Select Comm. *May* 14 [No. 110]
Committee *June* 7, [326] 1326
Report* *May* 14 (No. 111)
Report *July* 5, [328] 394 (No. 201)
Read 3ª *July* 10, 872
c. Read 1°* (*Mr. Cozens-Hardy*) *July* 13 [Bill 332]
Read 2°*, and committed to Standing Committee on Law, &c. *July* 18
Report from Standing Committee on Law, &c. *Aug* 3 [No. 323]
As amended, considered *Dec* 4, [331] 1134; after debate, Debate adjourned [Bill 365]
Debate resumed *Dec* 7, 1487; after short debate, Debate further adjourned
Debate resumed *Dec* 8, 1565; Debate further adjourned
Debate resumed *Dec* 19, [332] 848
Bill re-committed; Committee; Report; as amended, considered; read 3°
l. Commons' Amendts. considered, and, after short debate, agreed to *Dec* 21, 950
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 59]

Libel Law Amendment Bill
(*Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Jennings, Dr. Cameron, Mr. John Morley*)

c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 10 [Bill 17]
Read 2°* *April* 30
Committee*—R P. *May* 8
Committee—R P. *June* 6, [326] 1237
Committee; Report *June* 13, [327] 3
As amended, considered *June* 20, 713
Read 3° *June* 27, 1506 [Bill 294]
l. Read 1ª* (*L. Monkswell*) *June* 28 (No. 190)
Read 2ª, after short debate *July* 9, [328] 706
Committee *July* 24, [329] 306 (No. 231)
Committee *July* 26, 502
Report *July* 31, 904 (No. 244)
Read 3ª *Aug* 3, 1387 (No. 252)
c. Moved, "That the Lords' Amendts. be considered on Monday" *Aug* 3, 1552; Motion agreed to
Lords' Amendts. to be considered upon Thursday next, and to be printed *Aug* 4 [Bill 368]
Lords' Amendts. considered *Dec* 17, [332] 618
Several agreed to; several amended, and agreed to; one disagreed to
Committee appointed, "to draw up a Reason to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to one of the Amendts.;" to withdraw immediately; Three to be the quorum

[*cont.*

Libel Law Amendment Bill—cont.
Reason for disagreeing to one of the Amendts. made by the Lords to which this House hath disagreed, reported, and agreed to; to be communicated to The Lords
l. Returned from the Commons *Dec* 18 (No. 304)
Commons' Amendts. to Lords' Amendts. and Commons' Reason for disagreeing to one of the Lords' Amendts. considered, and agreed to *Dec* 21, 935
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 64]

Libel Law Amendment Bill—Security for Costs
Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *June* 5, [326] 1179

Licensing Laws
Brewers' Public-Houses, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *May* 10, [325] 1824
The "Freemasons' Arms," Wolverhampton, Question, Mr. Allison; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 18, [332] 634
Clubs, Question, Mr. Addison; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar* 22, [324] 35
Intoxicating Liquors (*Licences Refused*), Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Dec* 4, [331] 1019
Licensed Houses in England—The Return, Question, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 26, [325] 601
Wolverhampton Licensing Sessions, Question, Mr. Allison; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 6, [331] 1236

Licensing Laws Bill
(*Sir William Houldsworth, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Whitmore*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 22]
Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *July* 25, [329] 495
Bill withdrawn * *July* 25

Lichfield, Bishop of
Cathedral Churches, Comm. *cl.* 11, Amendt. [323] 1407
Clergy Discipline, Comm. (on Re-commitment), *cl.* 3, [326] 25

Life Leases Conversion Bill
(*Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. Hastings, Sir John Puleston, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 99]
Bill withdrawn *June* 28, [327] 1672

Lighthouses and Lightships
Lighthouse Illuminants, Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 13, [322] 248
Telegraphic Communication, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 16, [324] 1319
Telegraphic Communication with the Shore, Observations, The Earl of Morley; Reply, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (The Earl of Onslow); short debate thereon *April* 27, [325] 725
Telegraphic Communication round the Coasts, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 30, [329] 763
Tory Island, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 3, [325] 1233

Limited Liability Acts Amendment Bill—Holders of Stock in Companies
Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 21, [322] 1005

Limited Liability Companies
Legislation, Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 15, [323] 1295; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 30, [325] 908;—*Joint Stock Companies*, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 23, [324] 88
Recent Judgment of the Lords Justices of Appeal, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 15, [326] 329 [See title *Companies Acts*]

Limited Liability Law Amendment—Legislation
Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 17, [324] 1494; Question, Mr. Hoyle; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 10, [325] 1827; Question, Mr. Addison; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *June* 6, [326] 1313

Limited Owners (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Haldane, Mr. Asquith, Mr. J. B. Balfour, Mr. Arthur Elliot, Mr. Mark Stewart, Lord Elcho, Mr. Ferguson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 63]
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *April* 24, [325] 437

Limited Partnerships Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Bramwell*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 18 (No. 159)
Read 2ª *June* 28, [327] 1523
Committee *; Report *July* 9
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 13 (No. 213)

[*cont.*

Limited Partnerships Bill—cont.
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July* 19
Read 3ª * *July* 20
c. Read 1° * (*Colonel Hill*) *July* 24 [Bill 345]
2R. [Dropped]

Liquor Ordinances (*Crown Colonies*)
Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Feb* 17, [322] 711

Liquor Traffic (*British Dependencies*)
Moved, "That this House, having regard to the disastrous physical and moral effects of the liquor traffic among uncivilized races, as well as the injury it inflicts on legitimate commerce, is of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should take steps to suppress the traffic with Natives in all Native Territories under its influence or control, and that whenever self-governing powers are granted to Crown Colonies, stipulations should be made for the effectual protection of the Natives against the sale of strong drink" (*Mr. Alexander M'Arthur*) *April* 24, [325] 391; after debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That this House, having regard to the disastrous physical and moral effects of the liquor traffic among uncivilized races, as well as the injury it inflicts on legitimate commerce, will cordially support the Imperial and Colonial Governments in their endeavours to suppress the traffic in spirituous liquors with Natives in all Native Territories under their influence and control" (*Mr. Alexander M'Arthur*), 421; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Liquor Traffic (Local Option) (England) Bill
(*Mr. Allison, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Burt, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Caine, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Cossham, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. Octavius V. Morgan*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 119]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 27

Liquor Traffic (Local Veto) (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Johnston, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. De Cobain, Mr. Jordan*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 25]
2R. [Dropped]

Liquor Traffic (Local Veto) (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Lyell, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Stewart, Dr. Clark, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Thorburn*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 106]
Read 2° * *April* 17
Committee—R.P. *Nov* 21, [330] 1810
Bill withdrawn * *Dec* 14

Liquor Traffic (Local Veto) (Wales) Bill
(*Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Richard, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Ellis, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Cossham, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. Carew*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 117]
2R. [Dropped]

Literature, Science, and Art
Action of Light on Water Colour Drawings, Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar* 2, [323] 22;—*Report of the Committee of Artists*, Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 9, [328] 716
British Museum—Evening Admission, Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 22, [330] 1837
Building Grants for Science Schools, Questions, Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *July* 27, [329] 655
Collection of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 5, [328] 403
Governing Bodies of the National Art Institutions—Legislation, Question, Mr. Addison; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 9, [328] 739
Grants in Aid to Provincial Museums, Question, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 18, [332] 629
Metropolis—Charter for a Teaching University, Question, Lord Herschell; Answer, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) *Mar* 12, [323] 817
Photographic Survey of the Heavens, Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 31, [329] 953
Public Galleries, Museums, &c., in Foreign Countries, Questions, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 19, [324] 1723
Report on Ocean Soundings and Temperatures, 1875—H.M.S. "Challenger," Question, Mr. Marum; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *July* 23, [329] 187

South Kensington
Circulation and Loan of Works of Art, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Bartley; Answers, The Vice President of the Council *Mar* 1, [322] 1827; Observations, Mr. Bartley; Reply, The Vice President of the Council; Observations, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck *May* 4, [325] 1404; Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 10, [331] 1607;—*Sir Joseph Whitworth's Scholarships*, Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 3, [328] 191

[*cont.*

Literature, Science, and Art—cont.
Honiton Lace Industry, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *Mar* 6, [323] 355
National Science Collections, Questions, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 26, [331] 155; Questions, Sir Lyon Playfair, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 20, [332] 896
Royal Normal School of Science, Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 15, [326] 331;—*The Physical Laboratory*, Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *June* 26, [327] 1274
Schools of Art—National Competition—The Buildings at South Kensington, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Vice President of the Council *July* 19, [328] 1739

The National Gallery
National Portrait Gallery, Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *June* 5, [326] 1166
Grant to the National Gallery—Renewal, Questions, Mr. W. H. James; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 15, [327] 244; Questions, Sir George Campbell, Dr. Farquharson; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 29, [331] 511
Purchase of the Blenheim Pictures, Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 6, [328] 572
Report of the Directors for 1887, Question, Mr. Woodall; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 2, [328] 50

LIVERPOOL, Bishop of
Clergy Discipline, 3R. [326] 1816

Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Act, 1880—*The Aqueduct of Peny-Bont-Fawr*
Question, Mr. Kenyon; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 30, [325] 895

Livery Franchise (London) Abolition Bill
(*Mr. Firth, Mr. Causton, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Octavius V. Morgan, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Rowlands*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 13 [Bill 210]
2R. [Dropped]

LLEWELLYN, Mr. E. H., *Somerset, N.*
Bristol Water, 2R. Amendt. [323] 334, 342, 351, 354
Excise—Disposal of Confiscated Tobacco, [332] 85
Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1693; Comm. [326] 1474; *cl.* 2, 1774; [327] 172, 263; *cl.* 8, 1093; *cl.* 15, 1740, 1754; *cl.* 21, [328] 754;
cl. 23, 793; *cl.* 66, 1443; *add. cl.* 1725, 1816, 1831; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 592; *cl.* 24, Amendt. 691; *cl.* 28, 695
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. [325] 1294; *cl.* 3, 1531
Post Office (England and Wales)—Delivery of Letters at Pill, North Somerset, [325] 1029
Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 485, 493
Steam Engines and Boilers, 2R. [324] 1567
Supply—Pauper Lunatics, [331] 698

Lloyd's (Signal Stations) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Onslow*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 1 (No. 84)
Read 2ª *May* 15, [326] 277
Queen's Consent signified; Bill reported * *July* 13
Committee * *July* 17 (No. 214)
Report * *July* 19 (No. 220)
Read 3ª * *July* 20
c. Read 1° * (*Sir M. Hicks-Beach*) *July* 24 [Bill 343]
2R. deferred, after short debate *Aug* 2, [329] 1363
Read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee of Five Members. Three to be nominated by the House, and two by the Committee of Selection:—Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Penrose FitzGerald, and Mr. Marjoribanks
Report of Select Committee *Aug* 9 [No. 344]
Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report; read 3° *Aug* 10, [330] 362 [Bill 372]
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 29]

Lloyd's (Signal Stations) Bill
Collection of Shipping News, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *July* 30, [329] 755

Local and Imperial Finance—Incidence of Imperial Taxation
Question, Sir Richard Paget; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Mar* 1, [322] 1815

Local Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Ashbourne*)
l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate, *May* 4, [325] 1332 (No. 93)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *May* 15, [326] 279
Moved, "That the further debate be adjourned" (*The Lord FitzGerald*); after short debate, on Question? Resolved in the negative; Original Motion agreed to; Bill read 2ª
Committee; Report *June* 22, [327] 966
Read 3ª * *July* 2
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*) *July* 24 [Bill 344]
2R. deferred, after short debate *Aug* 6, [329] 1818
Read 2°, after short debate *Aug* 9, [330] 253
Committee—R.P. *Aug* 10, 361
Committee; Report; Considered; read 3° *Aug* 13
l. Royal Assent *Dec* 21 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 41].

[*cont.*

Local Bankruptcy (Ireland) [*Salaries, &c.*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *Aug* 11, [330] 429

Local Government
Corporations of England and Wales—Return, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 19, [324] 1736
Sewerage Works—Incidence of Cost, Question, Mr. Mowbray; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 6, [324] 594

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—President (*see* RITCHIE, Right Hon. C. T.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—Secretary to (*see* LONG, Mr. W. H.)

Local Government Board
County Boundaries—Report of the Commission, Question, Mr. Kenyon; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Feb* 10, [322] 149; Question, Mr. H. Gardner: Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 23, 1250
Medical Officer of Health, St. Alban's, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 27, [325] 756

Local Government Boundaries Act, 1887—*The Boundary Commission*
Questions, Mr. Powell-Williams, Sir John Simon, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *July* 17, [328] 1517
The Report, Questions, Mr. Channing, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 15, [323] 1303
Warwickshire, Question, Mr. Dugdale; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 13, [323] 1088

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill
Observations, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie); Questions, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Cobb; Answers, Mr. Ritchie *Mar* 12, [323] 881; Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board 324] *Mar* 26, 266; Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 27, 399; Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 9, 722; Question, Mr. Illingworth; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury; short debate thereon *April* 11, 1031; Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Seton-Karr; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 12, 1067; Observation, The Secretary to the

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—cont.
Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *June* 6, [326] 1313; Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 22, [327] 995
An Edition in the Welsh Language, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 19, [330] 1510; Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 20, [332] 892
Appropriation of the Probate Duty Grant, Question, Sir Tindal Robertson; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 10, [330] 319
Areas of Districts, Question, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 11, [331] 1771
Boards of Guardians—Transfer of Powers, Question, Mr. Paulton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 17, [326] 555
Boroughs with 50,000 Inhabitants, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 11, [326] 1698
Boundary Commission—Reports and Maps, Questions, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 7, [329] 1843; *Nov* 12, [330] 899; *Nov* 22, 1818
Central Criminal Court—Officers, &c., Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 14, [326] 158
Clause 3—*Town Councils*, Question, Mr. Hulse; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 14, [326] 155
Clause 15—*Maintenance and Repair of Main Roads and Footpaths*, Question, Mr. Leake; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 17, [324] 1486; Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board, 1488; Questions, Mr. Leake; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, 1731; *April* 24, [325] 339; Question, Mr. Allison; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 27, 751; Question, Mr. F. Parker; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 7, [326] 1369
Transfer of Metropolitan Main Roads and Bridges, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 7, [325] 1474
Clauses 18 *and* 20, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 9, [324] 704
Clause 21 (4)—*Allowances in Respect of Indoor Paupers*, Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 10, [325] 1818;—*The Grant*, Questions, Sir Tindal Robertson, Mr. Esslemont; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 17, [324] 1490
Clause 23, Question, Mr. Sidebottom; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 3, [331] 821

[*cont.*

[*cont*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—cont.

Clause 30—*The Wheel and Van Tax*, Question, Mr. Leake; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *July* 9, [328] 727

Clause 34—*Coroners—Transfer of Powers*, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 10, [324] 1741

Clause 46—*Highways in South Wales*, Question, Mr. Arthur Williams; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 5, [326] 1162;—*Toll Gate Tax, South Wales*, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *April* 16, [324] 1297

Clause 66—*Borrowing Clause*, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 4, [325] 1366

Clause 69—*Sub-section* 3, Question, Sir William Crossman; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, [324] 1056

Clause 108—*Sub-section* 4—*County Council Districts—Single Member Representation*, Question, Mr. Stephens; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 15, [330] 1233

Clause 120—*Sub-section* 2—*Main Roads* (*Metropolis*), Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 9, [323] 703; Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 26, [327] 1273

Clause 121—*County Roads*, Question, Mr. Harry T. Davenport; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 13, [330] 1033

Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 27, [325] 750

Cost of Contested Elections, Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 13, [324] 1190; Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, 1062

Counties of Boroughs, Question, Mr. Hermon-Hodge; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *July* 16, [328] 1402

County and Borough Police Establishments, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 1, [325] 1036; Question, Mr. Trotter; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 10, 1815;—*Police Superannuation and Pensions*, Question, Mr. T. Robinson; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 5, [326] 1168; Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 29, [327] 1716

District Councils—Cremation, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 11, [326] 37;—*Legislation*, Question, Mr. Allison; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 17, [332] 460

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—cont.

Emigration Clauses, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug* 6, [329] 1708

Encroachments on Waste and Common Lands, Question, Mr. Arthur Williams; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 17, [324] 1483

Expenses of Office of High Sheriff, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 26, [324] 265; Question, Mr. F. Parker; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 10, [328] 878

Grocers' Licences—Compensation, Question, Viscount Newark; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 27, [325] 750

Harbour Accommodation for Fishermen, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, [324] 1041

Levy of the New County Rate in London, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 23, [331] 4

Maps of York, and other County Districts, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 1, [325] 1029

Medical Officers of Health, Question, Sir Guyer Hunter; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 7, [326] 1370

Metropolitan Board of Works, Questions, Baron Dimsdale, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Firth; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 22, [324] 36;—*Contracts*, Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *April* 26, [325] 599

Municipal Corporations Act, 1882—*Section* 12, Question, Colonel Eyre; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 10, [324] 856

New Clauses (*Lord Randolph Churchill*), Observation, Lord Randolph Churchill *July* 13, [328] 1247

Office and Style of Mayor, Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 26, [325] 605

Owner Occupiers—Votes for County Councillors, Question, Viscount Grimston; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 3, [329] 1408

Poor Law Guardians, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 20, [323] 1794

Port Sanitary Authority for Dartmouth, Question, Mr. Mildmay; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 4, [325] 1357

Rates on Government Property, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 17, [326] 532

Register of County Electors, Questions, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 21, [332] 974; *Dec* 22, 1006

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—cont.

Relief of Local Taxation, Questions, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 8, [330] 647

Representation on Board of Improvement Commissioners, Question, Mr. Brunner; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 18, [327] 446

Revision of Valuation, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 5, [324] 460

Schedule 4—*Municipal Boroughs* (*Transfer of Powers, &c.*) Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 14, [326] 141

The Solicitor General at Southampton, Questions, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) *June* 5, [326] 1171

Town Councils of Boroughs, Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, [324] 1733;—*Town Council of Haverfordwest*, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Nov* 12, [330] 905

The County Councils

Question, Sir John Dorington; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 22, [324] 47; Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 4, [325] 1369; Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 14, [327] 118; Observations, The President of the Local Government Board; Question, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, Mr. Ritchie, 124

Borrowing Powers, Questions, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Firth; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 4, [326] 1011

Candidatures of Civil Servants, Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 6, [331] 1261; Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 17, [332] 456; Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Dec* 21, 969

County Council for Liverpool—Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 13, [324] 1179

County Councils and Elections, Question, Commander Bethell; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 12, [330] 902

County Government, Question, Mr. Hoyle; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 20, [325] 26

Eligibility of Clerks of Petty Sessional Divisions, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Dec* 17, [332] 456

Franchise, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. J. W. Lowther; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, [324] 1065

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—*The County Councils*—cont.

Agricultural Voters, Questions, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Stansfeld; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 26, [329] 549

Claims to Vote, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 27, [329] 670

The Franchise for County Councillors—The Police, Question, Mr. Bigwood; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 10, [330] 329

Papers, Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 21 [327] 820

Presiding Officers at Elections, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 19, [332] 802

Qualification of Candidates, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 21, [332] 966; —*Postmasters*, Question, Mr. J. Roberts; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *Dec* 17, [332] 447

Right of Police to Vote, Question, Mr. Bigwood; Answer, The Attorney General *Dec* 19, [332] 455

Transfer of County Boundaries, Question, Mr. Biddulph; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 7, [326] 1370

County Council for London

Question, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 12, [328] 1102

Clause 8 — *The Thames Conservancy Board*, Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 10, [325] 1802; Question, Mr. Whitmore; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board, 1803; — *Transfer of Powers to Burial Boards*, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 7, [326] 1388

Division into Two Counties, Question, Mr. Sydney Gedge; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 17, [326] 531

The Fish Trade—The London County Council and the Greater Municipal Councils, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 17, [326] 561

Transfer of the School Board to the County Council, Question, Colonel Duncan; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *June* 15, [327] 248

County Councillors

Elective Councillors, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, [324] 1050;—Question, Mr. Jeffreys; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 20, [325] 27; Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 15, [327] 256;

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—County Councillors—cont.

Question, Sir Walter Foster; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 7, [331] 1393

County Councillors and Election Agents, Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) *Dec* 21, [332] 973

County of London—Electoral Divisions, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 27, [324] 396; Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, 1641; Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, 1737

County of Middlesex, Questions, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 12, [330] 896

Voting System, Question, Mr. Howard; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 20, 1662

Electoral Divisions

Question, Mr. Wardle; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 13, [330] 1033; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 10, [331] 1604; Question, Mr. Samuelson; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 11, 1748

Belper, Question, Mr. Jacoby; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *Dec* 6, [331] 1247

Lancashire and Devonshire, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 3, [325] 1240

Monmouthshire, Questions, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Arthur Williams; Answers, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *Dec* 6, [331] 1245

Tottenham, Question, Mr. Howard; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 27, [331] 318

The Financial Proposals

Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 26, [324] 236

Apportionment of the Probate Duty Grant, Question, Mr. D. A. Thomas; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 5, [328] 416; Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 24, [329] 330;—*Wales*, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, [324] 1727

Capitation Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Question, Colonel Dawnay; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 24, [325] 323

Effect upon the Metropolis, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, [324] 1723

Financial Arrangements in Relief of Local Taxation—Scotland, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 26, [327] 1287

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—The Financial Proposals—cont.

Subventions to Northumberland, Question, Sir Edward Grey; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 20, [325] 8

The Licensing Clauses

Questions, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Craig, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, [324] 1736; Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 4, [325] 1354; Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 4, [326] 1011

Abandonment of the Clauses, Question, Mr. Ernest Spencer; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 21, [327] 823; Statement, The President of the Local Government Board; Observations, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. Stansfeld *June* 12, [326] 1832

Compensation Clauses, Question, Mr. T. Fry; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 12, [324] 1053; Questions, Mr. T. Fry, Mr. Esslemont; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 30, [325] 889; Questions, Mr. Channing, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 1, 1042; Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board, 1043; Question, Mr. Bonsor; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 3, 1222

Compound Householders—Compensation, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 1, [325] 1035

Refusal of Renewals—Compensation, Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 4, [325] 1367

Estimate of Value of Public-House Property, Questions, Mr. Summers, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Speaker *June* 8, [326] 1537

Legal Right to Renewal, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board [further Questions thereon] *May* 17, [326] 558

Licence Duties, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 5, [326] 1173; Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) *June* 7, 1406;—*Six-Day Licences*, Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 10, [324] 854

Licensing Committees in the County of London, Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 10, [325] 1801

Licensing Divisions, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 17, [324] 1487

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—The Licensing Clauses—cont.

Licensing Laws, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 15, [326] 318

Publicans' Licences, Question, Mr. Agg-Gardner; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *April* 16, [324] 1321

Refusal of a Licence by the Cumberland Magistrates, Questions, Mr. Caine, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) *May* 1, [325] 1038

Suspension of New Licences, Questions, Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. Cobb; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 14, [327] 122

Transfer of Existing Licences, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Childers, Mr. Chaplin; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, [324] 1720

Transferred Licences and Local Taxation Licences, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 5 [326] 1178

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill

(*Mr. Ritchie, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Long*)

323] *c.* Motion for Leave (*Mr. Ritchie*) *Mar* 19, 1640; after long debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 182]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°"
324] *April* 12, 1109; after long debate, it being Midnight, Debate stood adjourned
Debate resumed [Second Night] *April* 13, . 1210; after long debate, Debate further adjourned
Debate resumed [Third Night] *April* 16, . 1331; after long debate, Debate further adjourned
Debate resumed [Fourth Night] *April* 17, . 1499; after long debate, Debate further adjourned
Debate resumed [Fifth Night] *April* 19, . 1746; after long debate, it being Midnight, the Debate stood adjourned
Debate resumed [Sixth Night] *April* 20, 325] 38; after long debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
326] Order for Committee read *June* 7, 1440
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to insert provisions for the reform of parish vestries" . (*Mr. Francis Stevenson*), 1457; after long debate, Question put; A. 183, N. 229; M. 46
. Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1490
. Committee [First Night]—R.P.
. Committee [Second Night]—R.P. *June* 8, 1547
. Committee [Third Night]—R.P. *June* 11, 1718
. Committee [Fourth Night]—R.P. *June* 12, 1834
327] Committee [Fifth Night]—R.P. *June* 14, 152
. Committee [Sixth Night]—R.P. *June* 15, 262
. Committee [Seventh Night]—R.P. *June* 18, 463

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—cont.

Committee [Eighth Night]—R.P. *June* 19, 327] 591
. Committee [Ninth Night]—R.P. *June* 22, 996
. Committee [Tenth Night]—R.P. *June* 28, 1574
Committee [Eleventh Night]—R.P. *June* 29, . 1730
328] Committee [Twelfth Night]—R.P. *July* 3, . 206
Committee [Thirteenth Night]—R.P. *July* 6, . 597
Committee [Fourteenth Night]—R.P. *July* 9, . 745
. Committee [Fifteenth Night]—R.P. *July* 10, 902
Committee [Sixteenth Night]—R.P. *July* 11, . 992
Committee [Seventeenth Night]—R.P. *July* 12, . 1105
Committee [Eighteenth Night]—R.P. *July* 13, . 1248
Committee [Nineteenth Night]—R.P. *July* 16, . 1426
Committee [Twentieth Night]—R.P. *July* 17, . 1535
Committee [Twenty-first Night]—R.P. *July* 18, . 1646
Committee [Twenty-second Night]; Report . *July* 19, 1784 [Bill 338]
329] As amended, considered *July* 26, 567
. As amended, further considered *July* 27, 681
Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the . Chair," 713; Question put, and agreed to; Bill re-committed in respect of an Amendment to Clause 15, and an Amendment to Clause 17
Committee; Report; as amended, considered; after short debate, Bill read 3°
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *July* 27 (No. 238)
. Read 2ª, after long debate *July* 31, 907
. Committee *Aug* 6, 1638
Moved, "That the Report of Amendments be 330] now received" *Aug* 9, 60
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Denman*); after short debate, on Question, That ("now,") &c.? Resolved in the affirmative; Amendts. reported; further Amendts. made; Bill read 3ª (No. 257)
c. Lords' Amendts. [Bill 373]
Consideration of Lords' Amendts. *Aug* 10, . 339; several agreed to; several amended, and agreed to [Special Entries]
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 41]

Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, Repeal Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Denman*)

l. Presented; 1ª negatived *Dec* 4, [331] 1009
1ª negatived *Dec* 20, [332] 856

Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Bill

(*Mr. Ritchie, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Long*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 19 [Bill 181]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 20, [325] 126; after short debate,

[*cont.*

Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Bill—cont.

Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Question put accordingly, and agreed to

Main Question, "That the Bill be now read 2°" put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°

Order for Committee read *May* 3, 1285

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they have power to insert provisions in the Bill with a view to assimilate the qualification of Electors of Guardians of the Poor, including the abolition of the plural vote, to the conditions prescribed in the Bill with regard to electors of county authorities" (*Mr. Stansfeld*); after debate, Question put; A. 128, N. 214; M. 86

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1306

Moved, "That Mr. Deputy Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Ritchie*); Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.

Committee; Report *May* 7, 1488

As amended, considered *May* 10, 1828

Bill re-committed in respect of an Amendment to Clause 8; Committee; Report; Considered; read 3° [Bill 253]

l. Read 1ª (*Lord Balfour*) *May* 11, [326] 6 (No. 103)

Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 14, 118

Committee; Report: read 3ª, after short debate *May* 15, 267

Royal Assent *May* 16 [51 *Vict. c.* 10]

Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Bill

Agricultural Labourers in Wales, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 24, [325] 328

Rating of Occupiers, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *May* 14, [326] 171

The Franchise, Question, Mr. Joicey; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *May* 8, [325] 1625

Local Government (England and Wales) [Expenses]

c. Res. considered in Committee *July* 12, [328] 1212

"That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Consolidated Fund to the Local Taxation Account, during the financial year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, of such sums in respect of main roads as have been paid in previous years out of moneys provided by Parliament, such sums to be repaid to the Consolidated Fund, in pursuance of any Act of the present Session to amend the Laws relating to Local Government in England and Wales and for other purposes connected therewith; also the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of the expenses of any Commissioners and Officers that may be appointed for the purposes of such Act, and of the salaries and remuneration of the officers and persons employed by them;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Resolution reported *July* 13

Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Act, 1888, Repeal Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Denman*)

l. Presented; read 1ª* *Nov* 6 (No. 282)

2R. negatived *Nov* 20, [330] 1629

2R. negatived *Dec* 18, [332] 622

Local Government (England and Wales) [Shrievalty of Middlesex]

c. Res. considered in Committee

Moved, "That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Consolidated Fund, of the sum payable by the City of London in respect of the Shrievalty of Middlesex, or of the amount which may be required for redeeming such sum, in pursuance of the provisions of any Act of the present Session relating to Local Government in England and Wales" (*Mr. Ritchie*) *July* 25, [329] 433; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Ballymoney, &c.) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Privy Seal*)

l. Presented; read 1ª* *May* 7 (No. 97)

Read 2ª* *June* 8

Committee*; Report *June* 18

Read 3ª* *June* 19

c. Read 1°* *June* 21 [Bill 302]

Read 2°* *June* 26

Report* *July* 6

Read 3°* *July* 9

l. Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxiv]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Bangor and Warrenpoint) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Balfour of Burley*)

l. Presented; read 1ª* *Feb* 16 (No. 17)

Read 2ª* *Mar* 15

Committee*; Report *April* 16

Read 3ª* *April* 17

c. Read 1°* *April* 20 [Bill 225]

Read 2°* *April* 25

Report* *June* 7

Read 3°* *June* 8

l. Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xxxiii]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Coleraine, &c.) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord President*, for *The Lord Privy Seal*)

l. Presented; read 1ª,* and referred to the Examiners *April* 13 (No. 63)

Read 2ª* *May* 4

Committee*; Report *May* 14

Read 3ª* *May* 15

c. Read 1°* *June* 14 [Bill 297]

Read 2°* *June* 19

Report* *July* 2

Read 3°* *July* 3

l. Royal Assent *July* 5 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxxxix]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Dublin Markets) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Privy Seal*)

l. Presented; read 1ª* *May* 1 (No. 85)

[*cont.*

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Dublin Markets) Bill—cont.
Read 2ª *May* 15
Committee * ; Report *June* 7
Read 3ª * *June* 8
c. Read 1° * *June* 11 [Bill 291]
Read 2° * *June* 18
Report * *July* 2
Read 3° * *July* 3
l. Royal Assent *July* 5 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxxxviii]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Kilrush and Cappoquin) Bill
(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Arthur Balfour*)
c. Ordered * *Nov* 19

Local Government Provisional Orders Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 213]
Read 2° * *May* 1
Report * *May* 11
Read 3° * *May* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *May* 15 (No. 113)
Read 2ª * *June* 8
Committee * ; Report *June* 11
Read 3ª * *June* 14
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xxxix]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 214]
Read 2° * *May* 1
Report * *May* 11
Read 3° * *May* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *May* 15 (No. 114)
Read 2ª * *June* 8
Committee * ; Report *June* 11
Read 3ª * *June* 14
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xl]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill
(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 249]
Read 2° * *May* 15
Report * *June* 7
Read 3° * *June* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 11 (No. 139)
Read 2ª * *June* 19
Committee * ; Report *June* 22
Read 3ª * *June* 25
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxi]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 250]
Read 2° * *May* 16
Report * *June* 7
Read 3° * *June* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 11 (No. 140)
Read 2ª * *June* 19
Committee * ; Report *June* 22
Read 3ª * *June* 25
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxii]

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 5) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 16 [Bill 265]
Read 2° * *June* 1
Report * *June* 27
Considered * *June* 28
Read 3° * *June* 29
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 29 (No. 192)
Read 2ª * *July* 12
Committee * ; Report *July* 13
Read 3ª * *July* 16
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxx]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 16 [Bill 266]
Read 2° * *June* 1
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 26 (No. 181)
Read 2ª * *June* 29
Committee * ; Report *July* 6
Read 3ª * *July* 9
Royal Assent *July* 24 [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. ci]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 16 [Bill 267]
Read 2° * *June* 1
Report * *June* 12
Read 3° * *June* 13
Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 14 (No. 150)
Read 2ª * *June* 22
Committee * ; Report *June* 25
Committee * (*on re-comm.*) *July* 5 (No. 200)
Report * *July* 6
Read 3ª * *July* 9
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxi]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *May* 18 [Bill 271]
Read 2° * *June* 5
Report * *June* 21
Considered * ; read 3° *June* 22
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 22 (No. 172)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee * *July* 12
Report * *July* 13
Read 3ª * *July* 16
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxxiii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 9) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *June* 1 [Bill 274]
Read 2° * *June* 18
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 26 (No. 182)
Read 2ª * *June* 29
Committee * ; Report *July* 6
Read 3ª * *July* 9
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered ; read 1° * *June* 1 [Bill 275]
Read 2° * *June* 12

[*cont.*

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10) Bill—cont.

Report * *June* 21
Read 3ª * *June* 22
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 22 (No. 173)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee * *July* 12
Report * *July* 13
Read 3ª * *July* 16
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxxiv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 11) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 1 [Bill 276]
Read 2° * *June* 12
Report * *June* 21
Read 3° * *June* 22
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 22 (No. 174)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 12
Read 3ª * *July* 13
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxxi]

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 6 [Bill 284]
Read 2° * *June* 15
Report * *June* 25
Read 3° * *June* 26
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 26 (No. 183)
Read 2ª * *June* 29
Committee *; Report *July* 6
Read 3ª * *July* 9
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. ciii]

Local Government Provisional Order (No. 13) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 8 [Bill 287]
Read 2° * *June* 15
Report * *July* 5
Read 3° * *July* 6
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *July* 9 (No. 207)
Read 2ª * *July* 23
Committee * *July* 24
Report * *July* 26
Read 3ª * *July* 27
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. clxvii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Gas) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 252]
Read 2° * *May* 15
Report * *June* 7
Read 3° * *June* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 11 (No. 142)
Read 2ª * *June* 19
Committee *; Report *July* 12
Read 3ª * *July* 13
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxxii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Highways) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 11 [Bill 258]
Read 2° * *June* 1
Report * *June* 12
Read 3° * *June* 13

Local Government Provisional Orders (Highways) Bill—cont.

l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 14 (No. 149)
Read 2ª * *June* 22
Committee *; Report *June* 25
Read 3ª * *June* 28
Royal Assent *July* 5 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxxii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 215]
Read 2° * *May* 1
Report * *May* 11
Report 3° * *May* 14
l. Read 1° * (*E. Brownlow*) *May* 15 (No. 115
Read 2ª * *June* 8
Committee *; Report *June* 11
Read 3ª * *June* 14
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xli]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 2) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 216]
Read 2° * *April* 30
Report * *May* 11
Read 3° * *May* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *May* 15 (No. 116)
Read 2ª * *June* 8
Committee *; Report *June* 11
Read 3ª * *June* 14 (No. 116)
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xlii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 3) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 217]
Read 2° * *May* 1
Report * *May* 11
Read 3° * *May* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *May* 15 (No. 117)
Read 2ª * *June* 8
Committee *; Report *June* 11
Read 3ª * *June* 14
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict* c. xliii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 4) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 218]
Read 2° * *April* 30
Report * *May* 11
Considered * *May* 14
Read 3° * *May* 15
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 4 (No. 120)
Read 2ª * *June* 12
Committee *; Report *June* 14
Read 3ª * *June* 15
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xlviii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 5) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 219]
Read 2° * *May* 1

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 5) Bill—cont.
Report * *May* 11
Considered * *May* 14
Read 3° * *May* 15
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 4 (No. 121)
Read 2ª * *June* 12
Committee *; Report *June* 14
Read 3ª * *June* 15
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xlix]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 6) Bill
(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 251]
Read 2° * *May* 15
Report * *June* 7
Read 3° * *June* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 11 (No. 141)
Read 2ª * *June* 19
Committee *; Report *June* 22
Read 3ª * *June* 25
Royal Assent *June* 38 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxiii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 7) Bill
(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 18 [Bill 272]
Read 2° * *June* 5
Report * *June* 15
Read 3° * *June* 18
l. Read 1° * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 19 (No. 164)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 3
Read 3ª * *July* 5
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xciv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Port) Bill (*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 11 [Bill 259]
Read 2° * *June* 1
Report * *June* 12
Read 3° * *June* 13
l. Read 1° * (*L. Balfour*) *June* 14 (No. 151)
Read 2ª * *June* 22
Committee *; Report *June* 25
Read 3ª * *June* 28
Royal Assent *July* 5 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxxiii]

Local Taxation—Collection of Rates in Westminster
Questions, Mr. Bartley; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Dec* 3, [331] 841; *Dec* 10, 1568

LOCKWOOD, Mr. F., *York*
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 661
Inland Revenue—Income Tax—Exemption of Charitable Educational Institutions, [325] 1216
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), 2R. [329] 394, 397, 423
Parliament—Privilege, Res. [326] 189
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 116
Public Meetings in the Metropolis, Res. [323] 114

LONDON, Bishop of
Church Discipline—The Rev. Mr. Dale, of Chiswick, [326] 1819
Clergy Discipline, Comm. (on Re-commitment), *cl.* 2, [326] 25; *cl.* 3, *ib.*; Report, 26; 3R. 1810, 1812
Glebe Lands, Comm. *cl.* 6, [326] 287
Tithe Rentcharge Recovery and Variation, Comm. *cl.* 10, [325] 1507
Truro Cathedral—Fabric and Services—Select Committee, [322] 983

London and St. Katharine and East and West India Docks Bill
l. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3ª" (*The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos*) *July* 16, [328] 1353
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("on Friday next") (*The Earl De La Warr*); after short debate, on Question, that ("now,") &c.; resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3ª

London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill
(*Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Baring, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Colonel Hughes, Mr. Webster, Colonel Duncan, Mr. Seager-Hunt, Mr. Wootton Isaacson*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 96]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 2

London Coal and Wine Dues
Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Dec* 4, [331] 1019
Ancient Rights of Measuring and Weighing Coals, Questions, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Brunner; Answers, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Nov* 22, [330] 1836

London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill
Legislation, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Mar* 8, [323] 584; Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 13, 1092; Questions, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Firth, Mr. Fenwick; Answers, Mr. Speaker, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 16, 1435; Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Mar* 22, [324] 39; Questions, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Webster; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 27, 396

London Corporation (Charges of Malversation)
Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 13, [322] 258

London Labour Market, The—Immigration of Destitute Aliens
Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 16, [323] 1429

LONG, Mr. W. H. (Secretary to the Local Government Board), *Wilts, Devizes*
Adulteration of Food—Adulterated Cheese from Canada, [323] 1778; — American Cheese, [323] 1061
Agricultural Department of the Privy Council—Dairy Schools—Grants in Aid, [325] 1819;—Recommendations of the Committee, [324] 1179
Pleuro-Pneumonia — The Inquiry, [324] 704
Inland Revenue—Collection of Taxes at Torquay—Default of a Tax Collector, [331] 1235
Excise — Licences to Brewers' Houses, [327] 245
Labourers' Allotments Act, 1887—Canewdon (Rochford Union), Essex, [325] 181
Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1701, 1702; 2R. [324] 1271, 1274, 1275, 1280; Comm. [326] 1464, 1465, 1472; *cl.* 2, 1769; [327] 189, 191, 196, 319; *cl.* 5, 508; *cl.* 8, 1044; *cl.* 15, 1669, 1735, 1747, 1750, 1757, 1758, 1765; *cl.* 21, [328] 272, 273, 275; *cl.* 23, 791; *cl.* 25, 823; *cl.* 27, 825, 829; *cl.* 29, 831, 833; *cl.* 36, 1014, 1015, 1047, 1049, 1163; *cl.* 37, 1174; *cl.* 52, 1306, 1309; Consid. *cl.* 28, [329] 693, 695; *cl.* 35, 703
Local Government (England and Wales)—Questions
Counties of Boroughs, [328] 1402
Electoral Divisions, Belper, [331] 1247;—Monmouthshire, [331] 1245, 1246
Publicans' Licences, [324] 1321
School Board for London—Transfer to the London County Council, [327] 248
Toll Gate Tax, South Wales, [324] 1297
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. [325] 1303, 1304
Local Government (England and Wales) [Expenses], Comm. [328] 1212
Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle, Res. [326] 88
Poor Law (England and Wales)—Questions
Election of Guardians—Coventry, [323] 18, 19
George and William Dodd, Paupers, Sleaford Union, [328] 1387
Margarine in Fulham Workhouse Infirmary, [323] 1632
Parochial Medical Officers, [323] 16
Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 469, 505
Supply—Local Government Board, &c. [330] 531, 539
Trade and Manufacture—Nailers and Small Chainmakers — Insanitary Condition of Cradley, [331] 1254
Vaccination—Inquest on Elizabeth Murray, Birkdale, [331] 1250

LORD ADVOCATE, The (*see* MACDONALD, Right Hon. J. H. A.)

LORD ADVOCATE, The (*see* ROBERTSON, Right Hon. J. P. B.)

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND — Chief Secretary to the (*see* BALFOUR, Right Hon. A. J.)

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND—Parliamentary Under Secretary to the (*see* KING-HARMAN, Right Hon. Colonel E. R.)

LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (*see* CRANBROOK, Viscount)

LORD PRIVY SEAL (*see* CADOGAN, Earl)

LOTHIAN, Marquess of (Secretary for Scotland)
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 4), 2R. [332] 855
Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1878, Amendment, 2R. [325] 878
Scotland—Questions
Antiquarian Museum and National Portrait Gallery, [329] 1370, 1371, 1825
Clyde—Pollution of Loch Goil and Loch Long, [329] 5
Prisons, [323] 1412
Salmon Fisheries, [324] 154
Technical Schools Act, 1887, [323] 5, 7
Scotland—Church Patronage Act, 1874, Motion for a Select Committee, [327] 954
Tweed Fisheries Acts, Motion for Papers, [324] 156
Universities (Scotland), 2R. [325] 1180, 1205; Comm. [326] 1156; *cl.* 3, 1329; Amendt. 1330; *cl.* 5, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335; *cl.* 6, 1337, 1338, 1339; *cl.* 10, 1340; *cl.* 14, *ib.* 1341, 1342; *add. cl. ib.* 1343, 1344; *cl.* 21, *ib.*; *cl.* 31, 1345; Report of Amendts. *cl.* 3, [327] 565, 567; *cl.* 5, 569; *cl.* 6, *ib.*; *cl.* 14, 570; *cl.* 15, 571; *cl.* 16, Amendt. 572; *cl.* 20, *ib.*; 3R. 1109, 1110, 1111
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Lottery Acts
Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews), The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *June* 1, [326] 883
"*Blackburn Evening Express*," Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Attorney General *Mar* 15, [323] 1304
Castleton-by-Rochdale Liberal Association, Question, Mr. Knowles; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 17, [326] 529
Church Conservative Club, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 13, [323] 1076; *April* 16, [324] 1304; *April* 23, [325] 186; *April* 26, 590; *May* 3, 1209
Confectioners' Packets of Sweets, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 12 [324] 1036
Edinburgh East Division Conservative Association, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *May* 4, [325] 1356
Foreign Lotteries, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 18, [326] 686

Lottery Acts—cont.
Gladstone Radical Club, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 9, [323] 703
William Street Reform Club, Darwen, Question, Mr. Byron Reed; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 23, [324] 181
Winter Exhibition at Olympia, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 22, [330] 1828

Prize Drawings
Cathedral of Saint Macartan, Monaghan, Questions, Colonel Waring, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *May* 14, [326] 145; Questions, Mr. Kelly, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland *July* 20, [329] 39
Drawing of Tickets on "Primrose Day," Questions, Mr. Cobb; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 10, [324] 865
Dundalk, Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Mar* 19, [323] 1627
Rossendale, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 2, [323] 29
Stoke-on-Trent, Question, Captain Edwards Heathcote; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 27, [323] 1483
Swords, Co. Dublin, Questions, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Cobb; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 5, [323] 1282; Questions, Mr. Clancy, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland *Mar* 16, 1437

LOWTHER, Right Hon. J., *Kent, Isle of Thanet*
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1 [329] 868
Parliament—Privilege—Service of a Summons in the Outer Lobby on Mr. Sheehy, M.P. [331] 212; [332] 117, 118, 120

LOWTHER, Hon. W., *Westmoreland, Appleby*
Customs (Wine Duty), Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 374

LOWTHER, Mr. J. W., *Cumberland, Penrith*
Charity Commissioners—Questions
Allotments Extension Act, 1882—Mendlesham Charity Estates [329] 732
Bishop Andrew's Charity for Poor Prisoners, [328] 730
City Parochial Charities Act—General Governing Body, [329] 214
Endowed Schools—Attwell's Charity, [323] 1289;—Distribution and Numbers, [323] 1294;—Inspection, [325] 1454;—Wales and Monmouthshire, [325] 329
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City of London Parochial Charities—The Return, [322] 1004
Local Government (England and Wales)—The Franchise—County Councils, [324] 1065
Margarine Act, 1887—Prosecution at the Westminster Police Court, [329] 182
Supply—Charity Commission for England and Wales, &c. [328] 482, 483, 493, 505, 516; [329] 109, 113, 116, 132

LUBBOCK, Sir J., *London University*
Early Closing, 2R. [325] 1093, 1112, 1138, 1171
Education Department—English University Colleges, [327] 430; [329] 34
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Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 1859, 1880; [327] 211, 212
Local Government Board—Medical Officer of Health, St. Alban's, [325] 756
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National Debt (Conversion)—The Bonus, [323] 1079
National Debt (Notice of Redemption), Res. [328] 528
Parks (Metropolis)—Trees in St. James's Park, [322] 1357
Parliament—Business of the House, [323] 1794
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Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker, Res. [329] 88
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Universities and Colleges, Grants in Aid, [331] 724, 726
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Technical Education, Res. [325] 856
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Trustee Savings Banks, Res. [326] 924
United Telephone Company, 2R. Amendt. 327] 415
Ways and Means, Comm. [323] 1446, 1451

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Lunacy Act—District Boards of Lunacy
Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *June* 5, [326] 1165

Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 23 (No. 22)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Mar* 2, [323] 7
Committee *Mar* 9, 691
Report *Mar* 20, 1751 (No. 48)
Read 3ª, after short debate *Mar* 23, [324] 161
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Secretary Matthews*) *April* 24
2R. deferred *April* 26, [325] 714 [Bill 228]
2R. deferred *June* 21, [327] 937
2R. deferred, after short debate *July* 5, [328] 523
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *July* 12, 1211

Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill
Question, The Earl of Milltown; Answer, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *May* 8, [325] 1601; Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 1, [326] 886

Lunatic Asylums
Colney Hatch Asylum—Treatment of Inmates, Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 26, [327] 1276;—*The Recent Deaths—Death of —— Stickley*, Questions, Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1765; Question, Mr. W. Redmond; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 20, [329] 47
Darenth Asylum, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *May* 14, [326] 149
Dinsdale Private Lunatic Asylum—Action for Libel, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 9, [330] 78
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Constitutional Changes, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Feb* 24, [322] 1375
Boundary Commissioners—Expenses, Question, Dr. Cameron ; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Feb* 27, [322] 1481
Charge against the Superintendent of Police, Question, Dr. Cameron ; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *April* 26, [325] 569

Malta—The New Constitution
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Return of the amount of the annual contribution from the revenue of Malta for military purposes, and of the amount remitted directly or indirectly in drawbacks to the military authorities, with the view of ascertaining the possibility of applying these sums towards defraying the expenses of the Militia" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *June* 22, [327] 958; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R. (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), *Leicestershire, E.*
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Margarine Act, 1887
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Reduction of Fines (Ireland), Questions, Mr. Murphy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman); Question, Mr. T. M. Healy [no reply] *Mar*, 12 [323] 870; Questions, Mr. Murphy, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland *Mar* 13, 1083
Seizure of Dutch Margarine, Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *May* 17, [326] 557

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Fishery Department (Board of Trade), Res. [324] 892
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Market Rights and Tolls—The Royal Commission
Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar* 27, [324] 397

Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887
Question, Mr. Jeffreys; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Aug* 7, [329] 1846
[See title *Cattle*]

MARLBOROUGH, Duke of
Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment, 2R. [323] 141
Railway and Canal Traffic, Comm. *cl.* 25 [323] 1046

Marriage Law Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Robert Reid, Sir Henry James, Mr. Dugdale*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 11 [Bill 324]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 1

Marriage Laws
Foreign Marriage Act, Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *June* 25, [327] 1108
Roman Catholic Marriages at Victoria Docks—The Registrar, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar* 15, [325] 1292

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill
(*Mr. Heneage, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Charles Cameron, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. T. W. Russell*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 2]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 18, [324] 1605
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Salt*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 239, N. 182; M. 57
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1665
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June* 13, [327] 75

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill—cont.
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to extend the scope of the Bill so as to include marriages between a woman and her deceased husband's brother" (*Mr. Walter M'Laren*); Debate adjourned
Committee [Dropped]

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister (India) Bill
(*Sir William Plowden, Dr. Farquharson, Viscount Baring*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 20 [Bill 134]
2R. [Dropped]

Marriages of Nonconformists (Attendance of Registrars) Bill
(*Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Richard, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Waddy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 12 [Bill 205]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 23

Marriages Validation Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Aug* 6 (No. 256)
Read 2ª; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Aug* 7, [329] 1824
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *Aug* 7
Read 2°; Committee; Report; read 3° *Aug* 9, [330] 252 [Bill 370]
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 28]

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MATTHEWS, Right Hon. H. (Secretary of State for the Home Department), *Birmingham, E.*
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Debate resumed *July* 24, 333; after long debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee [First Night]—R.P. *July* 30, 767
Committee [Second Night]—R.P. *July* 31, 960
Committee [Third Night]—R.P. *Aug* 1, 1107
The Debate of Tuesday, July 31—*Amendment of Entry in Votes*, Observations, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Reply, Mr. Speaker *Aug* 2, 1208
Committee [Fourth Night]; Report *Aug* 2, 1290
As amended, considered *Aug* 7, 1856
As amended, further considered; read 3° 330] *Aug* 8, 10
l. Read 1ª * (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *Aug* 9, 59 (No. 263)
Read 2ª, after debate *Aug* 10, 255
Committee, after short debate; Report; read 3ª *Aug* 11, 378
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 35]

Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations)—The Special Commission
Questions, Mr. H. J. Wilson, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster), The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 15, [327] 252; Statements, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Justin M'Carthy *July* 6, [328] 575; Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Parnell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 9, 742; Questions, Mr. Parnell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 12, 1101; Questions, Mr. Summers, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. Parnell; An-

[*cont.*

Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) The Special Commission—cont.
swers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Attorney General *July* 16, 1408; Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Nov* 9, [330] 761; Question, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 23, [331] 31; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 10, 1607
A "Times" Witness, Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Attorney General *Nov* 23, [331] 14
Collecting Evidence, Questions, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland *Dec* 6, [331] 1240
Expenses, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 12, [320] 908
Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. George Bolton, Crown Officials as Witnesses, Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland *Dec* 8, [331] 1497; Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) *Dec* 10, 1602
Sergeant Meehan, Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Sir William Harcourt; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 26, [331] 156

Special Commission Act, 1888—*Production of the Test Roll*
Petition of Messrs. Soames, Edwards, and Jones, 158 Lincoln's Inn Fields, for leave to the proper Officer of the House to attend Sittings of the Special Commission, and to produce the Test Roll *Dec* 22, [332] 996
Moved, "That leave be given to the proper Officer of the House to attend accordingly" (*Mr. Kimber*); after short debate, Question put; A. 54, N. 13; M. 41 (D. L. 357)
Ordered, That leave be given to the proper Officer of the House to attend the Sittings of the Special Commission and to produce the Test Roll

Menai Bridge—The Tolls
Question, Mr. J. Bryn Roberts; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *Aug* 9, [330] 89

MENZIES, Mr. R. S., *Perthshire, E.*
Scotland—Market Rights and Tolls—Royal Commission, [329] 669
Salmon Fisheries—Tay Salmon Fishermen — Insanitary Bothy Accommodation, [331] 1745

Merchandize Marks Act, 1887
Question, Observations, Lord Herschell; short debate thereon *Mar* 15, [323] 1256
Adoption by Foreign Countries, Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 23, [325] 156

[*cont.*

Merchandize Marks Act, 1887—cont.
British Colonies, &c., Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *April* 19, [324] 1729; Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Aug* 2, [329] 1246;—*Action of Colonial Governments*, Question, Mr. Hoyle; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Feb* 28, [322] 1640
Custom House Delays, Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 8, [325] 1614
Labels on Goods—"Foreign Make," Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Feb* 28, [322] 1642
Sale of Foreign Meat, Question, Mr. C. W. Gray; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Mar* 1, [322] 1836
Section 3, *Sub-section* 2, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 14, [327] 106
The Convention of Rome, 1886, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 13, [322] 250
The Instructions, Question, Sir Bernhard Samuelson; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Feb* 16, [322] 548

Merchant Seamen (Widows' and Orphans' Pensions) Bill
(*Colonel Hill, Sir James Corry, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Royden, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Donkin*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 4 [Bill 237]
Ordered, That the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills do examine the Merchant Seamen (Widows' and Orphans' Pensions) Bill, with respect to compliance with the Standing Orders relative to Private Bills *May* 8
2R. [Dropped]

Merchant Shipping
Explosion on a Trawler in the North Sea—Engineers' Certificates, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *July* 31, [329] 957
Hospitals on Board Passenger Steamships, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 11, [326] 1705; *June* 18, [327] 435; *June* 19, 575;—*Hospital Accommodation of Transatlantic Steamers*, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 8, [325] 1609
Merchant Seamen—Case of the Negro Riley, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 28, [322] 1636;—*Colour Blindness*, Question, Mr. Brookfield; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 23, [329] 190
Merchant Shipping Act, 1867—*Section* 4—*Supply of Lime Juice*, Questions, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *April* 27, [325] 749; *May* 7, 1451;—*The "Killeena,"* Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer,

[*cont.*

Merchant Shipping—cont.
The President of the Board of Trade *May* 1, [325] 1028; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 5, [326] 1161
Pilotage Certificates, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Mar* 27, [324] 387; Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade, 400
Saving Life at Sea Act, 1888, Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *Mar* 8, [323] 582; *Nov* 19, [330] 1510
Shipping Industry—Increase of Light Dues, Question, Mr. Royden; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 7, [326] 1375
Signalling at Sea—An International Conference, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 19, [328] 1745;—*Code of Signals*, Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 8, [326] 1540; *Nov* 19, [330] 1501
The "Ben Cruachen" at Sunderland, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 11, [326] 1684
The British Emigration Services—The "Lancet" Report, Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Nov* 27, [331] 315
The "Embleton," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 23, [322] 1224
The Mail Steamer "Arizona"—Dunmanus Bay, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 11, [326] 37
The "Vancouver," Question, Mr. R. W. Duff; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 5, [326] 1168
Wreck Commissioner's Court—Reconstruction, Question, Mr. Seton-Karr; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 31, [329] 947

Collisions, Wrecks, &c.
Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Channing; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *Nov* 19, [330] 1507
Admiralty—Telegraph Wire from St. Aldhelm's Head to Corfe Castle, Question, Mr. Bond; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Dec* 10, [331] 1576
"Britannic" and "Celtic," Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Mar* 8, [323] 566
"Moto" and "Smyrna," Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 7, [326] 1395
Loss of Life at Sea—Examinations for Boatswains, &c. — Legislation, Question, Sir William Pearce; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 15, [327] 246
Missing Coal-Laden Vessels, Question, Mr. J. Sinclair; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Nov* 22, [330] 1813

[*cont.*

Merchant Shipping—Collisions, Wrecks, &c.—cont.
Rule of the Road at Sea, Questions, Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *Nov* 22, [330] 1832
Wreck of the "Osborne," Question, Sir John Simon; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 10, [325] 1803

Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. King, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. White Sir John Puleston, Lord Claud Hamilton, Admiral Field, Mr. Bond*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 20 [Bill 133]
2R. [Dropped]

Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Onslow*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 15 (No. 43)
Read 2ª, after short debate *Mar* 22, 3
Committee put off, after short debate *April* 24, [325] 295 (No. 96)
Committee *May* 7, 1427
Report * *May* 14
Read 3ª * *May* 15
c. Read 1° * (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*) *June* 11
2R. deferred *June* 18, [327] 562 [Bill 290]
2R. deferred, after short debate *June* 28, 1671
Questions, Mr. T. Sutherland; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *July* 16, [328] 1392
Read 2° * *July* 19
Referred to Standing Committee on Trade, &c. *July* 23
Report from Standing Committee on Trade, &c. *Aug* 2 [No. 318]
As amended, considered; read 3° *Aug* 6, [329] 1816 [Bill 362]
l. Commons' Amendments (No. 261)
Royal Assent *Aug* 10 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 24]

Mersey Railway (No. 1) Bill [Lords] (by Order)

c. As amended, considered *Aug* 8, [330] 2

Metalliferous Mines Act, 1872—*Legislation*

Question, Mr. Ainslie; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *April* 26, [325] 577

Metalliferous Mines Bill

(*Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Angus Sutherland, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Burt*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 27 [Bill 146]
2R. [Dropped]

METROPOLIS (*Questions*)
Burial Grounds—City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemeteries, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Nov* 20, [330] 1659

[*cont.*

METROPOLIS—*cont.*

Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879—*Exhibitions in the Metropolis*, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 22, [324] 23

Condition of the Working Classes—Deaths from Starvation—Prostitutes, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 15, [326] 313

Crime—Common Lodging Houses, Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 16, [330] 1377; *Nov* 22, 1818

Disturbances, November 20 — *Action of the Police*, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 23, [324] 182

Fires — Fatal Fire in the Edgware Road, Postponement of Question, Mr. Seager Hunt *June* 1, [326] 882; Question, Mr. Seager Hunt; Answer, Mr. Webster *June* 5, 1167

Hackney Carriages—Licences and Taxes upon Cabs and Omnibuses, Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 10, [324] 868

Inspection of Theatres and Music Halls, Observations, The Earl of Strafford; Reply, The Paymaster General (Earl Brownlow) *June* 11, [326] 1665

Land at Battersea—The Vestry of St. James, Westminster, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 31, [329] 958

Metropolis Local Management Act—The St. James's Vestry, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *May* 3, [325] 1243

Order—The Special Constables, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 22, [324] 49

Overhead Electric Wires, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Brunner; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 15, [330] 1228

Parochial Expenditure—St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June* 25, [327] 1114

Public Streets—Removal of Stalls, Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 12, [324] 1043

River Thames — Deaths from Starvation, Drowning, &c., Question, Mr. Kilbride; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Mar* 12, [323] 854

Safety of the Streets, Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 5, [323] 173

Security against Fire—Inquiry by Committee, Questions, Mr. Aird, Mr. Baumann; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 9, [330] 72

Street Music (Metropolis) Act—Street Singing, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 30, [331] 611

cont.

METROPOLIS—*cont.*

Street Traffic—Block at Hyde Park Corner, Question, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *May* 17, [326] 530;—*Cart and Van Accidents*, Question, Mr. Hulse; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 3, [328] 196;—*Trafalgar Square*, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 12, [328] 1099

Thames Embankment Gardens—Statuary, &c., Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *May* 10, [325] 1806

The Roman Wall, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *May* 3, [325] 1228

Water Supply—The South-West Suburban Water Company, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 10, [331] 1582

Commons and Open Spaces

Fortune Green, Hampstead, Questions, Mr. Brodie Hoare, Mr. Brunner; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 2, [329] 1215

Law Courts Site; Westminster Abbey (Parliament Square); The British Museum, Questions, Observations, The Earl of Meath; Reply, Lord Henniker; short debate thereon *June* 14, [327] 77

Parliament Square—Public Seats, Question, The Earl of Meath; Answer, Lord Henniker *Aug* 3, [329] 1369

Primrose Hill, Questions, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 21, [327] 804;—*Storm Floods*, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *Aug* 7, [329] 1839

Provision for Seats in Parliament Square, Question, The Earl of Meath; Answer, Lord Henniker *June* 21, [327] 783

The Space at the Law Courts, Question, The Earl of Meath; Answer, Lord Henniker *July* 30, [329] 725

Vacant Ground Adjoining the Royal Courts of Justice, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 15, [326] 326

Wandsworth Common, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Nov* 27, [331] 326;—*Damage by Vehicular Traffic*, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Feb* 16, [322] 544;—*The Patriotic Fund Commissioners*, Questions, Mr. Kimber; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton, The Secretary of State for War *May* 3, [325] 1213

Metropolitan Buildings Act—New Buildings

New Buildings at Albert Gate—Excessive Height, Question, Mr. Tatton Egerton; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *April* 16, [324] 1316; Questions, Mr. Kelly; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton *April* 23, [325] 178; *April* 26, 587; Questions, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works, 583; Questions,

cont.

METROPOLIS—*Metropolitan Buildings Act—New Buildings*—cont.

Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. W. Beckett; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 15, [326] 325

New Buildings in the Marylebone Road, Question, The Earl of Meath; Answer, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) *Nov* 27, [331] 293

Queen Anne's Mansions, Questions, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *July* 3, [328] 196; *Parliament Street Improvements—War Office and Admiralty Buildings*, Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Lord Henniker; short debate thereon *May* 14, [326] 112; Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Nov* 27, [331] 316

"*Setting Back*" *of New Buildings*, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *July* 10, [328] 878

Metropolitan Improvements

Question, Observations, The Earl of Meath; Reply, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Lord Magheramorne) *June* 15, [327] 233; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Aug* 6, [329] 1717

Bell Lane, Spitalfields, Question, Mr. Montagu; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *April* 9, [324] 703

Charing Cross Road, Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *April* 26, [325] 600

Gray's Inn Road—Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 23, [322] 1227

Hyde Park Corner, Question, Observations, Earl Fortescue, Lord Lamington, The Earl of Powis, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works; Reply, Lord Henniker *Mar* 12, [323] 832; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 3, [325] 1210

New Street from Holborn Town Hall, Questions, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 23, [322] 1229

Parliament Street, Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Lord Henniker; short debate thereon *May* 14, [326] 112

Piccadilly Circus, Question, Mr. F. W. Maclean; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *June* 11, [326] 1683

Poplar Pace, St. Pancras—Site for Artizans' Dwellings, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 22, [332] 1006

Proposed New Street from Pall Mall to Trafalgar Square through Spring Gardens, Question, Observations, Lord Thurlow; Reply, Lord Henniker *June* 21, [327] 783

St. Martin's-le-Grand, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *Feb* 20, [322] 865

Subway between Greenwich and Blackwall, Question, Mr. Boord; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Feb* 21, [322] 986

[*cont.*

METROPOLIS—*Metropolitan Improvements*—cont.

Widening of Bond Street, Question, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *June* 11, [326] 1690

Public Meetings (*Metropolis*)

Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 13, [322] 261

Trafalgar Square, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 20, [322] 879; Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 15, [326] 322; Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 16, [328] 1415; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Conybeare*), 1416; after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 249; N. 128; M. 121 (D. L. 216); Question put accordingly, "That this House do now adjourn;" A. 118, N. 255; M. 137 (D. L. 217); Personal Explanation, Mr. Philipps; Observations, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 17, 1532; Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, 1752; Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 20, [329] 40; Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster), The Secretary of State for the Home Department, 42

Disturbances in Trafalgar Square—The Military, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 16, [323] 1432;—*The Police* (*Injuries*), Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 16, 1433

Judgment of Mr. Justice Wills, Questions, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 2, [328] 77; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 9, 737

Meeting on Clerkenwell Green, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 14, [330] 1152; Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 15, 1241; Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 16, 1394

Sir Charles Warren's Proclamation, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 12, [324] 1043

Special Shorthand Reporters, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Marum, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Attorney General *Feb* 16, [322] 556

[*cont.*

METROPOLIS—*Public Meetings*—cont.

Speech of the Chief Secretary at Battersea, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *June* 8, [326] 1533; Questions, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 11, 1698

Tower Hill, Question, Mr. Montagu; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 13, [322] 253

Trade Disputes—Police Reporters, Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 5, [328] 416

White Lion Street Meeting, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 26, [331] 159

THE PARKS

Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 18, [327] 437; Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 18, 439

Battersea Estate and Westminster Bridge, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *April* 24, [325] 320

Battersea Park — Dismissal of Employés, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *April* 12, [324] 1051; Questions, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 15, [326] 307; *July* 30, [329] 733; Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, Colonel Hughes *Aug* 6, 1700;—*The Lake*, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Mar* 22, [324] 34; Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, Mr. Webster *June* 7, [326] 1385

Bicycles and Tricyles, Question, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *July* 5, [328] 442

Bushey, Hampton Court, and Richmond Parks, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 15, [326] 317

Constitution Hill, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *Nov* 12, [330] 904

Greenwich Park—The Ranger's Lodge, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 21, [327] 802

Money Collections, Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 8, [325] 1621;—*Hospital Sunday Fund*, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 12, [326] 1828; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Lawson, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 15, [327] 249

Regent's Park, Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 15, [327] 241;—*Outrage in the*, Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 7, [326] 1405

[*cont.*

METROPOLIS—*The Parks*—cont.

Richmond Park—Site for a Vicarage, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 17, [326] 532; Question, The Earl of Meath; Answer, Lord Henniker *June* 7, 1346; Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Bryce; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 7, 1381; —*The Proposed Volunteer Camp*, Questions, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Rasch; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 28, [327] 1546

[See ARMY—*National Rifle Association*]

St. James's Park, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *April* 17, [324] 1488;—*The Trees*, Questions, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Farquharson; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *Feb* 24, [322] 1357

Southwark Park, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 14, [327] 111

Victoria Park—Refreshment Stand, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 25, [327] 1128

Hyde Park

Access to, Question, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *June* 11, [326] 1691

Accidents in Rotten Row, Questions, Baron de Rothschild, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 15, [326] 313

Alexandra Gate, Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *Nov* 13, [330] 1027

The Serpentine — Bathing, Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 18, [327] 444;—*Tree Planting*, Question, Observations, The Earl of Milltown, Lord Mount-Temple, The Earl of Meath; Reply, Lord Henniker *July* 6, [328] 555; Question, The Earl of Milltown; Answer, Lord Henniker *Dec* 4, [331] 1007; —*Dangerous Condition of the Trees*, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *Aug* 11, [330] 390

[See title *Public Health*]

Metropolis — Public Meetings in the Metropolis

Notices of Amendments on the Address, Mr. Pickersgill, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Bradlaugh *Feb* 9, [322] 47

Moved, "That, having regard to the importance of preserving and protecting the right of open air public meetings for Her Majesty's subjects in the Metropolis, and with a view to prevent ill-will and disorder, it is desirable that an inquiry should be instituted by a Committee of this House into the conditions subject to which such meetings may be held, and the limits of the right of interference therewith by the Executive Government" (*Sir Charles Russell*) *Mar* 1, 1879; after long debate, Debate adjourned

[*cont.*

Metropolis—Public Meetings in the Metropolis—cont.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Motion [1st March],

"That, having regard to the importance of preserving and protecting the right of open air public meetings for Her Majesty's subjects in the Metropolis, and with a view to prevent ill-will and disorder, it is desirable that an inquiry should be instituted by a Committee of this House into the conditions subject to which such meetings may be held, and the limits of the right of interference therewith by the Executive Government" (*Sir Charles Russell*); Question again proposed; Debate resumed *Mar* 2, [323] 35; after long debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to; Question put, "That those words be there added;" A. 207, N. 322; M. 115 (D.L. 26)

Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Main Question put accordingly; A. 224, N. 316; M. 92 (D. L. 27)

Metropolis Local Government Bill

(*Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Kimber, Major-General Goldsworthy, Mr. Baumann, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Hunt, Sir Guyer Hunter, Colonel Duncan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 14]
2R. Further Proceedings adjourned *Mar* 14, [323] 1236
Question, Mr. Isaacs; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 15, 1310
Bill withdrawn * *April* 5

Metropolis (Whitechapel and Limehouse) Provisional Order Bill

(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 26 [Bill 194]
Read 2° * *April* 17
Report * *May* 4
Read 3° * *May* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *May* 11 (No. 105)
Read 2ª * *June* 7
Committee *; Report *June* 8
Read 3ª * *June* 11
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xxxii]

Metropolitan Asylums Board

Appointment of a Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 9, [328] 740

Small-Pox Hospital at Darenth, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June* 18, [327] 431

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—Chairman (*see* MAGHERAMORNE, Lord)

Metropolitan Board of Works

Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 20, [323] 1793

Metropolitan Board of Works—cont.

Accident in Great Titchfield Street, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Nov* 15, [330] 1243

Annulment of Leases, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 19, [330] 1517

Blackwall Tunnel, Question, Sir John Colomb; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *June* 12, [326] 1827; Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *June* 15, [327] 243; Questions, Sir John Colomb, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Nov* 27, [331] 319

Drainage—Outfall Sewage Works at Crossness, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton *May* 8, [325] 1612

Expenditure, Question, Mr. Kenyon; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 14, [327] 94

Isle of Dogs—Rain Floods, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *June* 29, [327] 1718; Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, Colonel Hughes *Aug* 6, [329] 1700

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—London Cab Horses, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *May* 1, [325] 1021

The Recent Disclosures—Leases, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 19, [328] 1782

Transfer of Powers, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 25, [327] 1144

Metropolitan Parishes

St. Giles-in-the-Fields—Vestry Meeting, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 1, [326] 880;—*Vestry Elections*, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June* 5, [326] 1174

The Royal Commission of Inquiry

Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 6, [323] 368; Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 22, [324] 53; Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 24, [329] 323; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 19, [330] 1502

Expenses, Question, Lord Henry Bruce; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 8, [325] 1615

Payment of Counsel's Fees, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 17, [326] 555; Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *June* 5, 1169

Paragraph 94, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 19, [330] 1516

[*cont.*

Metropolitan Board of Works

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that She will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the working of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and into the irregularities which are alleged to have taken place in connection therewith, and to assure Her Majesty that this House will concur in empowering such Commission to take evidence on oath, to compel attendance of witnesses, to grant certificates of indemnity to witnesses in such cases as may be desirable and proper, and to call for all necessary records and documents" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *Feb* 16, [322] 664

After short debate, Amendt. after "therewith," insert "and also in the transactions of such of the London Vestries and District Boards as the Commissioners may deem necessary" (*Mr. Broadhurst*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 39, N. 130; M. 91 (D.L. 4); Main Question put, and agreed to

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported *Feb* 27, 1469

Metropolitan Board of Works (Commission) Bill (*Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Stuart-Wortley*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 23 [Bill 191]
Read 2°, after short debate *Mar* 26, [324] 378
Committee; Report; read 3° *Mar* 27, 405
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *April* 13 (No. 62)
Read 2ª * *April* 20
Committee *; Report *April* 23
Read 3ª * *April* 27
Royal Assent *April* 30 [51 *Vict.* c. 3]

Metropolitan Board of Works (Local Management, &c.) Bill

(*Colonel Hughes, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Whitmore, Sir Algernon Borthwick*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 85]
2R. [Dropped]

Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill (*Mr. Jackson, Sir Herbert Maxwell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 27 [Bill 354]
2R. deferred *Aug* 6, [329] 1816
Read 2°, after short debate *Aug* 8, [330] 46
Committee; Report; read 3° *Aug* 9, 223
l. Read 1ª * (*M. Salisbury*) *Aug* 9 (No. 268)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Aug* 10
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 40]

Metropolitan Board of Works (Theatres, &c.) Bill (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Mr. Tatton Egerton*) *April* 17, [324] 1463
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Dixon-Hartland*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 18, N. 144; M. 126 (D. L. 71)

Metropolitan Board of Works (Theatres, &c.) Bill —cont.

Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months

Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act—Demolition of Houses

Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Lawson; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Dec* 18, [332] 630

Metropolitan Commons (Chislehurst and St. Paul's Cray) Provisional Order Bill

(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 26 [Bill 193]
Read 2° * *April* 17
Report * *May* 15
Considered * *May* 16
Read 3° * *May* 17
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *June* 4 (No. 122)
Read 2ª * *June* 12
Committee *; Report *June* 14
Read 3ª * *June* 15
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 1]

Metropolitan Commons (Farnborough) Provisional Order Bill

(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 26 [Bill 192]
Read 2° * *April* 17
Report * *May* 4
Read 3° * *May* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*Earl Brownlow*) *May* 11 (No. 104)
Read 2ª * *June* 7
Committee *; Report *June* 8
Read 3ª * *June* 11
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xxxi]

Metropolitan Fire Brigade

Compensations and Pensions, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Dec* 3, [331] 823

Fire Escapes, Questions, Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Aug* 10, [330] 317

Report of the Select Committee, Questions, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 10, [330] 324

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Expenses Bill

(*Mr. Webster, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Maple*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 113]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 23

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Expenses (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. A. Gathorne-Hardy, Mr. M'Lagan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 13 [Bill 209]
2R. [Dropped]

METROPOLITAN POLICE (*Questions*)
Observations, Lord Coleridge; Reply, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury); short debate thereon *Aug* 9, [330] 57
A Division — Police Constable 98 — *Pay*, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 12, [323] 859;—*Promotion*, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 3, [328] 197;—*Transfer of Constables*, Question, Colonel Waring; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 12, [324] 1052
Arrest of Frederick Schumacher, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 12, [330] 888
Canonbury Murder—Arrest of Henry Glennie, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 12, [330] 898
Case of John Hunt, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 7, [329] 1839
Charges of "Blackmailing," Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 23, [322] 1230; Question, Mr. Darling; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Observations, Mr. Firth *May* 14, [326] 171
Constable Bloy, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 10, [322] 151; *Feb* 13, 253
Constable J. O'Grady, Dismissal of, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1753
Constable George Russell, W. Division, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1742
Constables Smith and others, Dismissal of, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1751
Constable Alfred Watson, B. Division, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 18, [326] 683
Crossing Sweepers, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 1, [322] 1845
Dartmouth Park Hill, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 18, [332] 635
Discontent in the Force, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 13, [328] 1246
Disturbance in Trafalgar Square, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 11, [326] 46
Double Patrols, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 3, [328] 195

[*cont.*

Metropolitan Police—cont.
Expenses of Defence of certain Constables, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 2, [329] 1209
Good Conduct Badges, Question, Mr. W. G. C. Bentinck; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 23, [325] 151
Interference with Stallkeepers, &c., Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 3, [325] 1239
Mistaken Arrest of Dr. O'Brien, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 8, [326] 1532
Mr. Montagu Williams, Police Magistrate, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Firth; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 30, [325] 903
New Offices on the Embankment, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 2, [329] 1213
North Paddington—The Regent's Canal—Supervision by the Police, Question, Mr. Aird; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 30, [325] 885
Notice of Police Orders, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 10, [322] 151
Numbers, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 27, [322] 1489; *Mar* 1, 1841; Questions, Mr. Firth; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 2, [323] 17; Questions, Lord Henry Bruce, Mr. Johnston; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 13, [330] 1032
Police Stations—Search of Female Prisoners, Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 10, [328] 876
Primitive Methodist Gospel Mission, Question, Mr. R. Chamberlain; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 8, [323] 577
Reduction of Inspector Hill, Question, Mr. Lafone; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 20, [332] 880
Removal of Prisoners—"The Frog's March," Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department; Question, Mr. Conybeare [no reply] *July* 17, [328] 1527; Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 30, [329] 754; Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *July* 31, 950
Retirement of Mr. James Monro, C.B., the Assistant Commissioner, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 6, [330] 462; Postponement of Question, Mr. Gent-Davis *Nov* 9, 775
Revision of the Financial System, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Dec* 14, [332] 235

[*cont.*

Metropolitan Police—cont.

Socialist Meetings—Police Supervision, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 2, [329] 1228

Street Robberies in St. Luke's, Questions, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 10, [322] 149; *Feb* 28, 1617

Sunday Duty, Questions, Mr. O'Hanlon; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 7, [329] 1838

Supervision of Inclosed Gardens, Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 7, [326] 1363

Assaults by Constables

Alleged Assault by the Police, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 15, [323] 1286

Charges of Striking Women, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 19, [328] 1752

Constable Davidson—Charge of Assault, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department; Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham [no reply] *May* 10, [325] 1810

John Coleman—Charge of Assault, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 5, [323] 186; *Mar* 6, 377; *Mar* 8, 585

Patrick Sweeney, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 27, [324] 387

Returns, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 6, [323] 376; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 31, [326] 750

William Rogers—Assault by a Police Constable, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 6, [323] 376

Chief Commissioner (*Sir Charles Warren*)

Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 23, [331] 147

Alleged Reflections on the Stipendiary Magistrate of West Ham (*Mr. Baggallay*), Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 16, [322] 559

Article in "Murray's Magazine," Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department
330] *Nov* 8, 637; Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 12, 899; Statement, The Secretary of State for the Home Department; Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 13, 1035; Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Cunninghame Graham;

[*cont.*

Metropolitan Police — Chief Commissioner (*Sir Charles Warren*)—cont.

Answers, The Secretary of State for the
330]Home Department *Nov* 19, 1519; Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 20, 1657

New Chief Commissioner, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 27, [331] 327; Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 28, 459; Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, 517

Pensions

Case of Charles Taylor, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 13, [332] 79

Payment of Pensions, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 16, [328] 1397

Pension to Police Constable 285*L*, Questions, Mr. Gent-Davis; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 9, [323] 699

Pensions for Injuries — Case of Constable Brown, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 22, [330] 1816

Pay for Injuries received while on Duty—Case of Constable 136*H*, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 2, [328] 70

Retirement on Full Pensions, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 13, [330] 1035

Superannuation—Legislation, Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 12, [323] 871; *April* 24, [325] 316; Question, Mr. G. W. Elliot; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 9, [328] 739

Police Courts

Accommodation for Prisoners awaiting Trial, Question, Mr. T. Fielden; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 19, [327] 585; Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 6, [329] 1710

Enforcement of Costs—Law and Police—Bow Street Police Court—Dennis White, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 6, [328] 567; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*), 582; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Mr. Wontner, Solicitor, Questions, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 9, [324] 714

Metropolitan Police—Police Courts—cont.

Non-Attendance of Magistrate at Dalston Police Court, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, [331] 506

Police in Attendance on the Houses of Parliament

Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 14, [322] 379; *April* 9, 324] 716; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 10, 868; Questions, Mr. Pickersgill, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir John Simon; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 12, 1058; Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 13, 1180; Question, Sir Julian Goldsmid; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 16, 1305; Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 25, [327] 1129

Receipts and Expenditure

Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 3, [331] 831;—*Audit of Accounts*, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, [331] 498;—*Special Inquiry*, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 17, [328] 1530

Initiation of Police Receiver, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 21, [332] 956

The Special Vote, Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *May* 10, [325] 1801

Metropolitan Police—Memorandum of Sir Charles Warren (*Mr. Baggallay*)

Moved, "That this House regrets that the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police should, in an official Memorandum read to his subordinates, have reflected on the administration of the Law by Mr. Ernest Baggallay, one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the Metropolis, and is of opinion that such a course must tend to produce a most prejudicial effect by weakening the authority of the Magistrate over the Police within his jurisdiction" (*Mr. Pickersgill*) *Mar* 20, [323] 1848; Previous Question moved (*Mr. Secretary Matthews*); Observations, Mr. Speaker; Question proposed, "That the Question be not now put" (*Mr. Secretary Matthews*); after debate, Motion for Previous Question and Original Motion withdrawn

Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Bill

(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 18 [Bill 212]
Read 2° * *May* 7
Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Bill—cont.
Report * *June* 4
Read 3° * *June* 5
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *June* 7 (No. 134)
Read 2ª * *June* 15
Committee *; Report *June* 18
Read 3ª * *June* 19
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lvi]

Metropolitan Streets Regulation Bill

(*Mr. Atherley-Jones, Mr. Forrest Fulton, Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir John Colomb, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Octavius Morgan*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Nov* 9 [Bill 380]
2R. [Dropped]

MIDLETON, Viscount
House of Lords—Hour of Meeting, [322] 695
House of Lords (Life Peers), 2R. [328] 859
Navy — Ironclads on the Indian Station, [323] 9
Rochester Bishopric, 2R. [326] 1004

MILDMAY, Mr. F. B., *Devon, Totnes*
Financial Resolutions — Yeomanry Cavalry, [324] 868
Local Government (England and Wales)—Port Sanitary Authority for Dartmouth, [325] 1357

MILLTOWN, Earl of
Copyhold Acts Amendment, 2R. [324] 1294; Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. [325] 734
Dangerous Performances at the Alexandra Palace, [329] 652
Distress for Rent (Dublin), Comm. [329] 906
Ireland—Questions
Crime and Outrage, [328] 182;—Outrages on National School Teachers, [325] 1345
Purchase of Land Act, 1885, [329] 1633
Tithe Rentcharge [328] 8
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [331] 990
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, [329] 309, 310; Report, *cl.* 4, 905; 3R. Amendt. 1387, 1389, 1391
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 12, [326] 274
Lunacy Acts Amendment, 2R. [323] 8
Lunacy Law Amendment, [325] 1601
Municipal Funds (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 5, Amendt. [331] 280
Oaths, Comm. *add. cl.* [331] 288
Parks (Metropolis)—Hyde Park—Tree Planting on the Serpentine, [328] 555; [331] 1007
Parliament—Elections (Intervention of Peers, &c.), Motion for a Select Committee, [326] 1654; [328] 15
Pharmacy Act Amendment, 2R. [322] 1352; Comm. *add. cl.* [323] 328, 330
Pharmacy Acts (Ireland) (1875) Amendment, 2R. [326] 1499
Sale of Imported Meat, [324] 160
Theatres—Burning of the Exeter Theatre—Report of Captain Shaw, [322] 985

[cont.

MILVAIN, Mr. T., *Durham*
Churchyards and Cemetries—Whitton Gilbert Churchyard, [329] 1399
Criminal Evidence, 2R. [324] 79
Criminal Law—Confession of a Murder in 1879, [329] 1687
Edlingham Burglary, [330] 1150; [331] 158, 159, 829, 1613
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, Consid. [331] 1469
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1534; Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 165, 167
Supply—Report, [329] 1800

Mines (Limitation of Hours) Bill
(*Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Cremer*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 4 [Bill 241]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 4

Mining Accidents Insurance (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Baird, Mr. Hozier, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hugh Elliot, Mr. Bruce*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 120]
2R. [Dropped]

Mining Leases (Cornwall and Devon) Bill
(*Mr. Charles Acland, Mr. Bickford-Smith, Mr. Bolitho, Mr. Courtney, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Seale-Hayne*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 114]
Read 2° * *Mar* 7
Bill withdrawn * *July* 4

MINTO, Earl of
Scotland—Salmon Fisheries, [324] 154
Scotland—Church Patronage Act, 1874, Motion for a Select Committee, [327] 942, 950, 955
Tweed Fisheries Act, Motion for Papers, [324] 155

MOLLOY, Mr. B. C., *King's Co., Birr*
Army Estimates—Engineer Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad, [329] 1585
Volunteer Corps, [329] 1587
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Mortmain and Charitable Uses Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 17 (No. 16)
Read 2ª *Feb* 28, [322] 1597
Committee * *Mar* 6
Report * *Mar* 8 (No. 33)
Read 3ª * *Mar* 13
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Mar* 15 [Bill 174]
Read 2°, after debate *Mar* 22, [324] 147
Committed to Standing Committee on Law, &c. *April* 13
Report of Standing Committee on Law, &c. *June* 7, [326] 1361 [No. 207]
As amended, considered; read 3° *Aug* 10, [330] 357 [Bill 285]
l. Commons' Amendts. considered *Aug* 11, 380
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 42]

Mortmain and Charitable Uses Bill
Lords' Amendments—Exemption of Keble College, Oxford, Questions, Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Howell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 13, [330] 437; *Nov* 20, 1665

Mortmain—Issue of Licences
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Mountains, Rivers, and Pathways (Wales) Bill
(*Mr. Thomas Ellis, Mr. William Abraham, Mr. Bowen Rowlands*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 17 [Bill 129]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 13, [324] 1286; after short debate, it being Midnight, Debate stood adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Mount-Edgcumbe, Earl of (Lord Steward of the Household)
His Imperial Highness the late German Emperor—Her Majesty's Answer to the Address of Condolence, [327] 1108
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Moveable Abodes Bill
(*Mr. Burt, Mr. Caine, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Hozier*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 6 [Bill 200]
2R. deferred *July* 3, [328] 314
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Science and Art Buildings, Dublin, [324] 643
Science and Art Department, [330] 1427, 1430, 1446, 1447, 1448
Science and Art Department Buildings, [324] 592, 620, 623, 624, 626, 631
Surveys of the United Kingdom, [324] 591
Universities and Colleges, Grants in Aid, [331] 724, 726
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade, [322] 1525
Technical Education, Res. [325] 827, 846, 851, 852
Trade and Commerce—Foreign Competition—Mr. Giffen's Report, [322] 1480
Turkey (Asiatic Provinces)—Armenia—Persecution of the Christians, [326] 162
Ways and Means, Report, [324] 961; Comm. 1671

Municipal Boundaries (Dublin) Bill

(*Mr. Murphy, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Chance*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 16 [Bill 268]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Corporations (Local Bills) (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Sexton, Mr. Murphy, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. O'Keeffe, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Peter M'Donald*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 27 [Bill 351]
2R. deferred *July* 30, [329] 889
Read 2° *Aug* 1, 1191
Committee; Report *Aug* 2, 1366
Considered *; read 3° *Aug* 4
l. Read 1ª * (*L. FitzGerald*) *Aug* 6 (No. 255)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived *Aug* 10
Read 3ª * *Aug* 11
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 34]

[*cont.*

Municipal Franchise (Belfast) Bill
(*Mr. De Cobain, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Fenwick*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. De Cobain*) *Feb* 21, [322] 1121; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 238]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 10, [324] 949
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Sir James Corry*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 80, N. 162; M. 82 (D. L. 64)
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months

Municipal Franchise Extension (Ireland) Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Denman*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 27 (No. 80)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *June* 5, [326] 1157
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day three months") (*The Lord Privy Seal*); on Question, Whether ("now,") &c.; resolved in the negative

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Carew, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Gray, Sir Thomas Esmonde*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 15]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Franchise — Occupation and Service Franchise
Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *May* 7, [325] 1485

Municipal Funds (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Aug* 7 [Bill 371]
Read 2° * *Aug* 8
Committee; Report *Aug* 9, [330] 249
Considered *; read 3° *Aug* 10
l. Read 1ª * (*Ld. Privy Seal*) *Aug* 10 (No. 278)
2R. discharged * *Aug* 11
Read 2ª, after short debate *Nov* 20, 1630
Committee *Nov* 27, [331] 278
Report * *Dec* 4 (No. 290)
Read 3ª * *Dec* 6 (Nos. 296-298)
c. Lords' Amendts. [Bill 396]
Lords' Amendts. considered *Dec* 13, [332] 225; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Dec* 17, 617; Lords' Amendts. agreed to, with an Amendt.
l. Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 53]

Municipal Rates Bill
(*Mr. Craig, Mr. Rowntree, Mr. Dodds, Sir Albert Rollit*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 109]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Tolls on Grain—Corporation of Guildford
Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 22, [324] 20

MUNTZ, Mr. P. A., *Warwickshire, Tamworth*
Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 514

MURDOCH, Mr. C. T., *Reading*
Bank Holidays Act—Christmas Holidays, [331] 1420
Gibraltar — Enteric Fever in the Garrison, [332] 634
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 1324
National Debt Acts, Comm. [323] 737
Public Meetings in the Metropolis, Res. [323] 71, 74

MURPHY, Mr. W. M., *Dublin, St. Patrick's*
Architects' Registration, 2R. [324] 1554
Army—Contracts—Works to be Executed in Ireland, [323] 180, 181, 874, 1083
Army Estimates—Land Forces, [323] 680
Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage, Leave, [328] 130, 205
Barrow Drainage, 2R. [329] 886
Distress for Rent (Dublin), Comm. *cl.* 9, Amendt. [327] 779
Ireland—Questions
Bankruptcy Act—J. R. Guy and Thomas Moroney, [327] 242
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Section 1—State of Dublin County, [327] 114, 448
Inland Navigation and Drainage—Barrow Drainage Works, [324] 1481
Land Improvements, [324] 1492, 1493
Land Law Act, 1887—Redemption of Tithe Rentcharge, [331] 130, 131
Prisons—Mrs. Ryan, a Prisoner in Limerick Gaol, [323] 167;—Prison Regulations — Rule 24, [324] 1482, 1483; Rule 105, 1483
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1887) Amendment, Lords' Amendt. Consid. Motion for Adjournment, [327] 939
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 179; *add. cl.* 378; Consid. *add. cl.* 472, 479
Liability of Trustees, Consid. *cl.* 8, Amendt. [331] 1136, 1139, 1494, 1565
Margarine Act, 1887—Fines in Dublin, [323] 870, 1083
Parliament—Public Business—Irish Drainage Bills, [331] 131
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 440, 447
Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, Comm. *cl.* 13, [331] 586
Protection of the Empire, [323] 678
Supply—Hospitals and Infirmaries in Ireland [331] 1723, 1726
Local Government Board, Ireland, [331] 1169, 1171, 1172
Report, [331] 817, 1220
Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation, Select Committee, [326] 205

NAPIER AND ETTRICK, Lord
Universities (Scotland) Comm. *cl.* 3, [326] 1330; *cl.* 5, 1334; *cl.* 6, 1337; Amendt. 1338, 1339; *cl.* 14, 1340, 1341; *add. cl.* 1343

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, Lord
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—The Militia, [328] 1218
Gibraltar, Motion for Papers, [329] 1378
Italy and Abyssinia, [329] 1371
Malta—The New Constitution, Motion for an Address, [327] 959

National Debt—Bequest of £50,000 (Mr. O'Reilly Dease), and Bequest of Mr. Christmas to the Poor of Great Yarmouth
Questions, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 30, [331] 607; Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 13, [332] 93; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 17, 454

National Debt (Conversion) Bill
Question, The Earl of Harrowby; Answer, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Mar* 23, [324] 169
Charitable Funds—The Charity Commissioners, Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *April* 10, [324] 863
Clause 27—*Trusts (Scotland) Act*, 1884, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *April* 12, [324] 1035; Questions, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald), The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 13, 1194
Conversion of Consols—Error in Notice, Observation, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 3, [328] 205
Conversion of the Three Per Cents, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 9, [323] 704
Explanations, Questions, Sir Charles Lewis, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Maclure; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 15, [323] 1289
Holdings (Numbers), Questions, Sir Charles Lewis, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 15, [323] 1275
National Stocks — Statistics of Conversion, Question, Mr. Mac Innes; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 16, [324] 1309
Notice of Conversion, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 5, [328] 433
Pensions to National School Teachers, Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 20, [323] 1787
National Debt (Conversion) Bill—cont.
Production of Stock Certificates, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 26, [324] 245
Progress of the Conversion, Questions, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 12, [324] 1066; Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 13, 1197
Redemption of Unconverted Stocks, Questions, Mr. Sydney Gedge; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 22, [324] 46
Small Annuitants, Question, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 22, [324] 27
Small Holders, Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *Mar* 22, [324] 41
The Bonus, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 13, [323] 1079

Trustees
Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 19, [323] 1633; Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 9, [324] 712
Assent of Trustees, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 27, [324] 395
Charity Trustees, Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 26, [324] 247
Conversion by Trustees, Question, Sir Julian Goldsmid; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 12, [323] 868
Trustees' Accounts, Question, Mr. S. Hoare; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 16, [323] 1429
Trustees of Marriage Settlements, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 23, [324] 183
Trustee Savings Banks Interest Account, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 16, [324] 1314

National Debt (Conversion) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

323] *c.* Resolutions in Committee *Mar* 9, 706
Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Mar* 12, 882; Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 164]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 16, 1453
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "having regard to great loss and injury sustained by the very large number of persons who hold small amounts of stock, the interest on which is proposed to be reduced, and to the small annual reduction in the public burdens effected by the proposed conversion, this House thinks it inexpedient to make the change proposed" (*Sir Charles Lewis*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°

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National Debt (Conversion) Bill—cont.

323] Committee; Report *Mar* 20, 1798
Order for Consideration as amended, read *Mar* 21, 1956; Moved, "That the Bill be re-committed" (*Mr. Cozens-Hardy*); Question put, and agreed to
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, That they have power to consider a clause to empower trustees to invest the proceeds of funds converted or exchanged under the Bill in certain other securities
Committee; Report; as amended, considered
Order for 3R. (Queen's Consent and Prince of Wales' Consent, as Duke of Cornwall, signified)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°"
324] *Mar* 22, 55
Amendt. to leave out "now read 3°," add "re-committed in respect of a New Clause" (*Mr. Anderson*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question put; Bill read 3°, and passed
l. Read 1ª * (*M. of Salisbury*) *Mar* 22 (No. 49)
Read 2ª; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Mar* 23, 150
Royal Assent *Mar* 27 [51 *Vict.* c. 2]

National Debt (Notice of Redemption)

Moved "That the Consolidated Three Pounds per Centum Annuities and the Reduced Three Pounds per Centum Annuities shall be redeemable at any time after the expiration of one year from the date at which a Copy of this Resolution, having been inserted in the 'London Gazette,' is affixed on the Royal Exchange in London, by payments of not less than five hundred thousand pounds at any one time, in manner directed by any Act to be passed" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *July* 5, [328] 521; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

National Debt (Supplemental) Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 14 [Bill 264]
2R., Debate adjourned *May* 17, [326] 672
Debate resumed; Bill read 2° *June* 17, 1496
Committee; Report *June* 11, 1804
As amended, considered *June* 14, [327] 125
Read 3°, after short debate *June* 15, 258
l. Read 1ª * (*M. of Salisbury*) *June* 15 (No. 155)
Read 2ª * *June* 18
Committee *; Report *June* 19
Read 3ª * *June* 21
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 15]

National Defence Bill

Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 17, [326] 566
Embodiment of Volunteers for Garrison Duty—Embodiment of Militia Regiments, Question, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *June* 7, [326] 1403
The First Schedule—Allowances to Volunteers, Question, Colonel Laurie; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *May* 15, [326] 323

National Defence Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Mr. Brodrick*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Secretary Stanhope*) *May* 3, [325] 1249; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 235]
Memorandum *May* 3, 1249
Read 2° * *May* 10
Moved, "That the Committee be deferred till Monday 4th June" (*Mr. Jackson*) *May* 17, [326] 763; Motion agreed to
Committee—R.P. *July* 25, [329] 457
Committee; Report *Aug* 9, [330] 247
As amended, considered; read 3° *Aug* 10, 361
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Harris*) *Aug* 10 (No. 277)
Read 2ª, after short debate; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Aug* 11, 384
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 31]

National Defence [Remuneration, &c.]

c. Considered in Committee *June* 4, [326] 1143
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of remuneration to Railway Companies for receiving and forwarding traffic under the authority of a Secretary of State or the Admiralty, and of compensation to any person suffering loss for anything done under such authority, in pursuance of any Act of the present Session to make better provision respecting National Defence" (*Mr. Secretary Stanhope*); Committee—R.P.
Committee deferred *June* 8, 1652
Considered in Committee *June* 7, 1497; Objection being taken to further proceeding, Committee—R.P.
Considered in Committee *June* 14, [327] 126
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of remuneration to Railway Companies for receiving and forwarding traffic under the authority of a Secretary of State or the Admiralty, and of compensation to any person suffering loss from anything done under such authority, in pursuance of any Act of the present Session to make better provision respecting National Defence" (*Mr. Secretary Stanhope*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
[See title *Imperial Defence*]

National Defence—Possibility of Invasion—Landing in Suffolk

Question, Mr. Quilter; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Aug* 9, [330] 77 [See title *Army*]

National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Mayne, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. Tuite, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. E. Harrington*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 23]
2R. [Dropped]

Naval and Military Departments—Composition of the Royal Commission

Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 7, [326] 1413; Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 18, [327] 453

NAVY (*Questions*)

Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty Explanatory of the Naval Estimates, 1888-9 *Mar* 12, [323] 885

Accounts and Expenditure, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Dec* 7, [331] 1396

"*A Danger in the Pacific*," Question, Mr. Seton-Karr; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 11, [326] 41

Administration of the Services—Composition of the Royal Commission, Questions, Lord Charles Beresford; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 6, [328] 573

Admiralty—Attendance of Officials, Questions, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 10, [331] 1575;—*Clerical Establishment*, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 17, [332] 453;—*Lower Division Clerks*, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Civil Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) *Dec* 20, [332] 864

Alleged Savings, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Forwood) *Dec* 11, [331] 1755

Channel Fleet, The—Belfast Lough—Anchorage in Bangor Bay, Question, Captain M'Calmont; Answer, The Secretary to the Admiralty *June* 28, [327] 1542

Coaling Arrangements in the Home Ports, Question, Admiral Mayne; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 19, [330] 1501

Coastguard Station at Carne, Co. Wexford, Question, Mr. Harris; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 8, [323] 566

Coastguard Station on Bere Island, Questions, Mr. Gilhooly; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Feb* 24, [322] 1366; Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The Secretary to the Admiralty *Nov* 29, [331] 504

Commission for Discounting Navy Bills, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 2, [328] 60

Comparative Strength of British and Foreign Navies—The Recent Return, Question, Admiral Mayne; Answer, The Secretary to the Admiralty *June* 7, [326] 1394

Contagious Diseases Acts—Haslar Hospital, Question, Commander Bethel; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 10, [331] 1598

Deaths from Heat at Suakin, Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 23, [329] 200

Engineer Department, Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 26, [331] 129

Expenditure, Observations, Lord Brassey; Reply, Lord Elphinstone; Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon *July* 9, [328] 693

Gibraltar and Bombay—Construction of Docks, Question, Observations, Viscount Sidmouth; Replies, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Knutsford), The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *Dec* 11, [331] 1736

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NAVY—*cont.*

Greenwich Hospital Fund, Question, Sir Samuel Wilson; Answer, The Civil Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) *Feb* 23, [322] 1230

[See title *Greenwich Hospital*]

Hours of Labour in Naval Workshops, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 27, [329] 659

Machinery, &c.—Engines of H.M.S. "Blake," Question, Mr. Leatham Bright; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *Aug* 10, [330] 315

Naval and Military Defences—The Royal Commission, Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 8, [325] 1625

Naval and Military Systems—The Royal Commission, Questions, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 16, [324] 1329

Naval Intelligence Department, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Feb* 13, [322] 247

Naval Manœuvres, 1887—*Pilots and Charts*, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 23, [329] 192

Naval Policy of the Government—The Navy Estimates, Questions, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 12, [330] 911

Navies (*England and other Countries*), Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 30, [325] 895

Payment of Wages, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 6, [328] 558

Pensions to Widows, &c.—Unclaimed Prize Money, Question, Admiral Mayne; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Feb* 16, [322] 545

Widows of Retired Navigating Officers, Question, Captain Price; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 15, [323] 1293

Photographic Charting of the Heavens, Question, Mr. Crossley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 21, [327] 820

Portsmouth—Landing of Troops, Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 30, [331] 599

Public Accounts Committee—Navy Dockyard Expense Accounts, 1886-7—*Audit of Naval Expenditure*, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 3, [328] 190

Recovery of a Torpedo—Salvage, Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 26, [331] 129

Report of the Select Committee on Navy Estimates—Protective Armour to Line-of-Battle Ships, Question, Sir Edward J. Reed; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 10, [331] 1582

Royal Naval Reserve, Question, Mr. Leatham Bright; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 26, [329] 522;—*Certificates*, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett (A Lord of the Admiralty) *Dec* 20, [332] 893; Question, Mr. Rown-

[*cont.*

NAVY—*cont.*

tree; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Dec* 21, 970

Russian Squadron in the Pacific, Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 17, [326] 530

St. Saviour's Church, Dartmouth, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Frist Lord of the Admiralty *April* 13, [324] 1197

Scotch Coal, Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett (Civil Lord of the Admiralty) *Aug* 6, [329] 1716

The Shipbuilding Policy of the Government—"Battleworthiness," Personal Explanation, Mr. Howell *Nov* 20, [330] 1667

The Smack "Vesta"—Compensation, Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 1, [325] 1034

Torpedo Accident at Portsmouth, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 9, [328] 709

Torpedo Net Defence Committee — Experiments, Questions, Admiral Field, Mr. Picton, Mr. Brunner; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 21, [327] 818;—*Steel Booms*, Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 9, [324] 709

The Victualling Department—A New Office, Question, Mr. Jennings; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 7, [325] 1459

Contracts

Iron, Question, Mr. T. Fry; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 6, [331] 1246

Tenders for Ironmongery and Cutlery, Question, Mr. D. Crawford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 12, [324] 100

Tobacco, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary to the Admiralty *Dec* 4, [331] 1010

Ordnance

Guns, Question, Mr. E. Hardcastle; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *May* 4, [325] 1362;—*Production*, Questions, Mr. R. W. Duff; Answers, The Financial Secretary, War Department (Mr. Brodrick) *Nov* 13, [330] 1029;—*The Return*, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *May* 4, [325] 1351

Ordnance Stores for the Fleet, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 20, [329] 30

Warlike Stores—Supply—Navy Estimates—Vote 9, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Aug* 2, [329] 1243

Personnel

Administration of the Navy—Captain Hall, Director of Naval Intelligence, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 20, [323] 1790

Captain Kennedy—Arctic Explorations—The North-West Passage, Question, Baron Dimsdale; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 23, [329] 196

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NAVY—*Personnel*—cont.

Case of G. L. Grover, late Midshipman of H.M.S. "Bacchante," Question, Mr. Whitmore; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 17, [326] 554

Charge against Sub-Lieutenant Brownrigg, at Gosport, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 17, [332] 438

Courts Martial—Naval Medical Officers, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 11, [326] 29

Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Marines, Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 12, [324] 1066

Director of Naval Construction, Questions, Sir William Plowden; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 10, [324] 857

Engine-Room Artificers—Death of John Gidley, H.M.S. "Racoon," Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 17, [328] 1530;—*Mess Berths*, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 17, [328] 1531

Gratuities to Family of John M'Carthy, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 8, [326] 1528; Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 11, 1711

Medical Service—The "Sick Berth Staff," Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 10, [325] 1800

Mr. F. W. Smith, a Lower Division Clerk, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 24, [322] 1367

Naval Knights of Windsor—Commander Cawley, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Aug* 3, [329] 1411

Pay and Position of Signalmen, Question, Admiral Mayne; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 19, [330] 1502

Position and Pay of Lieutenants, Question, Observations, Lord Sudeley, The Earl of Belmore; Reply, Lord Elphinstone *Mar* 6, [323] 330;—*Senior Lieutenants—Increased Pay*, Question, Commander Bethell; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 8, [325] 1623

Position of Engineer Officers, Question, Sir William Crossman; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 8, [323] 576

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Medical Officers, Questions, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 30, [329] 734

Royal Naval School, Greenwich—Resignation of Dr. Debus, Professor of Chemistry, Questions, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 10, [328] 834; *July* 23, [329] 197

Supersession of Captain L'Estrange, Question, Mr. Provand; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 1, [325] 1041

Surgeon T. Munan, of H.M.S. "Wasp," Questions, Dr. Kenny; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Aug* 3, [329] 1410

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"*Britannia*" *Training Ship*, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 5, [323] 177

H.M.SS. "*Anson*," "*Collingwood*," "*Camperdown*," *and* "*Howe*"—*Armament*, Questions, Sir William Crossman, Sir Charles Palmer, Admiral Mayne, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *April* 26, [325] 574

H.M.S. "*Asia*," *Seamen of — Payment of Wages*, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 25, [327] 1144

H.M.S. "*Belleisle*," Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 18, [327] 436

H.M.S. "*Buzzard*," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 19, [324] 1730; Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Aug* 2, [329] 1225

H.M.S. "*Hero*," Questions, Mr. Leatham Bright; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 19, [323] 1625; *Mar* 22, [324] 34

H.M.SS. "*Hercules*" *and* "*Sandfly*," Questions, Sir William Plowden, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 30, [329] 755

H.M.S. "*Inflexible*," Question, Sir William Plowden; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 7, [325] 1456

H.M.S. "*Monarch*," Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 5, [328] 412

H.M.S. "*Ruby*," Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 30, [331] 588

H.M.S. "*Sultan*"—*Collision in the Tagus—The British Steamer* "*Nith*"—*Compensation*, Questions, Mr. Leatham Bright, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 23, [329] 185; Question, Mr. Leatham Bright; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *July* 26, 521; Question, Mr. Leatham Bright; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Nov* 9, [330] 764;—*The* "*Ville de Vittoria*," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 20, [332] 881

H.M.S. "*Wasp*," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 26, [324] 248

H.M. Yacht, "*Victoria and Albert*," Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Feb* 16, [322] 555

Ironclads on the Indian Station, Question, Observations, Viscount Midleton; Reply, Lord Elphinstone; short debate thereon *Mar* 2, [323] 9

Merchant Steamers as Armed Cruisers, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 12, [323] 871

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Merchant Steamers for War Purposes—The Inman Steamship Company, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 10, [331] 1578

No. 35 *First Class Torpedo Boat*, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 3, [325] 1214

Repair of Armoured Battle Ships, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 17, [328] 1527

H.M.S. "*Achilles*"—*Repairs*, Question, Sir John Puleston; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 17, [328] 1529

Partially Armoured Battle Ships, Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 20, [330] 1649

Shipbuilding—The "*Barracouta*," Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 4, [326] 1017

Special Tests of Speed, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 3, [325] 1215

THE DOCKYARDS

Bombay—Graving Dock, Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 17, [332] 449

[See *India*]

Chatham Dockyard—The Chief Constructor, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 12, [328] 1097

Check Measurement, Questions, Captain Price, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Nov* 22, [330] 1821

Dockyard Expenditure and Accounts, Question, Sir William Plowden; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 9, [324] 716; Question, Sir William Plowden; Answer, The Secretary to the Admiralty *Nov* 23, [331] 10

Haulbowline—The Docks, Questions, Dr. Fox, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 17, [326] 556; Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 17, [328] 1534;—*Discharge of Workmen*, Questions, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *April* 23, [325] 179

Her Majesty's Birthday and Coronation Day, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 25, [327] 1138

Devonport Dockyard

Employment of Seamen in Private Duties, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty; Question, Mr. P. Stanhope [no reply] *May* 17, [326] 541

Fire Duty Men, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 1, [325] 1024; *May* 17, [326] 549

Official Programme, Question, Sir John Puleston; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Aug* 3, [329] 1413

Pay of Labourers, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *June* 25, [327] 1139

Residences of Officials, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *May* 7, [325] 1479

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NAVY—*Devonport Dockyard*—cont.

Vice Admiral Grant, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Feb* 20, [322] 867

Sheerness Dockyard

Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Feb* 14, [322] 375

Accidents, Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Feb* 14, [322] 374

Discharge of Shipwrights, Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 24, [329] 325

Discharge of Workmen, Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Mar* 26, [324] 255

Dockyard Apprentices, Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Dec* 17, [332] 449

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Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 20, [329] 40

Arrangements for Conveyance of Members to Spithead, Questions, Admiral Field; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 12, [328] 1084

Bombardment and Capture of Towns and Forts, Questions, Admiral Field, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald), The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Aug* 9, [330] 111

Charts, Questions, Sir John Colomb; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 24, [329] 324; *July* 26, 550

Forcing the Blockade—The Escaped Cruisers, Questions, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Admiral Field, Mr. Caldwell, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *Aug* 7, [329] 1839

Mobilization of Squadrons, Questions, Mr. Gourley, Captain Cotton; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty *July* 19, [328] 1741

Navy—Administrative System of the Admiralty

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 12, To leave out from "That," add "the allocation of authority in the administrative system of the Admiralty requires entire reform" (*Lord Charles Beresford*) *v.* [323] 931; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Main Question again proposed, 977; after debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *Mar* 15, 1312; after long debate, Question put, and agreed to

Navy and Army Expenditure, 1888-9

Accounts considered in Committee *Dec* 18, [332] 794

Resolutions reported *Dec* 19

Navy—Dock Accommodation in the Colonies and Naval Stations

Moved, That there be laid before the House, "Returns of dock accommodation in the Colonies and naval stations immediately available for the use of Her Majesty's ironclad ships and other vessels of war; and to inquire whether it is the intention of the Government to acquire any naval station in lieu of and with the same object as Port Hamilton, which was recently occupied and has since been abandoned" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *April* 23, [325] 135; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Navy—Naval Expenditure

Motion for a Return (*Lord Charles Beresford*); Motion agreed to *Nov* 20, [330] 1647

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Open Spaces (Metropolis)—Law Courts Site; Westminster Abbey (Parliament Square); British Museum, [327] 80

NEVILLE, Mr. R., *Liverpool, Exchange*

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Criminal Law—Sentence on Alice Durrant at Liverpool, [326] 1690

Land Purchase (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [330] 1705

Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 30, [328] 948

Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), 3R. [330] 30

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Supply—Customs, [332] 593

NEWARK, Viscount, *Nottingham, Newark*

Local Government (England and Wales)—Grocers' Licences—Compensation, [325] 750

Ways and Means—The Financial Resolutions—Carriage Tax, [325] 750

New Guinea—Cost of Telegraphic Messages

Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *June* 5, [326] 1178

New South Wales—see *Australian Colonies*

New Zealand

Conflict among the Maoris, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Aug* 2, [329] 1218

Emigration of Pensioners to, Question, Lord Sandhurst; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for War (Lord Harris) *Mar* 20, [323] 1775

NOBLE, Mr. W., *Hastings*

Crown Rights to Foreshores—Stone Beach at Hastings, [331] 303

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Ballina and Killala Railway and Harbour, 2R. [326] 1352, 1361
Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage, Leave, [328] 95, 103
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Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 2R. [332] 922, 928, 929; 3R. 1034
Egypt—Despatch of a British Battalion to Suakin, [331] 1056
Fishery Acts Amendment (Ireland), Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [323] 1181; [324] 1824; *cl.* 1, Motion for reporting Progress, *ib.*
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Criminal Law—Imprisonment of Mr. Kilmartin, [326] 1390
Criminal Law and Procedure Act (1887) (Cases Tried), [322] 1125
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Excise—Licence of a Marquee, Hollymount, Co. Mayo, [326] 1367
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Public Works, [327] 1844, 1846;—Breakwater at Mutton Island, Co. Galway—Employment of Convicts, [324] 1494
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Report, [329] 1773, 1774
Supply—Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, Ireland, [332] 714, 715, 716

Nonconformist Marriages (Attendance of Registrars) Bill
(*Mr. Atkinson, Captain Colomb, Sir John Simon, Mr. Grotrian, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. William Abraham (Glamorgan), Mr. Thomas, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Aird, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Sinclair*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 29 [Bill 153]
2R. [Dropped]

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Royal Barracks, Dublin—Unsanitary Condition, [322] 154
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North American Fisheries—The Fisheries Disputes
Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 16, [322] 558
Alaskan Waters, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 6, [329] 1684;—*The Seal Fisheries*, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Mar* 26, [324] 237
Behring's Straits, Questions, Mr. Gourley; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 4, [326] 1013
Seal Fishing in Behring Sea, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 18, [327] 421
Rights of Fishing on the Coasts of Labrador, Question, Mr. De Lisle; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 8, [326] 1524
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Newfoundland Fisheries
French Encroachments, Question, Mr. Samuelson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 14, [326] 142
The Anglo-French Newfoundland Bait Treaty, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 23, [329] 200
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Railway and Canal Traffic, Comm. *cl.* 25, [323] 1052

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Imperial Defence—Organization of our Naval and Military System—Possibility of Invasion, [327] 1699, 1701
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North Sea Fisheries Con-
Abrogation of the Anglo-French Fisheries Convention, 1839 and 1867, Question, Mr. Gourley clair; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 19, [324] 1717
Liquor Traffic—Floating Grog Shops—International Conference at the Hague, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 16, [322] 543
Sale of Tobacco, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 8, [326] 1525

North Sea Fisheries Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Baron Henry de Worms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 4 [Bill 278]
Read 2° *June* 7, [326] 1494
Committee; Report; read 3° *June* 15, [327] 320
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 18 (No. 158)
Read 2ª *June* 21, 783
Committee * Report *June* 22
Read 3ª * *July* 3
Royal Assent *July* 5 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 18]

North Sea Fisheries Convention, 1883
Seizure of French Vessels, Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Aug* 3, [329] 1407
Seizure of the Smack "Lady Godiva," Question, Mr. Heneage; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 19, [324] 1744

NORTON, Lord
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Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, 1887, [323] 2
Westminster Abbey, 3R. Amendt. [325] 1345

NORTON, Mr. R., *Kent, Tunbridge*
Agricultural Department of the Privy Council, [324] 1492
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, [325] 780
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 7, [327] 550
National Rifle Association—Removal of the Volunteer Camp from Wimbledon, [327] 120
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [325] 1888

Norway—Tender for Coal Supply
Question, Mr. Fenwick; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 8, [323] 586

Oaths and Affirmations—Oath of a Declared Atheist
Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Aug* 2, [329] 1247

Oaths Bill
(*Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir John Simon, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Courtney Kenny, Mr. Burt, Mr. Coleridge Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Richard, Colonel Eyre, Mr. Jesse Collings*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 7]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" 323] *Mar* 14, 1182
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "having regard to the fact that the Bill for the Amendment of the Law as to Oaths relates not only to the Parliamentary Oath, but involves grave questions of Constitutional usage affecting every class of persons within these Realms, this House declines to make any alteration in the present Law until the whole subject has been investigated by a Royal Commission" (*Mr. Stanley Leighton*), *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.; after debate, Question put; A. 247, N. 137; M. 110 (D. L. 38)
Main Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Tomlinson*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); Question put; A. 334, N. 50; M. 284 (D. L. 39); Main Question put; A. 250, N. 150; M. 100
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1233
Bill read 2°

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Oaths Bill—cont.

326] Committee—R.P. *June* 12, 1947
327] Committee—R.P. *June* 13, 72
. Committee—R.P. *June* 20, 779
. Committee—R.P. *June* 27, 1507
328] Committee; Report *July* 4, 335
. Considered * *July* 11 [Bill 319]
329] 3R. deferred *Aug* 2, 1365
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" *Aug* 9,
330] 128; after short debate, Amendt. to leave out 'now,' add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. De Lisle*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 147, N. 60; M. 87 (D.L. 271)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Herschell*) *Aug* 9 (No. 272)
2R. discharged *Aug* 10, 303
. Read 2ª, after debate *Nov* 13, 1013
331] Committee; Report *Nov* 27, 283
. Read 3ª, after debate *Dec* 4, 976
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict. c.* 46]

O'Brien, Mr. J. F. X., *Mayo, S.*

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(*Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. Arthur Elliot, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Francis Stevenson, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Seager Hunt*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 98]
2R. after short debate, Debate adjourned *May* 8, [325] 1729
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Official or Public Trustee
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Official Secrets Bill
(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 10 [Bill 256]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *June* 7, [326] 1495; after short debate, Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *July* 12

Official Trustee Bill
(*Mr. Warmington, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Bowen Rowlands*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 22 [Bill 142]
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O'KEEFFE, Mr F. A.—*cont.*
District Lunatic Asylums—Circular of Sir West Ridgway, [329] 741
Fisheries Act, 1863—Sec. 27—Ex-officio Conservators, [329] 321
Jurors—Grand Jury of Co. Clare, [325] 1807
Law and Justice—Limerick Magistrates—Colonel Perse, R.M. [328] 738
Limerick Lunatic Asylum—Appointment of Governors, [325] 1449, 1450
Prisons — Visiting Justices, Limerick Prison, [328] 426, 1762

O'KELLY, Mr. J. J., *Roscommon, N.*
Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage, Leave, [328] 137
Ireland—Law and Justice—Mr. Devers, Postmaster at Carndonagh, [325] 1360
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c.], Comm. [323] 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725

O'NEILL, Lord
Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, 1885—A Supplementary Grant, [328] 1236

ONSLOW, Earl of (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies)
Africa (South)—Delagoa Bay Railway, [322] 1467
Colonization—Answers to Circular, [322] 697
Malta—The New Constitution—Papers and Correspondence, [322] 138

(*Secretary to the Board of Trade*)
Copyright (Musical Compositions), 2R. [325] 296; Comm. *cl.* 1, 1328, 1332
Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment, [323] 143
Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [324] 1459
Foreign Meat, 1R. [328] 555; 2R. [329] 174 [323] 143
Lighthouses and Lightships — Telegraphic Communication with the Shore, [325] 727
Lloyd's Signal Stations, 2R. [326] 277
London and St. Katharine and East and West India Docks, 3R. [328] 1355
Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances), 2R. [324] 3, 11; Comm. [325] 296; *cl.* 1, 1428; *cl.* 3, 1429; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 1430; *cl.* 5, Amendt. *ib.*; Schedule 1, 1432; Schedule 2, Amendt. 1433, 1437
North Sea Fisheries, 2R. [327] 783
Parliament—Evidence before Select Committees, [327] 1260
Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, 2R. [328] 155; Comm. *cl.* 26, 1053
Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2), 2R. [332] 622
Railway and Canal Traffic, Commons' Amendts. Consid. [329] 1197; *cl.* 25, 1199, 1201, 1207
Railways—Employés' Hours of Duty, [325] 721
Sale of Imported Meat, [324] 159, 161
Saving Life at Sea—Use of Oil for Calming Rough Seas, [324] 1296
Sea Fisheries Regulation, 2R. [330] 1629
Sweating System, Motion for a Select Committee, [322] 1614

[*cont.*

ORANMORE AND BROWNE, Lord
National Rifle Association, [326] 1314
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens—The Roehampton Gate of Richmond Park, [326] 1500

Ordnance Department—See *Army*

Outlawries Bill
c. Read 1° * *Feb* 9

Oyster and Mussel Fisheries (West Loch Tarbert) Order (Confirmation) Bill
[H.L.] (*The Lord Ker, M. Lothian*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 4 (No. 126)
Bill withdrawn * *June* 7

Oyster and Mussel Fisheries (West Loch Tarbert) Order Confirmation Bill
[H.L.] (*The Lord Ker, M. Lothian*)
l. Moved that the Sessional Order of the 6th of March last, "That no Bill originating in this House confirming any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate shall be read a first time after Friday the 11th day of May next," be dispensed with in respect of the said Bill, and that the Bill be now read 1ª; agreed to; Bill read 1ª, and referred to the Examiners *June* 11, [326] 1681 (No. 145)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 6
Read 3ª * *July* 9
c. Read 1° * *July* 10 [Bill 323]
Read 2° * *July* 17
Report * *July* 30
Read 3° * *July* 31
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. clxvi]

Pacific, Islands of the—See *Southern Pacific*

PAGET, Sir R. H., *Somerset, Wells*
Agricultural and Dairy Schools—Report of the Commission, [322] 1233;—The Grant in Aid, [330] 334
Charity Commissioners—Endowed Schools—Distribution and Numbers, [323] 1294
Customs and Inland Revenue, 2R. [325] 229
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Sentences at Quarter Sessions, [324] 1723
Local and Imperial Finance—Incidence of Imperial Taxation, [322] 1815
Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1684, 1688; Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 1581; *cl.* 2, 1797, 1842; *cl.* 7, [327] 620; *cl.* 8, 655; *cl.* 15, 1671, 1736; *cl.* 39, [328] 1294; *cl.* 61, Amendt. 1346, 1347; *cl.* 66, 1440; *add. cl.* 1700, 1705, 1711, 1822
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1501
Parliament—Business of the House—Whitsuntide Recess, [326] 329
Parliament—Business of the House (Government Business), Res. [328] 911
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. II. Closure of Debate, [322] 1671; III. Disorderly Conduct, 1689, 1690; XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 397, 398
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 903
Pleuro-Pneumonia and Tuberculosis—Report of the Departmental Committee, [330] 318
Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle, Res. [326] 79
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—County Courts, [322] 1541
United States—The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, [326] 1682
Ways and Means, Comm. [324] 769

PALMER, Sir C. M., *Durham, Jarrow*
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Engineer Volunteer Corps, [327] 805
Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works), [325] 1350
Education Department (England and Wales)—Withholding Grants from Voluntary Schools, [327] 423
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 1055
Navy—H.M.SS. "Anson," "Collingwood," "Camperdown," and "Howe"—Armament, [325] 575
Navy—Administrative System of the Admiralty, Res. [323] 1337

Paris Exhibition, 1889
Examination of Passengers' Luggage, Question, Mr. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 3, [328] 232
Representation of British Industries, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 5, [323] 183

Parish Vestries Reform Bill
(*Mr. Cobb, Mr. Channing, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Arthur Acland, Mr. Winterbotham*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 91]
2R. [Dropped]

PARKER, Hon. F., *Oxfordshire, Henley*
Local Government (England and Wales)—Expenses of High Sheriffs, [328] 878
Section 15—Main Roads and Footpaths, [326] 1369

PARKER, Mr. C. S., *Perth*
Bail (Scotland), Consid. *add. cl.* [330] 40
Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (Bell Residue Bequest), Motion for an Address, [324] 925
Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (Kirkcudbright Charities), Motion for an Address, [329] 613, 615
Elementary Education (Scotland) Code of 1888, Res. [325] 1011
Keble College, 3R. [324] 1694
National Debt (Conversion), Comm. *add cl.* [323] 1841

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PARKER, Mr. C. S.—*cont.*
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. V. Motions for Adjournment in Abuse of the Rules of the House, [322] 1714
Supply—Prison Commissioners for Scotland, &c. [332] 386, 398
Public Education in Scotland, [332] 418
Supreme Court of Judicature, [330] 1087

Parliament

LORDS—

MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT *Feb* 9

The Session of Parliament opened by Commission

ROLL OF THE LORDS—Garter King of Arms attending, delivered at the Table (in the usual manner) a List of the Lords Temporal in the Third Session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom *Feb* 9

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech

322] delivered by The LORD CHANCELLOR *Feb* 9, 3

The Queen's Speech having been reported by The LORD CHANCELLOR; An Address to HER MAJESTY thereon moved by The Earl of CRAWFORD (the Motion being seconded by Lord ARMSTRONG) *Feb* 9, 6; after debate, Address agreed to, *nemine dissentiente*

Personal Statement, Earl Granville; Observations, The Marquess of Salisbury, The Earl of Kimberley *Feb* 10, 133

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported *Feb* 16, 532

[*For Lords' Address*—see *Appendix*.]

Chairman of Committees

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos appointed, *nemine dissentiente*, to take the Chair in all Committees of this House for this Session *Feb* 9

Moved, "That the Earl of Selborne do take the Chair in all Committees upon Private Bills this day, in the absence of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos from illness, unless where it shall have been otherwise directed by this House" (*The Lord Chancellor*); Motion agreed to

Moved, "That the Lord Knutsford be appointed to take the Chair in the Committees of the Whole House, in the absence of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos from illness" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *May* 15; Motion agreed to

Committee for Privileges—appointed *Feb* 9

Sub-Committee for the Journals—appointed *Feb* 9

Appeal Committee—appointed *Feb* 9

Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Select Committee appointed *Feb* 10: The Lords following, with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chairman of Committees, were named of the Committee:—D. Richmond, D. Saint Albans, D. Bedford, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, E. Mount Edgcumbe (Ld. Steward), E. Lathom (Ld. Chamberlain), E. Devon, E. Carnarvon, E. Belmore, E. Harrowby, E. Bradford, E. Beauchamp, E. Camperdown, E. Granville, E. Kimberley, E. Sydney, E. de Montalt, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, V. Oxenbridge, L. Colchester, L. Ker (M. Lothian), L. Kintore (E. Kintore), L. Aveland, and L. Colville of Culross

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*cont.*

Standing Orders Committee—appointed *Feb* 16: The Lords following, with the Chairman of Committees, were named of the Committee:—E. Cadogan (L. Privy Seal), M. Bath, E. Lathom (L. Chamberlain), E. Devon, E. Winchilsea and Nottingham, E. Lindsay, E. Waldegrave, E. Bathurst, E. Carnarvon, E. Milltown, E. Belmore, E. Powis, E. Morley, E. Amherst, E. Camperdown, E. Ducie, E. Sydney, E. Wharncliffe, E. de Montalt, V. Gordon (E. Aberdeen), V. Hutchinson (E. Donoughmore), V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, V. Oxenbridge, L. de Ros, L. Clinton, and L. Balfour of Burley

Committee of Selection—The Lords following, viz:—E. Lathom (L. Chamberlain), E. Morley, L. Boyle (E. Cork and Orrery), L. Colville of Culross, with the Chairman of Committees, were appointed a Committee to select and propose to the House the names of the five Lords to form a Select Committee for the consideration of each opposed Private Bill *Feb* 16

PRIVATE BILLS

All Petitions relating to Standing Orders which shall be presented during the present Session referred to the Standing Orders Committee unless otherwise ordered *Feb* 16

Ordered, That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Friday the 22nd day of June next [and other Orders] *Mar* 6, [323] 328

Ordered, That the said Orders be printed and published, and affixed on the doors of this House and Westminster Hall. (No. 32)

Private Bill Legislation—The Standing Orders, Observations, The Chairman of Committees (The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos) *Aug* 7, [329] 1822

Standing Orders considered and amended, and to be printed, as amended (No. 260)

Moved to resolve, "That the following be made a Standing Order; A copy of every Local Bill, if amended in Committee, shall, as so amended, be deposited at the Office of Her Majesty's Treasury and at the General Post Office three days before the Bill is read a third time;" agreed to; and the said Resolution ordered to be added to the Roll of Standing Orders, to be numbered 143A, and to be printed (No. 265) *Aug* 9

Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 92 and 93 be suspended; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills*—cont.

the adjournment of the House at Easter, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the recess *Mar* 23

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 92 and 93 be suspended; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during the adjournment of the House at Whitsuntide, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the Recess *May* 15

Return (*The Lord Monk-Bretton*) *June* 12, [326] 1820

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 72 and 82 be suspended for the remainder of the Session *June* 15

Standing Orders (*Private Business*)—*Amendment*, [330] 304

Ordered, That the Standing Orders, as amended, be printed (No. 368) *Aug* 11

The Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell, Personal Explanation, The Earl of Carnarvon *May* 3, [325] 1175

Rules of Debate in this House—Precedence of Speakers, Question, Observations, Earl Granville; Reply, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *June* 11, [326] 1680

Rules and Orders—Ireland—Tithe Rent-Charge

Moved, "That the Marquess of Waterford be heard sitting" (*The Earl of Milltown*) *July* 2, [328] 3; Motion agreed to

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Questions, Earl Granville; Answers, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Nov* 6, [330] 456

Hour of Meeting, Question, Observations, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Midleton; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Feb* 17, [322] 695

The Easter Recess, Question, The Earl of Kimberley; Answer, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Mar* 16, [323] 1422

[The House adjourned on Tuesday, 27th March, till Friday, 13th April]

The Whitsun Recess, Observation, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *May* 15, [326] 290

[The House adjourned on Wednesday, 16th May, till Monday, 4th June]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Question, Earl Granville; Answer, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *July* 10, [328] 872; *July* 27, [329] 651;—*Reformatory and Industrial Schools*, Question, Observations, Lord Norton; Reply, Earl Brownlow *Dec* 18, [332] 623

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*Business of the House*—cont.

Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered on Thursday next in order to its being dispensed with during the present Sittings of the House (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *Aug* 7, ; Standing Order dispensed with *Aug* 9

Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered on Thursday next in order to its being dispensed with for the remainder of the Session (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *Dec* 18; Standing Order dispensed with *Dec* 20

Constitution of the House, Withdrawal of Motion, The Earl of Dunraven *Mar* 2, [323] 1; Observations, Lord Fitzgerald; Reply, The Earl of Dunraven *Mar* 6, 325

Debates and Proceedings in Parliament, Observations, Lord Denman *Dec* 11, [331] 1735

Evidence before Select Committees, Observations, Lord Clinton, The Earl of Kimberley; Reply, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) *June* 26, [327] 1257

Political Parties, 1880-82—*Sir Richard Cross* (*Viscount Cross*), Personal Explanation, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *July* 23, [329] 168

Prorogation and Adjournment—Public Bills, Question, Lord Denman; Answer, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *Nov* 27, [331] 292

Public Bills—Amendment to Motions for Second Reading—"This Day Six Months," Question, Lord Denman; Answer, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *Dec* 6, [331] 1232

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech

delivered by The LORD CHANCELLOR *Dec* 24

The Parliament prorogued by Commission to January 31

Parliament — Business of the House — Standing Orders

Moved, as a new Standing Order, "That in the event of two or more Peers rising to address the House at the same time, the Lord Chancellor or Chairman of Committees may call on one of them to speak, and the Peer called upon shall then proceed to do so" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *Mar* 5, [323] 159; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, as a new Standing Order, "That Private Bill Committees shall consist of three Members, and that all applications to Lords to serve upon them shall be addressed in writing to their residences" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *Mar* 12, 835; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, as a new Standing Order, "That where the House permits reply upon a Motion or a Bill to the Peer who brought it forward, the debate shall not be continued after the reply is over" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *Mar* 15, 1262; Motion withdrawn

[*cont.*

Parliament—Debates and Proceedings in Parliament

Message from the House of Commons that they have appointed a Committee, to consist of Six Members, to join with a Committee of their Lordships to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament; and to request that their Lordships will be pleased to appoint an equal number of Lords to be joined with the Members of that House: Ordered, that the said Message be taken into consideration to-morrow *Mar* 8

Message of the House of Commons of yesterday on the subject of the publication of Debates and Proceedings in Parliament, considered (according to Order)

Then it was moved, "That a Committee be appointed, to consist of Six Lords, to join with the Committee of the House of Commons as mentioned in the said Message, to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*); the same was agreed to

A message sent to the Commons in answer to their Message of yesterday to inform them that this House has appointed a Committee to consist of Six Lords to join with the Committee of the Commons *Mar* 9

Joint Committee with the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament *Mar* 13:—The Lords following were named of the Committee:—The Lord Privy Seal (E. Cadogan), E. Spencer, V. Oxenbridge, L. Kintore (E. Kintore), L. Sudeley, and L. Colville of Culross

Ordered that such Committee have power to agree with the Committee of the Commons in the appointment of a Chairman *Mar* 13

Message from the Commons to acquaint this House that they have directed the Select Committee appointed by them to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament to meet the Committee appointed by their Lordships in Room No. 1, Upper Corridor, on Thursday next at Twelve of the clock

Ordered, That the Committee appointed by this House do meet the Committee appointed by the Commons in Room No. 1, Upper Corridor, on Thursday next at Twelve of the clock *Mar* 16

The Lord Basing named of the Committee in the place of the Lord Colville of Culross

Report from the Select Committee (with the proceedings of the Committee) made; and to be printed. (No. 217); Minutes of Evidence, together with Appendices, laid upon the Table, and to be delivered out *July* 17

Contract between Macrae, Curtice, and Company (Limited) and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office for preparing, printing, and publishing Reports of Debates and of other proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, to commence from the 1st January 1889; Ordered to be laid before the House (The Lord Kintore, *E. Kintore*)

Return respecting laid before the House *Dec* 33 (No. 312)

Parliament (House of Lords)—Constitution of this House

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the constitution of this House" (*The Earl of Rosebery*) *Mar* 19, [323] 1548

Amendt. to leave out all after ("That,") insert following Resolution—namely, ("it is not a safe thing to place the constitution of this House in the power of a Committee, nor consistent with its dignity to discuss before a Committee the reason for its existence; and if any changes in the constitution of this House are wanted they should be debated and made by the House itself on the motion of the responsible Ministers of the Crown") (*The Earl of Wemyss*); on Question, That the words, &c.; Cont. 50, Not-Cont. 97; M. 47; resolved in the negative

Then the said Resolution was here inserted, and, a Question being stated thereupon, the Previous Question was put, Whether this Question shall be now put? resolved in the negative

Parliament (House of Lords)—Elections (Intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections)

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed 'To consider the Sessional Order with reference to the intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections,' which has been communicated to this House" (*The Earl of Milltown*) *June* 11, [326] 1654; after short debate, Motion agreed to

And, on *June* 29, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Chancellor, M. Salisbury, E. Milltown, E. Granville, L. Colchester, L. Esher, and L. Macnaghten

The Select Committee, Question, Lord Thurlow; Answer, The Earl of Milltown *July* 2, [328] 14

Moved, "That the first paragraph of Standing Order No. XX. be suspended, and that the consideration of the Report from the Select Committee on Elections (Intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections) have precedence of the Orders of the Day and Notices which stand before it" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *July* 9, 686; Motion agreed to; Said Report considered

Moved, "That the Report be received" (*The Lord Chancellor*); after short debate, Motion agreed to

Parliament (House of Lords)—Inquiry into the Standing Orders

First and Third paragraphs of Standing Order No. XX. suspended" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *June* 7, [326] 1315

[*cont.* [*cont.*

Parliament (*House of Lords*)—*Inquiry into the Standing Orders*—cont.
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to examine and report upon those Standing Orders of the House which relate to the conduct of public business" (*The Lord Privy Seal* [*Earl Cadogan*]), 1315; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Postponement of Motion, The Lord Privy Seal *June* 4, 1001
Select Committee nominated *June* 19, as follows:—L. Chancellor, L. President (V. Cranbrook), L. Privy Seal (E. Cadogan), D. Buckingham and Chandos, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, E. Derby, E. Pembroke and Montgomery, E. Cowper, E. Carnarvon, E. Milltown, E. Harrowby, E. Morley, E. Camperdown, E. Granville, E. Northbrook, E. Selborne, V. Oxenbridge, L. Wemyss (E. Wemyss), L. Rosebery (E. Rosebery), L. Kintore (E. Kintore), L. Kenry (E. Dunraven and Mount Earl), and L. Herschell
Observations, Lord Herschell, The Lord Privy Seal, The Earl of Selborne, [327] 573
Report of the Select Committee, Observations, The Lord Privy Seal *July* 31, [329] 904; *Nov* 6, [330] 449
Postponement of Notice, The Lord Privy Seal *Aug* 7, [329] 1821

Parliament (*House of Lords*)—*Standing Orders of this House*
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to appoint a Commission to inquire and report upon the question whether a revision of the Standing Orders in the House of Lords, or other changes with regard to it, might be so framed as to add to its efficiency" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *April* 19, [324] 1676; after short debate, on Question? resolved in the negative

Parliament—Lords of Parliament—Grants to Peers, &c.
Moved, That there be laid before the House, "Return showing the names of all present Lords of Parliament who are in receipt of public money from the National Exchequer, whether in the form of salary, pay, pension, or allowance of any kind, or who have received commutation in respect thereof under the Commutation Acts, with separate columns showing the amounts they receive or have commuted, with the amount of the commutation money, and the name of the office or nature of the service for which the money is or has been paid" (*The Lord Monkswell*) *Aug* 7, [329] 1825; Motion agreed to

Parliament—Mar Peerage
Moved to resolve, "That, in consequence of the rightful owner of the title of Earl of Mar in the Roll of Peers of Scotland having had his right confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1835, the order of this House of the 26th of February, 1875, respecting the Earl of Mar be hereby rescinded and expunged from the Journals of the House" (*The Earl of Galloway*) *July* 16, [328] 1355; after debate, on Question? Cont. 12, Not-Cont. 39; M. 27

Parliament—Private Bill Legislation—Appointment of Joint Committee
Message from the Commons *Mar* 13, [323] 1054
Message of the House of Commons of Tuesday last on the subject of Private Bill Legislation, considered
Moved, "That a Committee be appointed, to consist of Six Lords, to join with a Committee of the House of Commons as mentioned in the said Message, to examine into the present system of Private Bill legislation, and to report how far and in what manner, without prejudice to public interests, that system may be modified with a view to the interests of suitors, the economy of the time of Parliament, and the reduction of costs and charges" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*) *Mar* 15, 1264
Motion agreed to; a message sent to the Commons in answer to their message of Tuesday last to inform them that this House has appointed a Committee to consist of Six Lords to join with the Committee of the House of Commons
Committee nominated *Mar* 22, as follows:—E. Bathurst, L. Balfour of Burley, L. Monk Bretton, L. Colville of Culross, L. Stalbridge, and L. Kensington
Ordered, That such Committee have power to agree with the Committee of the Commons in the appointment of a Chairman
Message from the Commons to acquaint this House that they have directed the Select Committee appointed by them to join with a Committee of this House to examine into the present system of Private Bill Legislation to meet the Committee appointed by their Lordships in Room No. 1, Upper Corridor, To-morrow at half-past Three of the clock
Ordered, That the Committee appointed by this House do meet the Committee appointed by the Commons in Room No. 1, Upper Corridor, To-morrow at half-past Three of the clock *April* 19
The evidence taken before the Select Committee from time to time to be printed for the use of the Members of this House; but no copies thereof to be delivered, except to the Members of the Committee, until further order (No. 81) *May* 1

Parliament—Provisional Orders, &c.
Motion for a Return, The Lord Monk Bretton *April* 24, [325] 308; Motion agreed to

COMMONS—
Privileges—Ordered, That a Committee of Privileges be appointed *Feb* 9
Public Petitions—Select Committee appointed and nominated *Feb* 10, as follows:—Sir Charles Forster (Chairman), Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. Donald Crawford, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr. Hugh Elliot, Mr. William Lowther, Viscount

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Lymington, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Henry Tollemache, and Mr. Wiggin

Printing—Select Committee appointed and nominated *Feb* 13, as follows:—Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Parnell, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Raikes, Sir George Russell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Whitbread

Selection—Committee nominated *Feb* 16, as follows:—Dr. Cameron, Lord Edward Cavendish, Mr. Cubitt, Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. Whitbread, and the Chairman of the Select Committee on Standing Orders

Standing Orders — Committee nominated *Feb* 16, as follows:—Mr. Barclay, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Arthur Elliot, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Halsey, Mr. William Lowther, Sir John Mowbray, Colonel Nolan, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Whitbread

Public Accounts—Select Committee nominated *Feb* 23, as follows: — Sir John Lubbock (Chairman), Mr. Barran, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Sir George Baden-Powell, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Mason, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Salt, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Wodehouse

Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records (*Mr. Jackson*) *Mar* 12

Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee on Estimates Procedure (Grants of Supply) be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts (*Sir Herbert Maxwell*) *Nov* 15

Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (*House of Commons*)—Select Committee appointed and nominated *Feb* 13, as follows:—Mr. A. H. Acland, Mr. Agg-Gardner, Mr. Biggar, Mr. William Corbet, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Flower, General Goldsworthy, Colonel Hambro, Viscount Lewisham, Colonel Malcolm, Mr. Marjoribanks, Baron de Rothschild, and Mr. Sheil

Committee on Public Accounts, Session 1887—Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Feb* 24, [322] 1367

Address in Answer to Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech

The Queen's Speech having been reported by Mr. SPEAKER; An humble Address thereon moved by Mr. WHARTON (the Motion being
322] seconded by Colonel DUNCAN) *Feb* 9, 58; after long debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed [Second Night] *Feb* 10, 158; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Third Night] *Feb* 13, 305; after debate, Amendt. to leave out paragraphs ten and eleven, insert "Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that the portion of the Irish legislation of last Session which was of an ameliorative character has tended to diminish agrarian crime, whereas the repressive legislation of the Session has done much to alienate the sympathy and respect of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the law; and that the administration of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, as well as much of the action of the Executive in Ireland, has been harsh, partial, and mis-
322] chievous" (*Mr. Parnell*), 352; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed [Fourth Night] *Feb* 14, 384; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Fifth Night] *Feb* 15, 477; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Sixth Night] *Feb* 16, 566; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed [Seventh Night] *Feb* 17,
. 718; after long debate, Question put; A. 317, N. 229; M. 88; Division List, Ayes and Noes, 836

Main Question again proposed, 841; Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Eighth Night] *Feb* 20, 883; after long debate, Amendt. at end, add "But this House humbly expresses to Her Majesty its regret that another deficit is threatened in the Indian Budget, and that it has been deemed necessary to raise the Salt Tax in order to meet the same;

"That it views with anxiety these recurring deficits in the Indian Revenue Accounts, and urges greater economy in the Administration;

"That it calls upon the Government of India to meet the wishes of the Native population, both in respect of finance and administration, so far as it can do so consistently with prudence and sound policy, and that it urges Her Majesty's Government to redeem the promise made in the Queen's Speech two years ago, that an inquiry should be made into the Government of India by the appointment of a Royal Commission for that
. purpose" (*Mr. Samuel Smith*), 945; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question again proposed, 979; Debate further adjourned

Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith)
. *Feb* 21, 1008

. Debate resumed [Ninth Night] *Feb* 21, 1010

Amendt. at end, add "Humbly to express to your Majesty our regret that no reference is made in Your Most Gracious Speech to the acute distress which prevails in many parts of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, to the disturbances which have arisen out of that distress, or to any projected remedial legislation intended to put an end to the critical state of matters which at present exists in the North of Scotland" (*Dr. Cameron*),
. 1034; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Wallace*); Question put, and negatived;

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Original Question put; A. 133, N. 194; M. 61 (D. L. 6)

322] Main Question again proposed, 1119; after short debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed [Tenth Night] *Feb* 22, 1134

Amendt. at end, add "Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that, owing to the great fall in the value of agricultural produce, the payment of rents in Scotland fixed before such fall has in many cases become impossible, and that, by reason of many landlords not having made any reduction of rents or having made reductions wholly inadequate, great loss, in some cases amounting to ruin, is being incurred by occupiers of land, and to pray that, by the creation of some competent tribunal or otherwise, steps may be taken to relieve the occupiers of agricultural land from the serious consequences above mentioned" (*Mr. Anderson*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Question put; A. 77, N. 190; M. 113 (D. L. 8)

Main Question put, and agreed to

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to draw up the Address to be presented to Her Majesty upon the said Resolution

Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Colonel Duncan, Secretary Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Jackson, Lord John Manners, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, and Mr. Wharton

Report of Address brought up, and read a first and second time *Feb* 22, 1172

Amendt. at end of paragraph 7, insert "Humbly to represent to your Majesty that it will conduce to our proper appreciation of certain of the subjects which Her Majesty has recommended to our consideration, if we can be informed that no Correspondence has been exchanged between Her Majesty's Ministers and the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, containing any assurances of a contractual character, which would constitute a binding pact upon Her Majesty's actual Ministers in the unfortunate event of a war breaking out during their tenure of office between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Italy, or, if such assurances have been given, that they should be brought to our knowledge" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; after further short debate, Further Proceeding on the Report of the Address deferred

Personal Explanation, Mr. W. E. Gladstone *Feb* 23, 1253

Further Proceedings resumed *Feb* 23, 1254

Amendt. after paragraph 11, insert "That this House humbly expresses to Her Majesty its regret that no reference is made in Your Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to any measure for Ireland which shall deal with the arrears of excessive and unjust rents which have accumulated in many cases during the last two years of agricultural depression from the inability of tenants to pay them, and which shall prevent the wholesale eviction of tenants which is threatened in the district of Loughrea and Woodford" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after long debate, Question put; A. 186, N. 261; M. 75 (D. L. 11); Address agreed to

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported *Feb* 27, [322] 1469

Indisposition of Mr. Speaker

Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of Ways and Means, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker *May* 3, *May* 4, *May* 9, *May* 10, *May* 11, *May* 14, *May* 15, *May* 16, *May* 17, *May* 18, *July* 13

New Writs

The Writ for the St. Stephen's Green Division of the City of Dublin, Question, Colonel Waring; Answer, Mr. Biggar *April* 24, [325] 312; Notice, Colonel Saunderson; Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Akers-Douglas) *May* 1, 1080

Issue of Writs, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 7, [331] 1423

Moved, "That a New Writ be issued in the room of the late Major Ross, the Member for Maidstone" (*The Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Akers-Douglas*) *Dec* 7, [331] 1425; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Standing Orders—Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act—Lords' Amendments, Question, Mr. Warmington; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 12, [330] 907

Private Bills

Ordered, That Standing Orders 39 and 129 be suspended, and that the time for depositing Petitions against Private Bills, or against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, and for depositing duplicates of any Documents relating to any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, be extended to Thursday 5th April (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) *Mar* 27

Ordered, That Standing Orders 39 and 129 be suspended, and that the time for depositing Petitions against Private Bills, or against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, and for depositing duplicates of any Documents relating to any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, be extended to Thursday, 31st May (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) *May* 17

The Police and Sanitary Regulations Committee, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *May* 4, [325] 1363

Committee of Selection (*Standing Committees*) (*Special Reports*) (Chairman's Panel) *Mar* 13, [323] 1092; *June* 4, [326] 1149; *July* 23, [329] 305; *July* 27, 720

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Committee of Selection (Standing Committees)*—cont.

Nomination of Members to serve on the Standing Committees of Law and Trade *Mar* 23, [324] 171

Mr. Osborne Morgan to be Chairman of the Standing Committee on Law *April* 9, [324] 845

List of Members added to Standing Committee on Law *April* 13, 1290

Ordered, That the Committee of Selection have leave to make a Special Report *April* 27, [325] 737

Ordered, That the Committee of Selection have leave to make a Special Report; names added to the Standing Committee on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure in respect of the Bail (Scotland) Bill and the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Bill *May* 7, 1593

Ordered, That the Committee of Selection have leave to make a Special Report *July* 6, [328] 631;—*Special Reports, May* 15, [329] 445; *May* 17, 676; *June* 8, 1653; *June* 15, [327] 390; *July* 24, [329] 430; *July* 26, 619; *July* 27, 720

Standing Committee on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure have leave to print and circulate with the Votes the Minutes of their Proceedings from day to day (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*)

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Law and Courts of Justice and Legal Procedure have leave to print and circulate with the Votes any amended Clauses of Bills committed to them from time to time (*Mr. Osborne Morgan*) *April* 23

Ordered, That the Standing Committee for the consideration of Bills relating to Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure, do sit and proceed with the Liability of Trustees Bill [*Lords*] upon Friday 3rd August, at Twelve of the clock (*Sir Henry James*) *July* 30

Standing Committee on Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures have leave to sit and proceed with the Railway and Canal Companies Charges Bill, and the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill [*Lords*], on Monday 11th June, at Twelve of the clock (*Sir Matthew White Ridley*) *June* 4

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures have leave to print and circulate with the Votes the Minutes of their Proceedings from day to day (*Sir Matthew White Ridley*)

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures have leave to print and circulate with the Votes any amended Clauses of Bills committed to them from time to time (*Sir Matthew White Ridley*) *June* 11

The Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell—Private Correspondence, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 14, [326] 174

Mr. Bradlaugh and the Marquess of Salisbury, Personal Statement, Mr. Bradlaugh; Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 9, [322] 48; Personal Explanation, Mr. Bradlaugh *Feb* 21, 1008

Mr. Conybeare, Personal Explanation, Mr. Conybeare; Observations, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *April* 10, [324] 879

Mr. Dillon and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Personal Explanation, Mr. Dillon; Observations, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 22, [324] 54

Dr. Tanner and Mr. Brookfield, Personal Complaint, Dr. Tanner *Aug* 2, [329] 1362

RULES AND ORDERS OF THIS HOUSE

DIVISIONS

Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 21, [327] 825; Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 29, 1728

RULES OF DEBATE

Questions, Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 17, [326] 566

Questions and Answers, Question, Mr. H. S. Wright; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 21, [332] 967

Order

Blocking of Bills, Question, Mr. Whitbread; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July* 30, [329] 890

Withdrawal of a Bill, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July* 20, [329] 47

PRIVILEGE

Attachment of a Member (*Mr. Gent-Davis*), Letter received by Mr. Speaker; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, Mr. Speaker; Observations, Mr. T. M. Healy; Reply, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 28, [331] 484; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. E. Robertson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treaury *Nov* 29, 523

Postponement of Notice, Mr. T. M. Healy *Dec* 3, [331] 857

Canvassing Members, Observations, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Reply, Mr. Speaker *Mar* 16, [323] 1438

The National Radical Union, Observations, Mr. Macdonald Cameron *Mar* 15, [323] 1311

PUBLIC BILLS

Amendments to Question for Second Reading—Parochial Boards, &c. Bill—Crofters, &c. Bill, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Mr. A. Sutherland; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 27, [322] 1495

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

PUBLIC PETITIONS

Lithographed or Printed Prayers, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Observations, Sir Charles Forster *July* 2, [328] 75

Signatures, Question, Sir Julian Goldsmid; Answer, Sir Charles Forster *June* 11, [326] 1693;—*Petitions against Sunday Closing—Alleged Fraudulent Signatures*, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Sir Charles Forster *Aug* 7, [329] 1837

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Ash Wednesday

Moved, "That this House will meet To-morrow, at Two of the clock" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Feb* 14, [322] 384; Question put; A. 161, N. 91; M. 70 (D. L. 2)

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" *Feb* 27; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

The Easter Recess, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 15, [323] 1310

Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday 5th April" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Mar* 27, [324] 432; after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 145, N. 51; M. 94 (D. L. 54); Question, "That this House, &c." put, and agreed to

The Whitsun Recess, Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Causton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 7, [325] 1486; Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 14, [326] 207; Questions, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir Richard Paget; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 15, 328; Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Illingworth; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 17, 563

Moved, "That this House, at its rising To-morrow, do adjourn till Thursday 31st May" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *May* 17, [326] 673 [Question not put]

Moved, "That this House, at its rising this day, do adjourn till Thursday 31st May" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *May* 18, [329] 687; after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Dr. Tanner*); Question put, and agreed to

Question, "That this House, &c." put accordingly, and agreed to

[The House adjourned on Friday, May 18, till Thursday, May 31]

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *April* 9, [324] 845; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *April* 24, [325] 433; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *June* 25, [327] 1253; Question put, and agreed to

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Sittings and Adjournment of the House*—cont.

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *June* 28, [327] 1673; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *July* 3, [328] 315; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" *July* 19, [328] 1899; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" *July* 20, [329] 168; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *Aug* 3, [329] 1551; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *Aug* 7, [329] 1945; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
330] (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 8, 53; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *Aug* 9, 254; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House, at its rising on Monday next, do adjourn till Tuesday, the 6th day of November" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 11, 392; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 11, 430; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 13, 439; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That, until the Government Orders are disposed of, so much of the Standing Order No. 1, Sittings of the House, as relates to the interruption of Business at midnight, the right of objection after midnight, and the Adjournment of the House at One o'clock, be suspended this day and To-morrow" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 9, 123

Amendt. after "Government Orders," insert "and the Order for the Second Reading of the School Board for London Election Bill" (*Colonel Hughes*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 27, N. 201; M. 174 (D. L. 270)

Main Question again proposed, 126; after short debate, Main Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
331] (*Mr. Jackson*) *Nov* 27, 456; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Jackson*) *Nov* 30, 729; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" *Dec* 8, 1566; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" *Dec* 11, 1906; Question put, and agreed to

Friday, March 16, Questions, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 12, [323] 880

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Sittings and Adjournment of the House*—cont.

Late Sittings, Question, Sir Tindal Robertson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 22, [332] 1005

Suspension of the Standing Orders

Wednesday Sittings

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of the House relating to Wednesday Sittings be suspended this day (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 8

Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Aug* 9, [330] 117; Question, Mr. Brunner; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 20, 1667

Ordered, That the Standing Orders of the House relating to Wednesday Sittings be suspended this day (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Dec* 19

Saturday Sittings

Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 13, [328] 1247

Ordered, That the Sitting of the House, this day, be held subject to the Standing Orders that regulate the Sitting of the House on Wednesdays (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 11

Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 23, [331] 24

Moved, "That the Sitting of the House this day be held subject to the Rules and Orders in force with regard to the Sitting of the House on Wednesdays" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Dec* 1, [331] 731; Motion agreed to

Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 8, [331] 1498

Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Question, Mr. Picton [no reply] *Nov* 27, [331] 326; Observation, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 29, [331] 558

The Autumn Sitting, Questions, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Cobb, Mr. J. B. Balfour; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Aug* 3, [329] 1418

The Twelve o'Clock Rule

A Point of Order, Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Dec* 10, [331] 1614; Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 17, [332] 461

Morning Sittings

Moved, "That whenever the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill shall be appointed for Tuesday or Friday the House shall meet at Two of the clock" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *June* 7, [326] 1438; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Exemption from the Standing Order "Sittings of the House"

Ordered, That the proceedings on the Motion relating to "The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887," if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *Exemption from the Standing Order "Sittings of the House."*—cont.

"Sittings of the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *June* 26

Ordered, That the proceedings on the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order "Sittings of the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July* 27

Moved, "That the proceedings on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July* 31, [329] 960; Question put; A. 231, N. 159; M. 72 (D.L. 249)

Moved, "That the proceedings on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Aug* 2, 1263; Motion agreed to

Ordered, That the proceedings of the Committee of Supply, if the Committee be sitting at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order "Sittings of the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 3

Ordered, That the proceedings on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, if under consideration at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order "Sittings of the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Aug* 7

Ordered, That the proceedings on the Motion for leave to introduce the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, "Sittings of the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Nov* 20

Moved, "That the proceedings on the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Nov* 23, [331] 32; Question put; A. 195, N. 159; M. 36 (D. L. 300)

Moved, "That the proceedings on the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Nov* 26, [331] 164; Question put; A. 207, N. 135; M. 72 (D. L. 304)

Moved, "That the proceedings on the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Nov* 27, [331] 328; Question put; A. 202, N. 129; M. 73 (D. L. 310)

Exemption of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means from the Standing Order, Questions, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 29, [331] 526

Moved, "That the proceedings on the Committee of Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted

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PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *Exemption from the Standing Order "Sittings of the House"*—cont.

under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Nov* 30, [331] 614; Question put; A. 167, N. 117; M. 50 (D. L. 318)

Moved, "That the proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Dec* 3, [331] 858; Question put; A. 179, N. 97; M. 82 (D. L. 325)

Moved, "That the proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Dec* 6, [331] 1275; Question put; A. 226, N. 117; M. 109 (D. L. 328)

Moved, "That the proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Dec* 10, [331] 1615; Question put; A. 176, N. 97; M. 79 (D. L. 333)

Moved, "That the proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House,'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Dec* 13 [332] 102; Question put: A. 146, N. 63; M. 83 (D. L. 346)

Ordered, That the proceedings on Supply, if under discussion at Twelve o'clock this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House,'" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Dec* 17

Moved, "That the proceedings on Supply and Ways and Means, this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order, 'Sittings of the House,' and the Proceedings on Ways and Means may be begun, though opposed, after Twelve o'clock" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Dec* 18, [331] 650; after short debate, Motion agreed to

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE AND PUBLIC BUSINESS

Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day

The Address, Ordered, That the Order for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Address have precedence this day of the Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, and To-morrow of the other Orders of the Day (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Feb* 14; *Feb* 21

Moved, "That the Orders of the Day subsequent to Supply be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relating to Public Meetings in the Metropolis" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Mar* 1, [322] 1850; Motion agreed to

Supply, Ordered, That Standing Order No. 20 appointing the Committee of Supply to be the first Order on Fridays, be read, and suspended for this day, and that the Committee of Supply be deferred until after the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on Public Meetings in the Metropolis (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Mar* 2

Ordered, That the Committee on the Consolidated Fund Bill (No. 1) and the Consideration of the National Debt (Conversion) Bill, as amended, have precedence of the Orders

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

of the Day subsequent to the Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill; and that so much of the Standing Orders, "Sittings of the House," as relates to the interruption of Business, and the Adjournment of the House at half-past Five, and at Six o'clock, be suspended during To-day's Sitting, until the proceedings on the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill and the National Debt (Conversion) Bill are concluded (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Mar* 21

Moved, "That Standing Order No. 11, appointing the Committee of Supply to be the first Order of the Day on Fridays, be read and suspended, and that the Orders of the Day for the Second Reading of the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill and the Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Bill have precedence of the Committee of Supply" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *April* 13, [324] 1199; after debate, Question put; A. 243, N. 143; M. 100 (D.L. 69)

Moved, "That Standing Order No. 11, appointing the Committee of Supply to be the first Order of the Day on Friday, be read and suspended, and that the Orders of the Day for the Second Reading of the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill and the Local Government (England and Wales) Electors Bill have precedence of the Committee of Supply" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *April* 20, [325] 34; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That the Order of the Day for the Committee on Imperial Defence [Expenses] have precedence this day of the Notices of Motion and other Orders of the Day" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *May* 15, [326] 334

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House is not prepared to surrender this day to the Government, in view of the fact that the Government has already pledged itself to arrange to enable the Member for the West Division of Nottingham to bring on this evening the Motion that stands in his name, and Her Majesty's Ministers yesterday devoted the time at their disposal to a stage of the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland Salary Bill, which time would otherwise have been at their disposal for the purposes for which they are now asking for the time of private Members" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question put, and agreed to; Question put accordingly, "That the words, &c.;" A. 290, N. 187; M. 103

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 356

Main Question put, and agreed to

Ordered, That the Order for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion relating to "The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887," have precedence this day of the Notices of Motion and other Orders of the Day" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *June* 26

Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, Mr. W. H.

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322] Smith *Feb* 16, 564; Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Labouchere, Sir Bernhard Samuelson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb* 23, 1251; Questions, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Feb* 24, 1381;—*Irish Questions and Answers*, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Chief Secretary *Feb* 20, 876;—*Order of Public Business*, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Feb* 22, 1204

Questions, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Childers; Answers, The First Lord of
323] the Treasury *Mar* 5, 189; Questions, Mr. John Morley, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 20, 1794; Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury; Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 20, 1848

Questions, Mr. Childers, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Channing, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 26,
324] 267; Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 5, 460; Question, Mr. Wallace; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 9, 724; Notice, The First Lord of the Treasury; Questions, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. Hunter; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 19, 1745;—*Local Government* (*England and Wales*) *Bill*, Question, Mr. Whitmore; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 10, 869;—*Employers' Liability Bill*, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 13, 1195;—*Criminal Evidence Bill*, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 13, 1198;—*Land Law* (*Ireland*) (*Land Commission*) *Bill*, Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *April* 13, 1198

Questions, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Answers, The First Lord of the
325] Treasury *April* 26, 608; Questions, Mr. Lea, Mr. Childers, Mr. J. O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 27, 764; Questions, Mr. Burt, Mr. Heneage; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 1, 1046; Questions, Mr. A. E. Pease, Mr. Causton, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 3, 1244; Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen), The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 4, 1373; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 8, 1627; Questions, Mr. Childers, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Burdett-Coutts,

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord
325] of the Treasury *May* 10, 1827;—*The Whitsuntide Recess*, Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Causton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 7, 1486

Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. H. Gardner, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord
326] of the Treasury *May* 11, 49; Observations, Question, Mr. John Morley; Reply, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 14, 176; Questions, Mr. Baumann, Mr. H. Gardner, Mr. Biggar; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 31, 752; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 7, 1414;—*The Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage Bills*, Observations, The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. T. M. Healy *June* 4, 1144; Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Chief Secretary *June* 8, 1545; Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Chief Secretary *June* 12, 1834;—*Tithe Rentcharge Bills*, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 8, 1545;—*Local Government* (*England and Wales*) *Bill—Suspension of the Standing Orders*, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Summers, Mr. Caine; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 11, 1716

Questions, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 14,
327] 123; Observation, The First Lord of the Treasury; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Stansfeld; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 15, 321; Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *June* 18, 455; Notice, The First Lord of the Treasury; Question, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 25, 1147; Questions, Mr. Howorth, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 26, 1289; Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 28, 1574; Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 29, 1729;—*Small Holdings Bill*, Question, Mr. J. Chamberlain; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 18, 452;—*The Bann, Barrow, and Shannon Drainage Bills*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland *June* 18, 456

Observation, The First Lord of the Treasury
328] *July* 3, 205; Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 9, 741; Notice, The First Lord of the Treasury; Question, Mr. Illingworth; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 9, 743; Questions, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Speaker *July* 16, 1411; Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 17, 1532; Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Craig Sellar, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The First Lord

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PARLIAMENT — COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

328] of the Treasury *July* 18, 1729 ; Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Wallace, Mr. A. R. D. Elliot, Dr. Farquharson ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 19, 1783 ; — *Revival and Precedence of Bills*, Question, Mr. Hobhouse ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 12, 1100 ;—*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill*, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 12, 1101 ; — *Excise Duties* (*Local Purposes*) *Bill*, Question, Mr. Chaplin ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *July* 19, 1768 ;—*Trafalgar Square* (*Regulation of Meetings*) *Bill*, Questions, Mr. Causton, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Conybeare ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 19, 1780 ;—*The Oaths Bill*, *Third Reading*, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 19, 1782 ;—*Limited Liability Companies Bill*, Question, Mr. Pickersgill ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 19, 1782

Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. Labouchere ; Answers, The
329] First Lord of the Treasury *July* 24, 329 ; Question, Mr. Childers ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury, 331 ; Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Sir John Swinburne ; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 25, 501 ; Ministerial Statement, The First Lord of the Treasury ; short debate thereon *July* 26, 555 ; Questions, Sir William Harcourt ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 27, 676 ; Questions, Mr. H. Gardner, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir William Harcourt ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 30, 765 ; Question, Mr. Mundella ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) [further Questions thereon] *Aug* 1, 1191 ; Questions, Dr. Clark, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald), The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 2, 1368 ; Questions, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. Wallace, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Esslemont, Sir George Trevelyan ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Aug* 3, 1419 ; Question, Mr. Anderson ; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury ; short debate thereon *Aug* 4, 1561 ; Questions, Mr. Bryce, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Mundella ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Aug* 6, 1725 ; Questions, Sir William Plowden, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Henry H. Fowler ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Aug* 7, 1852 ;—*Bills passed by the Standing Committees—An Autumn Session*, Questions, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Henry H. Fowler ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 23, 208 ;—*Universities* (*Scotland*) *Bill* — *Bail* (*Scotland*) *Bill*,

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Question, Mr. Hunter ; Answer, The First
329] Lord of the Treasury *July* 23, 210 ; Questions, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Buchanan ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 24, 329 ;—*The Criminal Evidence Bill*, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 23, 210 ;—*The Navy Estimates*, Question, Mr. Hanbury ; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *July* 27, 675 ; — *The Army Estimates*, Questions, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Baumann ; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope), The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 27, 677 ;—*Votes in Supply*, Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Aug* 2, 1234 ;—*The Adjournment—The Tithe Rentcharge Bills*, Questions, Mr. Dillwyn, Sir John Swinburne, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. Cobb ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 30, 760 ;—*Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill*, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 30, 761 ; *Aug* 6, 1723 ;—*The Adjournment*, Question, Mr. Causton ; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) [further Questions thereon] *Aug* 2, 1249 ;—*Committees of the House—Work of Members*, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 30, 762 ;—*Scotch Business*, Observations, Mr. Hunter ; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer ; short debate thereon *July* 31, 1101 ; Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Anderson ; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *Aug* 4, 1558 ;—*The Burgh Police and Health* (*Scotland*) *Bill*, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Wallace ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Aug* 6, 1724 ;—*Procedure on the Members of Parliament* (*Charges and Allegations*) *Bill*, Notice, The Chancellor of the Exchequer ; Questions, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 1, 1189 ; — *The Tithe Rentcharge Bills*, Question, Mr. Dillwyn ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury ; Question, Mr. J. Bryn Roberts [no reply] *Aug* 3, 1417 ; — *The Small Holdings Committee*, Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Aug* 6, 1724 ;—*The Local Government Bill*, Statement, Lord Balfour *Aug* 7, 1821

Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton) ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) [further Ques-
330] tions thereon] *Aug* 8, 8 ; Questions, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Conybeare, Sir George Campbell ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 6, 460 ; Ministerial Statement, The First Lord of the Treasury ; short debate thereon *Nov* 15, 1250 ; — *Postponement of Bills*, Question, Mr. Warmington ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Aug* 9, 118 ;— *The Adjournment*, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Lawson, Sir George Campbell, The

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Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Aug* 10, 330] 337;—*Housing of the Working Classes Bill*, Questions, Lord Henry Bruce, Mr. Howell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 8, 649;—*The Navy Estimates*, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 8, 652;—*Scotch Business—Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill*, Questions, Mr. D. Crawford, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson), The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 9, 769; Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 19, 1518;—*Universities (Scotland) Bill*, Questions, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Childers; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 9, 773;—*The Vote for Crofter Emigration*, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 9, 774;—*Irish Legislation*, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 12, 907;—*Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill*, Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 20, 1666;—*Private Members' Bills*, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 22, 1931

Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) [Questions thereon] 331] *Nov* 23, 28; Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Nov* 27, 324; Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Nov* 28, 486; Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Nov* 30, 611; Questions, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. A. E. Pease; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 3, 855; Ministerial Statement, The First Lord of the Treasury [Questions thereon] *Dec* 7, 1421; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson), The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Dec* 8, 1564; Questions, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 10, 1613; Questions, Mr. T. W. Russell, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 11, 1772;—*Drainage (Ireland) Bills*, Question, Mr. Murphy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) *Nov* 22, 131; Questions, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Conybeare, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 29, 519;—*Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill—Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Bill*, Questions, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Cobb; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 27, 321;—*Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill*, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer,

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Questions, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the 332] Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 12, 78; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Dec* 14, 239; Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Dec* 14, 292

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Electric Communication between the House and the Library, Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *Mar* 5, [323] 171

Electric Lighting, Questions, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *July* 9, [328] 730

Electric Lighting in this House, Questions, Mr. Lees Knowles, Sir John Swinburne; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *Dec* 17, [332] 442

St. Stephen's Chapel—Visitation by Members of the House and Friends, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *May* 15, [326] 326; *May* 31, 749

St. Stephen's Crypt, Question, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *Mar* 8, [323] 576

Westminster Hall, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *Dec* 11, [331] 1752

The Restoration, Questions, Mr. Webster, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works *Feb* 17, [322] 713

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Admission of Dynamitards to this House, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 7, [326] 1410;—*Mr. Lafone, M.P.*, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, Viscount Ebrington *June* 8, [326] 1529;—*Evidence of Mr. Monro, Assistant Commissioner of Police*, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 8, [326] 1536

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Admission of Strangers to the Speaker's Gallery, Question, Viscount Ebrington; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 9, [322] 57

Arrangements of this House, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *Dec* 3, [331] 824

Fog in the House, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *Dec* 10, [331] 1611

Members' Places, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 22, [324] 50

The Reading Room, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Addison; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *June* 14, [327] 118

Ventilation of the Ladies' Gallery, Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *June* 26, [327] 1265

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Division of the Session of Parliament, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 5, [328] 437

Duration of Speeches, Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Caine; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 5, [323] 188; Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 29, [327] 1728

Meeting of Parliament next Session, Question, Mr. Illingworth; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 21, [332] 976

Members — Eligibility of Paid Agents of a Foreign State, Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 20, [323] 1792

"Members of Parliament"—Index to the Return, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Feb* 23, [322] 1247

Ministerial Pensions, Questions, Mr. Howorth, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Jennings; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 26, [325] 606

Offices of Profit—Vacation of Seats, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 16, [323] 1435

Royal Assent to Bills—Interruption of Business by the Royal Commission, Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 5, [328] 438; *July* 26, [329] 554

Parliament—Privilege—Arrest of Members

Mr. Cunninghame Graham's Imprisonment, Letter received by Mr. Speaker Feb 9, [322] 57

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Mr. J. R. Cox, Mr. A. Blane, Mr. E. Harrington, Mr. T. Harrington; Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 9, [322] 52

Mr. D. Sheehy, Mr. J. D. Pyne, Mr. J. Gilhooly; Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 13, [322] 244

Remand of a Member in Custody (Mr. J. D. Pyne); Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 20, [322] 857; *April* 25, [325] 439

Imprisonment of a Member (Mr. J. C. Flynn); Letter received by Mr. Speaker *Feb* 28, [322] 1657

Prosecution of Mr. J. Hooper, M.P. for South-East Cork—Captain Stokes, R.M., Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary (Colonel King-Harman) *Mar* 13, [323] 1069

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar* 19, [323] 1638; *Mar* 20, 1795

Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Mar* 26, [324] 235; *April* 12, 1034

Imprisonment of, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 12, [328] 1098

Release and Re-arrest, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 16, [328] 1395

Imprisonment of a Letter received by Mr. Speaker *July* 16, [328] 1415

Mr. Gilhooly; Letters received by Mr. Speaker *April* 5, [324] 457; *April* 27, [325] 736

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.; Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Chief Secretary *April* 16, [324] 1330; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Chief Secretary *April* 17, 1497; Letter received by Mr. Speaker *April* 18, 1604

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Conviction of, Letter received by Mr. Deputy Speaker *May* 14, [326] 139

Trial and Sentence on, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *May* 15, [326] 325

Conditional Order of Habeas Corpus, Question, Mr. Chance; Answer, The Chief Secretary *July* 25, [329] 500

Health of, Questions, Mr. Mac Neill, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 26, [329] 530

Imprisonment of, Petition presented *July* 30, [329] 729; Moved, "That the Petition be read by the Clerk at the Table" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Motion agreed to; Petition read

Release of Mr. Dillon and other Members of Parliament, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 6, [329] 1721

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Sentence on, Question, Observations, Lord Coleridge; Reply, The Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne); short debate thereon *June* 8, [326] 1501

Imprisonment and Treatment of Members of this House, Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Chief Secretary *July* 2, [328] 66

Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the 329] Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 25, 432

Letter received by Mr. Speaker *July* 25, 495

Questions, Mr. Parnell; Answers, The Chief Secretary, The Solicitor General for Ireland [further Questions thereon] *July* 25, 495; Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chief Secretary [further Questions thereon] *July* 26, 551; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) [further Questions thereon] *July* 27, 665; Question, Mr. O'Kelly; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland, 719; Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *July* 30, 765

Conviction of—Supply of Drink to Irish Witnesses, Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 10, [330] 334; Questions, Mr. J. O'Connor, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Aug* 11, 391

Imprisonment of Members (Mr. John Edward Redmond, Mr. William H. K. Redmond, Mr. James O'Kelly), Letters received by Mr. Speaker *Nov* 6, [330] 458

Imprisonment of a Member (Mr. Sheehan), Letter received by Mr. Speaker *Nov* 16, [330] 1372

Prosecution of Irish Members, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 23, [331] 26; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Nov* 26, 162; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland *Nov* 27, 327; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland *Nov* 30, 610

Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Nov* 28, 458

Parliament

Privilege

Service of a Summons in the Outer Lobby on Mr. Sheehy, M.P.

Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress" (*Mr. Sheehy*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to *Nov* 26, [331] 207

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the attempted service (together with the attendant circumstances) of a summons upon Mr. Sheehy, Member for South Galway, made in the Outer Lobby of the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 207; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Childers, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Parnell, Sir Matthew Ridley, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland

Question proposed, "That Mr. T. M. Healy be a Member of the Committee;" Question put, and agreed to

Question proposed, "That Mr. Hanbury be a Member of the Committee;" Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; that five be a quorum; to withdraw immediately;" Question put, and agreed to

Entry in the Votes, 222

Letters Posted to Members of this House, Observations, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton) *Dec* 1, 812

Ordered, That the said Letters be referred to the Select Committee on Privilege (Service of a Summons in the Outer Lobby on Mr. Sheehy, M.P.)

Report from the Select Committee, with Minutes of Evidence, brought up and read *Dec* 8, 1566

Moved, "That the Report be considered upon Tuesday next" (*Mr. Sexton*); Motion withdrawn

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed [No. 411]

Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. John Morley; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 10, 1613

Report to be considered To-morrow *Dec* 12, [332] 77

Order for Consideration of Report of Select Committee read; Report again read *Dec* 13, 102

Moved, "That this House doth concur in the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the attempted Service (together with

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Parliament—Privilege—Service of a Summons in the Outer Lobby on Mr. Sheehy, M.P.—cont.

attendant circumstances) of a Summons upon Mr. Sheehy, Member for South Galway, made in the Outer Lobby of the House" (*Mr. Whitbread*)

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from first "House," to end, add "do now proceed to the Orders of the Day" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sexton*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Question again proposed; after short debate, Question put; A. 130, N. 182; M. 52 (D.L. 347)

Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

PARLIAMENT — BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (RULES OF PROCEDURE)—NEW STANDING ORDERS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC BUSINESS—I. SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Moved, "That, unless the House otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Three of the clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till One of the clock a.m., when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without Question put, unless a Bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means, or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or Standing Order, be then under consideration:

That at Eight of the clock the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, shall suspend the sitting by leaving the Chair until Nine of the clock. If, after the resumption of business, at Nine of the clock, and before a quarter past Nine, notice be taken that 40 Members are not present, the Speaker or Chairman shall, unless 40 Members are sooner present, suspend the sitting until a quarter past Nine, when he shall count the House or Committee:

That at half an hour after midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except as aforesaid, and at half-past Five of the clock on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration shall be interrupted: and, if the House be in Committee, the Chairman shall leave the Chair, and make his report to the House; and if a Motion has been proposed for the Adjournment of the House, or of the Debate, or in Committee, That the Chairman do report Progress, or do leave the Chair, every such dilatory Motion shall lapse without Question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, shall be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a Majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day:

Provided always, That on the interruption of business the Closure may be moved, and if

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure—I. Sittings of the House—cont.

moved, or if proceedings under the Closure Rule be then in progress, the Speaker or Chairman shall not leave the Chair, until the Questions consequent thereon, as provided in the Rule 'Closure of Debate,' have been decided:

That after the business under consideration at half-past Twelve, and half-past Five respectively, has been disposed of, no opposed business shall be taken; and the Orders of the Day not disposed of at the close of the Sitting shall stand for the next day on which the House shall sit:

That a Motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of Public Business, to be decided without Amendment or Debate, to the following effect. 'That the proceedings on any specified business, if under discussion at half-past Twelve this night, be not interrupted under the Standing Order 'Sittings of the House:'

Provided always, That after any business exempted from the operation of this Resolution is disposed of, the remaining business of the sitting shall be dealt with according to the provisions applicable to business taken after half-past Twelve o'clock" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Feb* 24, 1400

322] After debate, Amendt. in line 1, after "otherwise order," insert "the Standing Orders relating to Wednesday sittings shall no longer apply to the sittings on Wednesday, but shall apply to the sittings on Friday, and the Standing Orders relating to Fridays shall no longer apply to the sittings on Friday, but shall apply to the sittings on Wednesday, and" (*Mr. Labouchere*), 1428; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 105, N. 167; M. 62

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1432

Amendt. in line 2, after "at," insert "half-past" (*Mr. Labouchere*), 1435; Question proposed, "That 'half-past,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 100, N. 214; M. 114 (D. L. 14)

Amendt. in line 3, leave out "One of the clock a.m.," insert "half-past Eleven of the clock p.m." (*Mr. Broadhurst*), 1444; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. to omit from the proposed New Rule, lines 8 to 13 inclusive (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1447; Question, "That the words, &c." put, and negatived

Amendt. in Rule I, line 14, to omit "half-an-hour after" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1448; Question, "That the words, &c." put, and negatived

Amendt. in line 16, leave out from "interrupted," to "day," in line 25, inclusive, insert "and the Question then under consideration shall be put, unless at the times before mentioned a Motion shall be made 'That the Debate be now adjourned,' which Motion shall be decided without Amendment or Debate. If such Motion be resolved in the affirmative, the business under consideration shall stand adjourned until the next day on which the House shall sit. [

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Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—I. Sittings of the House—cont.

the Motion be resolved in the negative, the Question under consideration shall be put
322] forthwith" (*Mr. D. Crawford*), 1449

Question, "That the words, 'and if the House be in Committee, the Chairman shall leave the Chair, and make his report to the House; and if a Motion has been proposed for the Adjournment of the House, or of the Debate, or in Committee That the Chairman do report Progress, or do leave the Chair, every such dilatory Motion shall lapse without Question put; and the business then under consideration, and any business subsequently appointed, shall be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit,' stand part of the Question;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. in line 23, leave out from "sit" to "day," in line 25, inclusive (*Mr. F. S. Powell*) 1450; Question proposed, "That the words &c.;" Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. in line 29, after "thereon," insert "and on any further Motion" (*Mr. Leonard Courtney*), 1451; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" Question put, and agreed to

Amendt. in line 31, leave out "half-past" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1451; Question proposed, "That 'half-past,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Amendt. in line 35, leave out "by a Minister of the Crown" (*Mr. Buchanan*), 1455; Question proposed, "That by a Minister of the Crown' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. in line 38, leave out "half-past" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1457; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Amendt. at end, add "That whenever the House is in Committee at half-past Twelve of the clock a.m. the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means may, at the request of Mr. Speaker, take the Chair as Deputy Speaker, for the purpose of concluding the business of the sitting" (*Mr. Howorth*), 1458; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. at end, add 'That the Chairman of Ways and Means do take the Chair as Deputy Speaker when requested so to do by Mr. Speaker without any formal communication to the House. And that Mr. Speaker do nominate, at the commencement of every Session, a panel of not more than five Members to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by the Chairman of Ways and Means" (*Mr. Labouchere*), 1458; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Amendt. at end, add "That if, during the first quarter of an hour after the Speaker or Chairman has returned to the Chair, notice be taken that 40 Members are not present, the Speaker or Chairman shall, unless 40 Members are sooner present, suspend the sitting until the termination of the said quarter of an hour, when he shall count the

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—I. Sittings of the House—cont.

House or the Committee" (*Mr. Labouchere*),
322] 1459; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Feb* 27, 1496

II.—Closure of Debate [Second Night]

Moved, "That Questions for the Closure of Debate under Standing Order XIVA shall be decided in the affirmative, if, when a Division be taken, it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than One Hundred Members voted in the Majority in support of the Motion" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Feb* 28, 1657

Amendt. at end, add "Provided always, that should the Question for the Closure of Debate be decided in the negative, no similar Motion shall be made on the same Question until after the time of two hours has elapsed" (*Mr. Dillwyn*), 1659; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question again proposed, 1660; after debate, Main Question put; A. 256, N. 131; M. 122

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1674

III.—Disorderly Conduct

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman do order Members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting; and that the Serjeant-at-Arms do act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair, in pursuance of this Resolution. But if, on any occasion, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman deems that his powers under this Standing Order are inadequate, he may name such Member or Members in pursuance of the Standing Order (Order in Debate), or he may call upon the House to adjudge upon the conduct of such Member or Members

"Provided always, That Members who are ordered to withdraw under this Standing Order, or who are suspended from the service of the House under the Standing Order (Order in Debate), shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House, subject, however, in the case of such suspended Members, to the proviso in that Standing Order regarding their service on Private Bill Committees" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1677

After debate, Amendt. in line 8, leave out from "(Order in Debate)" to end (*Sir Lyon Playfair*), 1689; after further short debate, Question put, "That the words 'or he may call upon the House to adjudge upon the conduct of such Member or Members

"Provided always, That Members who are ordered to withdraw under this Standing Order, or who are suspended from the service of the House under the Standing Order (Order in Debate) shall' stand part of the Question;" A. 135, N. 85; M. 50 (D. L. 18)

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—III. Disorderly Conduct—cont.

Amendt. in line 12, after "shall," insert "if Mr. Speaker or the Chairman so direct"

322] (*Mr. Whitbread*), 1696; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 89. N. 117; M. 28 (D. L. 19)

Amendt. in line 13, leave out from "House," to end, add "and shall, ipso facto, be exempted for the same period from service on Committees" (*Sir Henry Tyler*), 1700; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put; A. 134, N. 74; M. 60

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1703

IV.—Irrelevance or Repetition

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition either of his own arguments, or of the arguments used by other Members in Debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1705

Amendt. in line 1, leave out from "That," to end, add "if it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of Committees, that a Member is addressing the House with continued irrelevance, or tedious repetition, or that he is unduly and unnecessarily prolonging Debate and arresting the Progress of Public Business, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of Committees, may so inform the House or the Committee

"Thereupon any Member, rising in his place, may claim to move, That the Member in possession of the House be no longer heard

"Such Motion shall be put forthwith without Amendment or Debate, unless the Member in possession of the House elects to discontinue his speech, in which case he may so inform the Speaker, or Chairman of Committees, and the Question shall not be put

"A Member who is put to silence under this Rule by order of the House or the Committee is thereby prevented, on the first occasion, from taking part in any Debate during the remainder of that sitting; on the second occasion during a week; and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, during a month from the time when such order of the House, or of the Committee, has been made" (*Mr. Chaplin*), 1709; Question proposed, "That the words 'That Mr. Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition,' stand part of the Question;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Amendt. in line 3, leave out "either" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*), 1712; Question proposed, "That 'either,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 170, N. 94; M. 76 (D. L. 21)

Main Question put, and agreed to

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

V.—Motions for Adjournment in abuse of the Rules of the House

Moved, "That, if Mr. Speaker, or a Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the Adjournment of a Debate, or of the House, during any Debate, or that the Chairman do report Progress, or do leave the Chair, is an abuse of the Rules of the House, he may forthwith put the Question thereupon from the Chair, or he may decline to propose the Question thereupon to the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*),

322] 1713

Amendt. in line 6, leave out from "Chair" to end (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*), 1713; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 214, N. 112; M. 102 (D. L. 22)

Main Question put, and agreed to

VI.—Government Business

Moved, "That, on days on which Government business has priority, the Government may arrange such Government business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1720; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

VII.—Committees of the whole House

Moved, "That whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into Committee (not being a Committee to consider a Message from the Crown, or the Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means), Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any Question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless Notice of an Instruction thereto has been given, when such Instruction shall be first disposed of" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1721; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

VIII.—Amendments on Report

Resolved, That upon the Report stage of any Bill no Amendment may be proposed, which could not have been proposed in Committee without an Instruction from the House (*Mr. W. H. Smith*)

IX.—Divisions

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, at his discretion, take the Vote of the House or Committee, by calling upon the Members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places; and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or Committee, or name Tellers for a Division" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1722

Amendt. in line 4, after "and," omit "he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either," insert "if the minority be less than 40 he shall at his discretion" (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*), 1723; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. to leave out from "That," to end, add "it be in the discretion of Mr. Speaker or the Chairman to take the Vote of the House in the following manner:—He shall, on his decision being challenged, forthwith order

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—IX. Divisions—cont.
the doors to be closed, whereupon he shall call upon the Members who support or who challenge his decision successively to rise in their places, and he shall proceed to count them one by one in an audible voice. At the conclusion of such count he shall declare the determination of the House or Committee" (*Mr. T. P. Gill*), 1724; Question proposed, "That the words 'Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, at his discretion, take the Vote of the House or Committee by calling upon the Members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places; and,' stand part of the Question;" after short debate, Debate adjourned
322] Debate resumed [Third Night] *Feb* 29, 1732; after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Amendt. in line 1, after "may," insert "after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass" (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*), 1754; Question, "That those words be there added," put, and agreed to
Amendt. in line 1, to leave out "at his discretion," insert "if he shall be of opinion that a Division is called for dilatory or obstructive purposes" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*), 1754; Question proposed, "That the words &c.;" Amendt. withdrawn
Amendt. in line 1, leave out "at his discretion," insert "if in his opinion the Division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*), 1754; Question proposed, "That 'at his discretion,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; words inserted
Amendt. at end of Main Question, add "And, in case there is no Division, the Speaker or Chairman shall declare to the House, or the Committee, the number of the Minority who had challenged his decision, and their names shall be thereupon taken down in the House, and printed with the lists of Divisions" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1760; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question, as amended, proposed, 1762; after short debate, Main Question put; A. 236; N. 93; M. 143
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1763

X.—Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech
Moved, "That the stages of Committee and Report on the Address to Her Majesty to convey the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at the opening of the Session, be discontinued" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1766
Amendt. in line 1, leave out from "That," to end, add "the Address to Her Majesty be restricted to a Motion conveying the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech, and promising the careful attention of the House to the subjects which Her Majesty has recommended to their consideration, and such Motion shall be put without Amendment not later than the

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—X. Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech—cont.
third day of the Debate thereon, unless the House shall otherwise order" (*Mr. Heneage*), 1768; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to

XI.—Public Bills
Moved, "That after Whitsuntide, Public Bills other than Government Bills, be arranged on the Order Book so as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, and that Lords,' Amendments to Public Bills appointed to be considered, be placed first, to be followed by Third Readings, Considerations of Report, Bills in Progress in Committee, Bills appointed for Committee, and Second Readings" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1774
Amendt. in line 1, after "That," insert "all Public Bills (other than Government Bills) introduced on or before the first Monday of the Session shall be set down in the Order Book for Second Reading in a list to be called 'The Second Reading List for Wednesdays up to Whitsuntide,' in an order to be determined by the number of signatures which shall have been subscribed to each such Bill at the close of the Sitting on the following Tuesday, each Member being entitled to subscribe his own name to three such Bills and no more; those Bills which have received most signatures being placed first, and the priority in the case of Bills which have received an equal number of signatures, being determined by lot, in a manner to be prescribed by Mr. Speaker; and that" (*Mr. Bryce*), 1779; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to

XII.—Bills relating to Religion and Trade
Resolved, That the Standing Order of the 9th and 30th of April 1772 concerning Bills relating to Religion and Trade be repealed" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*)

XIII.—Standing Committees
Moved, "That the Resolutions of the House of the 1st December 1882 relating to the Constitution and Proceedings of Standing Committees for the Consideration of Bills relating to Law, and Courts of Justice, and Legal Procedure, and to Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures, be revived
"Provided always, That the Committees shall consist of not more than Sixty nor less than Forty Members, subject to the power of addition to the said Committees by the Committee of Selection, as provided by the said Resolutions" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1789
Amendt. after "Shipping," insert "Agriculture" (*Mr. Heneage*), 1790; Question proposed, "That 'Agriculture,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question again proposed, 1790; after short debate, Debate adjourned
Unfinished Bills, Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 5, 184

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Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure) — XIII. Standing Committees — cont.

323] Debate resumed [Fourth Night] *Mar* 6, 384

Amendt. in line 4, after "revived," insert, "Provided, that 'Trade' shall include Agricultural and Fishing interests, and that those interests shall be entitled to due consideration in the constitution of such Standing Committee" (*Mr. Heneage*), 387; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. made, by inserting, in line 4, after "revived," "and that Trade shall include Agriculture and Fishing"

Amendt. in line 5, to leave out from "revived," to end (*Viscount Lymington*), 399; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; words struck out

Amendt. at end of Question, as amended, to add "That there be added another Standing Committee for the Consideration of all Bills relating to Scotland only" (*Sir George Campbell*), 403; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Question put; A. 137, N. 214; M. 77

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 465

Debate adjourned

Debate resumed [Fifth Night] *Mar* 7, 468

Amendt. at end, add "That there be another Grand Committee, similarly constituted, and subject to the same rules, the Members for Wales and Monmouthshire being Members of such Committee, for the consideration of all Bills relating to Wales which may, by order of the House in each case, be committed to it" (*Mr. Rathbone*), 474; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Question put; A. 113, N. 135; M. 22

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 502

Amendt. at end, add "That there be another Committee, similarly constituted, and subject to the same Rules, for the consideration of all questions of a Foreign or Colonial nature, and the ratification of Treaties with Foreign Powers" (*Mr. Cremer*), 510; Question proposed, "That those words be there added," after short debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 219; M. 175 (D.L. 31)

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Motions for Bills and Nomination of Select Committees

Moved, "That on Tuesdays and Fridays, and, if set down by the Government, on Mondays and Thursdays, Motions for leave to bring in Bills, and for the Nomination of Select Committees, may be set down for consideration at the commencement of Public Business. If such Motions be opposed, Mr. Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the Member who moves and from the Member who opposes any such Motion respectively, shall put the Question thereon without further debate" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 514

Amendt. to leave out all after "That," insert "Motions for leave to bring in Bills, and for

Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure) — Motions for Bills, &c. — cont.

the nomination of Standing and Select Committees, shall be exempted from the operation of the Resolution of 24th February 1888 (Sittings of the House)" (*Mr. Buchanan*),

323] 517; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. to leave out from "respectively," to end, add "may without further Debate put the Question thereon, or the Question 'That the Debate be now adjourned'" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 522; Question proposed, "That the words, &c." after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Resolutions (30th April 1869), read;

Morning Sittings at Two o'clock

That, unless the House shall otherwise order, whenever the House shall meet at Two o'clock, the House will proceed with Private Business, Petitions, Motions for unopposed Returns, and leave of absence to Members, giving Notices of Motions, Questions to Ministers, and such Orders of the Day as shall have been appointed for the Morning Sitting

Suspension of Sitting at Seven o'clock

That on such days, if the business be not sooner disposed of, the House will suspend its sitting at Seven o'clock; and at Ten minutes before Seven o'clock, unless the House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker adjourns the Debate on any business then under discussion, or the Chairman shall report Progress, as the case may be, and no opposed business shall then be proceeded with

Sitting resumed at Nine o'clock

That when such business has not been disposed of at Seven o'clock, unless the House shall otherwise order, Mr. Speaker (or the Chairman, in case the House shall be in Committee) do leave the Chair, and the House will resume its sitting at Nine o'clock, when the Orders of the Day not disposed of at the Morning Sitting, and any Motion which was under discussion at Ten minutes to Seven o'clock, shall be set down in the Order Book after the other Orders of the Day

When Chairman reports Progress at Nine o'clock.

That, whenever the House shall be in Committee at Seven o'clock, the Chairman do report Progress when the House resumes its Sitting

Resolved, That the said Resolutions be Standing Orders of the House

Adjournment at One o'clock, a.m.

Resolved, That the House shall, unless previously adjourned, sit until One o'clock, a.m., when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without Question put, unless a Bill or Proceeding exempted from the operation of

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Adjournment at One o'clock a.m.—cont.

Standing Order "Sittings of the House" be then under consideration. That the Business under discussion, and any Orders of the Day not disposed of at One o'clock, a.m., do stand for the next day on which the House shall sit (*Mr. W. H. Smith*)

Resolution of the 31st of May 1875, read;

Withdrawal of Strangers

That if at any sitting of the House, or in Committee, any Member shall take notice that Strangers are present, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman (as the case may be), shall forthwith put the Question, "That Strangers be ordered to withdraw," without permitting any Debate or Amendment: Provided that the Speaker, or the Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, order the withdrawal of Strangers from any part of the House

Resolved, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of this House

Resolution of the 12th of March 1886, read;

Notices of Questions by Member to be in Writing.

That Notices of Questions be given by Members in writing to the Clerk at the Table, without reading them vivâ voce in the House, unless the consent of the Speaker to any particular Question has been previously obtained

Resolved, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of this House

Standing Order XIVA (Closure of Debate) read, and amended by leaving out the first Proviso, lines 17 to 21 inclusive

Standing Order XXI. (Notices on going into 323] Committee of Supply) read, 525

Moved, as an Amendment to Standing Order XXI. (Notices on going into Committee of Supply), to leave out in line 1, "the first," insert "an" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 526; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Word inserted

Standing Order, as amended, agreed to

Standing Order XXII. (Select Committees) read, and amended by leaving out, in lines 1 and 2, "on Wednesdays and other Morning Sittings of the House"

Amendt. proposed to Standing Order XXII. leave out "except while the House is at prayers" (*Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Standing Order XXXVI. (Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion) read, and amended by leaving out, in line 6, "Orders," inserting "Business, whether Orders or Motions"

Standing Order XXXVIII. (Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion) read, and amended by inserting, in line 3, after "Orders," "or Motions"

Resolved, That the Resolutions of this House of the 24th, 28th, and 29th days of February, and of the 7th day of March, relative to the Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), with the exception of Resolution No. XII., be Standing Orders of this House

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Standing Orders—cont.

Moved, "That Standing Orders Nos. III., IV., V. (Wednesday Sittings), VI., VII., VIII. (Morning Sittings), XI. (Debates on Motions for Adjournment), XIII. (Irrelevance or Repetition), XIV. (Putting the Question), XXXIX. (Dropped Orders), XLI. (The Half-past 12 o'clock Rule), and XLIV. (Divisions), be repealed" (*Mr. W. H.* 323] *Smith*) 530

Amendt. to leave out "XLI. (The Half-past 12 o'clock Rule" (*Mr. Tomlinson*), 530; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Amendt. withdrawn; Original Question put, and agreed to

Resolved, That the Standing Orders of this House relative to Public Business, as amended, be printed (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 531; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put, and agreed to

Ordered, That the further consideration of the New Rules of Procedure be adjourned till Monday 19th March

Closure Rule (Application on the 19th July), Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Nov* 6, [330] 462

East India Revenue Accounts—The Financial Resolutions—Power of Discussion—The New Rules, Question, General Goldsworthy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 13, [330] 436

Standing Order 27 (*Disorderly Conduct*)—*Mr. Cunninghame Graham ordered to Withdraw*

Nailers and Small Chainmakers, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 1, [331] 732

Parliament—New Rules of Procedure—Proposed Standing Orders relative to Public Business

Moved, "That the Consideration of the proposed Rules of Procedure have precedence of all Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion on every day on which the consideration of those Rules may be set down by the Government" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Feb* 24, [322] 1382; after short debate, Amendt. in line 3, after "day," insert "except Wednesdays" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 150, N. 247; M. 97

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1397

Main Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Business of the House (Government Business)

Moved, "That, for the remainder of the Session, Government Business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motion, have precedence on Tuesday and Wednesday; that Standing Order 11, relating to the Committee of Supply, or Ways and Means on Friday, be suspended; and that Standing Order 56, relating to Mr. Speaker leaving

[*cont.*

[*cont.*

Parliament—Business of the House (Government Business)—cont.

the Chair without putting any Question on going into Committee of Supply on Monday and Thursday, be extended to the other days of the week

That Reports of Supply and Ways and Means may be taken after Midnight (and half-past Five on Wednesday), though opposed, and that the Proceedings thereon be not interrupted, either at Midnight or One o'clock (or on Wednesday at Six), but after such Reports have been disposed of no Opposed Business shall be taken" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July* 10, [328] 890

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Main Question put, and agreed to

Parliament — Business of the House—Local Government (England and Wales) Bill

Moved, "That whenever the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill is appointed for a Tuesday it shall have priority over all Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion, and that so much of the Order for Morning Sittings of the 7th of June as relates to Tuesday be rescinded" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July* 2, [328] 79; after short debate, Question put; A. 251; N. 131; M. 120 (D.L. 183)

Parliament—Business of the House—Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill

Moved, "That at One o'clock a.m. on Friday 3rd August, if the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill be not previously reported from the Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall put forthwith the Question, or Questions, on any Amendment or Motion already proposed from the Chair. He shall next proceed and successively put forthwith the Questions, That any Clause then under Consideration, and each remaining Clause in the Bill, stand part of the Bill. After the Clauses are disposed of he shall forthwith report the Bill, as amended, to the House. From and after the passing of this Order no Motion, That the Chairman do leave the Chair, or do report Progress, shall be allowed" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*) *Aug* 2, [329] 1263; after debate, Amendt. after first "That," insert "if the Chairman so think fit" (*Mr. Maurice Healy*); after further short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question again proposed, 1283

Amendt. in line 5, leave out "Questions, That any Clause then under consideration, and each remaining Clause of the Bill, stand part of the Bill," and insert the words "several Amendments and new Clauses now printed on the Notice Paper and not then disposed of" (*Mr. Asquith*), *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put; A. 237, N. 185; M. 52

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1283

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)

Public Meetings in the Metropolis

Amendt. (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) to Resolution (*Sir Charles Russell*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to; Question put, "That those words be there added;" A. 207, N. 322; M. 115; Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 224, N. 316; M. 94 *Mar* 2, 323]134

Protection of the Empire

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendt. (*Sir Walter B. Barttelot*) to Question [5th March], "That Mr. Speaker, &c.;" Question, "That the words, &c." put, and agreed to; Main Question proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 250, N. 75; M. 175 *Mar* 8, 678

Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c.]

Resolution in Committee; after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 190, N. 130; M. 60 *Mar* 9, 762

Government of India (Frontier Policy)

Resolution (*Mr. Slagg*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Caine*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *Mar* 13, 1180

Oaths Bill

A Division having been taken on an Amendt. to Motion for Second Reading, Main Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" Discussion arising thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); Question put accordingly; A. 334, N. 50; M. 284 *Mar* 14, 1232

Supply—Civil Services (Vote on Account)

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,614,903, be granted, on account, for and towards the said Services and Revenue Departments;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 188, N. 67; M. 121 *Mar* 15, 1400

Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c.]

The Resolution for regulating the Office of Parliamentary Under Secretary having been agreed to, after a Division, Moved, "That the Chairman do report it to the House." It being Midnight, the Chairman rose to interrupt the Business; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 146, N. 86; M. 60 *Mar* 19, 1748

Adjournment (Easter Recess)

Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Tuursday 5th April (*Mr. W. H*

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (*Closure of Debate*)—cont.

Smith); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 145, N. 51;
324] M. 94 *Mar* 27, 457

Wages (*Ireland*) *Bill*
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" Amendt. to leave out "now," add "this day six months" (*Sir James Corry*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Buchanan*); Question put accordingly; A. 174, No. 68; M. 106 *April* 10,
. 961

Local Government (*England and Wales*) *Electors Bill*
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" after debate, and it being Midnight, Mr. Speaker rose to interrupt the Debate; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and
325] agreed to *April* 20, 131

County Government (*Ireland*) *Bill*
Amendt. (*Mr. Smith-Barry*) to Motion, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question put accordingly,
. and agreed to *April* 25, 514

Criminal Evidence Bill
Committee—Clause 1
Amendt. to proposed Amendt. (*Mr. Caldwell*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Colonel Saunderson*); Question put accordingly; A. 213, N. 121; M. 92;
. *May* 7, 1591

Public Houses (*Ireland*) (*Saturday Closing*) *Bill*
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" Amendt. to leave out "now," add "this day six months" (*Mr. J. O'Connor*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. T. W. Russell*); Question put accordingly; A. 195, N. 97; M. 98; Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 178, N. 102; M. 76; Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Mr. T. W. Russell*); Main Question put accordingly, and
. agreed to *May* 9, 1793

Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Bill
Committee—Clause 1
Amendt. (*Mr. Heneage*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly;
326] A. 190, N. 145; M. 45 *May* 14, 244

Business of the House (*Notices of Motion*)
Amendt. (*Mr. Labouchere*) to Motion (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) for giving precedence to Government Order of the Day [*Imperial Defence* (*Expenses*)] over private Members' Notices of Motion; after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *May* 15, 355

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (*Closure of Debate*)—cont.

Supply — Civil Services (*Further Vote on Account*)
After long debate, the Chairman having declined to put the Question when claimed on the part of the Government, and an Amendt. having been negatived on a Division, Moved, "That the Question be now put;" (*Mr. Mac Innes*); Question put accordingly; A. 103, N. 13; M. 90 *May* 17, [325] 635

Adjournment (*Whitsuntide Recess*)
Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday 31st May" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Dr. Tanner*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *May* 18,
326] 687

Supply—Civil Service Estimates
On the Vote for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, three Amendts. having been negatived after a Division, Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and
. agreed to *May* 31, 872
On the Vote for the Privy Council and Subordinate Departments, an Amendt. having been moved and negatived after a Division, Original Question again proposed; and, it being Midnight, the Chairman rose to interrupt the Business; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 121; N. 40;
. M. 81 *June* 1, 999

Imperial Defence [*Expenses*]
Matter considered in Committee; after long time spent therein, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Waddy*); Question
. put accordingly, and agreed to *June* 4, 1121

Adjournment
Mr. T. E. Ellis, Member for Merionethshire, having moved the Adjournment at Question time for the purpose of discussing the tithe disturbances in North Wales, and debate arising thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *June* 7,
. 1428

Local Government (*England and Wales*) *Bill*
Committee—Clause 2—
Amendt. (*Sir George Campbell*); it being after ten minutes to Seven o'clock, the Chairman rose to interrupt the Business; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and
. agreed to *June* 8, 1600
Amendt. (*Mr Stansfeld*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Kenyon*); Question put; A. 264, N. 192;
. M. 72 *June* 11, 1760

Re-organizations in Public Offices
Amendt. (*Lord George Hamilton*) to Resolution (*Mr. Jennings*); after debate, the Speaker having declined to put the Question when

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)—cont.

claimed by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Moved "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. James Stuart*); Question put accordingly,
326] and agreed to *June* 12, 1945

Libel Law Amendment Bill

Consideration, as amended—Clause 5

Amendt. (*Mr. Anderson*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr Anderson*); Question put accordingly, and
327] agreed to *June* 20, 775

Supply—Navy Estimates

On the Vote for Victualling and Clothing, after a Motion for Progress and for the reduction of the Vote had been severally moved and withdrawn, Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Aird*); Question put accordingly; A. 198, N. 85; M. 113 *June* 21, 935

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill

Committee—Clause 8

Amendt. (*Mr. Chaplin*); after debate, and the Chairman having declined to put the Question when claimed by Mr. Staveley Hill, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Chaplin*); Question put accordingly; A. 298, N. 216; M. 82 *June* 22, 1019

Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation Bill

Bill considered

Resolution (*Mr. Stansfeld*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Colonel Saunderson*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *July* 2, 43
328]

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill

Committee—Clause 25

Amendt. (*Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 228, N. 164; M. 64 *July* 3, 313

Oaths Bill

Committee—Clause 1

Amendt. (*Mr. Hunter*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); Question put accordingly; A. 226, N. 72; M. 154 *July* 4, 369

Supply—Civil Service Estimates

On the Vote for Privy Council and Subordinate Departments, after debate, and the Chairman having previously declined to put the Question when claimed by Mr. Aird, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Aird*); Question put accordingly; A. 266, N. 84; M. 182 *July* 5, 455

Adjournment

Mr. Conybeare, Member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, having moved the Adjournment at Question time for the purpose of discussing the attacks made by the Police on the people in Trafalgar Square on June 14, and debate thereon ensuing, Moved,

[*cont.*

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)—cont.

"That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly;
328] A. 249, N. 128; M. 121 *July* 16, 1425

Bann Drainage Bill

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" after debate, and Mr. Speaker having previously declined to put the Question when claimed by Mr. Lea, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Macartney*); Question put accordingly; A. 194, N. 106; M. 88 *July* 19, 1882

Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill

Committee—Clause 1—

Amendt. (*Mr. Sexton*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *July* 31, [329] 1075

Amendt. (*Mr. R. T. Reid*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Forrest Fulton*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *Aug* 1, 1189

Supply—Civil Service Estimates

On the Vote for the Metropolitan Police, &c., after a Motion for the reduction of the Vote had been moved and negatived upon a Division, Original Question again proposed; and, it being half-past Five of the clock, the Chairman (in accordance with the Rule as to Wednesday Sittings) rose to interrupt the Business; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 198, N. 89; M. 109
330] *Nov* 14, 1217

Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill

Amendt. (*Mr. Labouchere*) to Motion, "That the Bill be now read 2°;" after debate, it being Midnight, Mr. Speaker rose to interrupt the Business; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to *Nov* 22, 1924

Committee—New Clause (*Mr. John Morley*); after a Motion for reporting Progress had been negatived, Original Question proposed, "That the Clause be read 2°;" debate thereon; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Question put accordingly; A. 174, N. 99; M. 75
331] *Nov* 26, 274

Supply—Civil Service Estimates

On the Vote for Superannuation and Retired Allowances, after three Motions for the reduction of the Vote had been severally negatived upon a Division, and the Chairman having previously declined to put the Question when claimed by Admiral Field, Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 130, N. 75; M. 55 *Nov* 30, 692

Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill

Amendt. (*Mr. Broadhurst*) to Motion, "That the Bill be now considered; after debate,

[*cont.*

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)—cont.

Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Sydney Gedge*); A. 189, N. 154; M. 35; Question put accordingly, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question;" A. 202, N. 141; M. 61; Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Main Question put accordingly, and agreed 331] to *Dec* 7, 1483

Supply—Civil Service Estimates

On an Amendt. (*Mr. J. E. Ellis*) for the reduction of the Vote for the Royal Irish Constabulary, after debate, and the Chairman having previously declined to put the Question when claimed by Sir Henry Tyler, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Question put accordingly; A. 166, N. 99; M. 67. The Amendt. having been negatived after a Division, Moved, "That the Original Question be now put" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Question put accordingly; A. 182, N. 110; M. 72 *Dec* 10, 1701

On an Amendt. (*Dr. Clark*) for the reduction of the Vote for Secretary for Scotland, &c., after debate, and two Amendts. having been previously disposed of, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Question put accordingly; A. 127, N. 68; M. 59 *Dec* 11, 1864

Supply—Report

On an Amendt. (*Mr. Labouchere*) for the reduction of the Vote for the Royal Irish Constabulary, after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Question put accordingly; A. 141, N. 39; M. 102 *Dec* 11, 1904

Parliament—New Rules of Procedure, 1882

Rule 1 (*Sittings of the House*)

Opposed Business, Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 13, [324] 1196

Rule 2 (*Adjournment of the House*)

Matter, The Magistracy (England and Wales)—The Alnwick Bench—Imprisonment of John Douglass and Joseph Wolfendale for stealing Jettisoned Timber

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Fenwick*) *April* 10, [324] 872; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Matter, Meeting at Ennis

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Parnell*) *April* 12, [324] 1068; after debate, Question put; A. 179, N. 249; M. 70
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1106

Matter, Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887—*Increased Sentences on Appeal*

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Justin M'Carthy*) *April* 24, [325] 343; after debate, Question put; A. 165, N. 219; M. 54
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 388

[*cont.*

Parliament—New Rules of Procedure, 1882—cont.

Matter, Scotland—The Highlands and Islands—Crofters' Grievances

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Dr. Clark*) *May* 1, [325] 1048; after debate, Question put; A. 99, N. 205; M. 106 (D. L. 87)

Matter, Attack by Emergency Men at Tithe Distraint Sales, Llanefydd

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Thomas Ellis*) *June* 7, [326] 1415; after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put, and agreed to; Question put accordingly, "That this House do now adjourn;" A. 146, N. 217; M. 71 (D. L. 129)

Matter, Police Courts (Metropolis)—Enforcement by the Treasury of Certain Orders made on the 17th December by Mr. Bridge, Metropolitan Police Magistrate

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) *July* 6, [328] 582; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Matter, Public Meetings (Metropolis)—Conduct of Metropolitan Police, Trafalgar Square, July 14

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Conybeare*) *July* 16, [328] 1416; after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 249, N. 128; M. 121 (D. L. 216)

Question put accordingly, "That this House do now adjourn;" A. 118, N. 255; M. 137 (D. L. 217)

Matter, Law and Justice (Ireland)—Imprisonment of Thomas Moroney

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) *Nov* 29, [331] 529; after debate, Question put; A. 159, N. 195; M. 36 (D. L. 316)

Matter, Egypt—Despatch of a British Battalion to Suakin

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *Dec* 4, [331] 1024; after debate, Question put; A. 189, N. 231; M. 42
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1058

Matter, Unsatisfactory Position of Public Business

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *Dec* 6, [331] 1263; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Parliament—Commons

Select Committee appointed and nominated *Mar* 27, as follows:—Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Elton, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, Mr. Richard Power, and Mr. Wroughton

Parliament—Debates and Proceedings in Parliament

Ordered, That a Committee of Six Members of this House be appointed to join with a Committee of the House of Lords to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the pub-

cont.

Parliament—Debates and Proceedings in Parliament—cont.

lication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the Lords to acquaint their Lordships, That this House hath appointed a Committee of Six Members to join with a Committee of the Lords to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament *Mar* 7

Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. Childers, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Labouchere, Viscount Lymington, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor

Ordered, That so much of the Lords Message as proposes the time and place of meeting of the Joint Committee on Debates and Proceedings in Parliament be now considered

Lords Message considered accordingly.

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to join with the Committee of the Lords, to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament, do meet in Room No. 1, Upper Corridor, on Thursday next, at Twelve of the clock

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the Lords, to acquaint their Lordships that this House hath directed the Select Committee appointed by them to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament, do meet in Room No. 1, Upper Corridor, on Thursday next, at Twelve of the clock.

Ordered, That the Select Committee have power to agree in the appointment of a Chairman *Mar* 15

Ordered, That the Committee on Debates and Proceedings in Parliament have power to send for persons, papers, and records

Ordered, That Three be the quorum (*Mr. Jackson*) *Mar* 16

The evidence taken before the Select Committee from time to time to be printed for the use of the Members of this House; but no copies thereof to be delivered, except to the Members of the Committee, until further order (No. 71) *April* 20

Report from the Select Committee, with Minutes of Evidence and an Appendix, brought up, and read;

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed [No. 284] *July* 17

Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Nov* 23, [331] 17; Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 10, 1600; Questions, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 22, [332] 1007

Copy ordered, "of Contract between Macrae, Curtice, and Co., Limited, and the Comptroller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, for preparing, printing, and publishing Reports of Debates and other proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, to commence from the 1st day of January 1889" (*Mr. Jackson*)

Copy presented accordingly; to be printed [No. 445] *Dec* 22

Parliament—House of Commons

Motion for a Return (*Mr. Fenwick*) *July* 10, [328] 890

Parliament—House of Commons (*Admission of Strangers*)

Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the Rules and Regulations under which Strangers are admitted to this House and its precincts, and to report whether any alterations in the same are expedient" (*Viscount Ebrington*) *Mar* 15

And, on *Mar* 27, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Bartley, Mr. Biggar, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Fulton, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. David Plunket, and Sir George Trevelyan

Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 4, [325] 1373; Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 7, 1487; Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 11, [326] 48

Parliament—House of Lords

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 9, To leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, it is contrary to the true principles of Representative Government, and injurious to their efficiency, that any person should be a Member of one House of the Legislature by right of birth, and it is therefore desirable to put an end to any such existing rights" (*Mr Labouchere*) *v.*, [323] 763; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 223, N. 162; M. 61

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 813

Parliament—New Member taking his Seat

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 11, to leave out from "That," add "on a new Member presenting himself with his introducers below the Bar, at the time and under the conditions specified in the Standing Order 86, Mr. Speaker, unless the House otherwise resolve, shall forthwith call such Member to the Table for the purpose of taking his seat" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) *v.*, [326] 52; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 147, N. 152; M. 5 (D. L. 103)

Question proposed, "That 'on a new Member, &c.,' be there added"

Amendt. to proposed Amendt. to leave out "unless the House otherwise resolve" (*Sir Henry James*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Question proposed, "That the words 'on a new Member, &c.,' be there added;" after short debate, Question put; A. 152, N. 180; M. 28

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 69

Amendt. after "That," in the Original Question, add "this House will immediately resolve itself into the Committee of Supply;" Amendt. agreed to

Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 14, 175

[*cont.*

Parliament — Palace of Westminster— Seats in this House
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 23, to leave out from "That," add "a Member serving on a Select Committee shall be entitled, without being present at Prayers, on any day on which such Committee shall sit, to retain a seat in the House by affixing thereto a card, distinguished by colour and marked 'Committee,' which shall be delivered to such Member on his application" (*Mr. Herbert Gardner*) [324] 227; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; words added

Parliament—Parliamentary Papers—Distribution
Select Committee appointed, "to assist Mr. Speaker in superintending the form and regulating the Distribution of Parliamentary Papers" *Nov* 26
Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Arthur Acland, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Causton, Mr. Arthur Elliot, Mr. Gill, Mr. Walter James, Mr. James Maclean, and Sir Herbert Maxwell

Parliament—Payment of Members
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *July* 6, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, it well deserves the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether, and under what conditions, it would be expedient to revert to the ancient custom of paying Members for their services in Parliament" (*Mr. Fenwick*) *v.*, [328] 631; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 135, N. 192; M. 57 (D. L. 198)
Personal Explanation, Admiral Field *July* 27, [329] 677

Parliament—Private Bill Legislation
A Joint Committee, Question, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 5, [323] 183
Moved, "That a Committee of Six Members of this House be appointed to join with a Committee of the House of Lords to examine into the present system of Private Bill Legislation, and to report how far, and in what manner, without prejudice to public interests, that system may be modified, with a view to the interests of suitors, the economy of the time of Parliament, and the reduction of costs and charges" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Mar* 12, 1023; Question put, and agreed to
And, on *Mar* 26, Select Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. John Morley, Sir John Mowbray, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Craig-Sellar
Ordered, That so much of the Lords Message as proposes the time and place of meeting of the Joint Committee on Private Bill Legislation be now considered
Lords Message considered accordingly
Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to join with the Committee of the Lords to examine into the present system of Private Bill Legislation, and to report how far and in what manner, without prejudice to public interests, that system may be modified, with a view to the interests of suitors, the economy of the time of Parliament, and the reduction of Costs and Charges, do meet in Room No. 1, Upper Corridor, upon Friday next, at half-past Three of the clock
Ordered, That a Message be sent to the Lords, to acquaint their Lordships that this House hath directed the said Committee to meet in Room 1, Upper Corridor, upon Friday next, at half-past Three of the clock
Ordered, That the Committee have power to agree in the appointment of a Chairman; That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; That three be the quorum *April* 17
Evidence before the Joint Committee, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *June* 19, [327] 582; Question, Viscount Wolmer; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 20, [332] 875

Parliament—Privilege
Moved, "That the letter of Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Resident Magistrate, dated the 12th May, addressed to Mr. Speaker, is a Breach of the Privileges of this House, as containing an untruthful statement regarding the arrest and conviction of a Member of this House" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*) *May* 14, [326] 176; after debate, Question put; A. 189, N. 250; M. 61 (D. L. 106)

Parliament — Privilege — Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Letter in the 'Star' newspaper of this evening's date entitled 'Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker,' and signed by the honourable Member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, is a gross libel upon the Speaker of the House of Commons, and deserves the severest condemnation of the House" (*Lord Randolph* 329] *Churchill*) *July* 20, 48
Amendt. to leave out "libel upon the Speaker of the House of Commons," and insert "Breach of Privilege" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c."; after further short debate, Question put; A. 245, N. 168; M. 77
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 79
Main Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That Mr. Conybeare, Member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, be suspended from the Service of the House for the remainder of the Session" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*), 83
Amendt. to leave out "for the remainder of the Session," insert "one week" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed, "That the words &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Amendt. to leave out "the remainder of the Session," insert "one fortnight" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Dr. Tanner*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 133, N. 277; M. 144 (D. L. 231)

[*cont.*

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Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker—cont.

Question again proposed, "That the words 'remainder of the Session' stand part of the Question;" after short debate, Question put; A. 229, N. 152; M. 77 (D. L. 232)

329] Main Question again proposed, 106

Amendt. at end of Question add "or for one calendar month, whichever shall first terminate" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Resolved, That Mr. Conybeare, Member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, be suspended from the Service of the House for the remainder of the Session, or for one calendar month, whichever shall first terminate

Parliament — Privilege — "The Times" Newspaper—Breach of Privilege

Moved, "That the 'Times' newspaper, in its issue of this morning, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *Aug* 2, [329] 1251

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "the House do pass to the Public Business of the Day" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Question proposed, "That the words &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Motion withdrawn

Parliament—Privilege (Wrongful Arrest of Mr. Patrick O'Brien)

Moved, "That the wrongful arrest of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, a Member of this House, in going from the House on Friday, 10th February, was a high infringement of the Privilege of Parliament" (*Mr. Picton*) *Feb* 13, [322] 262

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from first "That" to end, add "this House regrets that an indignity should have been offered to the honourable Member for North Monaghan; but, considering it to have been a mistake on the part of the Police Officer, does not think it necessary to proceed further with the matter" (*Mr. Attorney General*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further debate, Question put, and negatived

Question proposed, "That the words 'this House regrets an indignity should have been offered to the honourable Member for North Monaghan, but, considering it to have been a mistake on the part of the Police Officer, does not think it necessary to proceed further with the matter' be there added"

Amendt. to said Amendt. to leave out all after "but" to end, add "the circumstances attending his arrest be referred to the Committee of Privileges of this House, to consider whether any or what action should be taken thereupon, and what measures should be taken to prevent such occurrences in the future" (*Mr. John Morley*); Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 246, N. 151; M. 95

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 301

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

[*cont.*

Parliament — Special Commission Act, 1888—Production of the Test Roll

Mr. Kimber moved that leave be given to the proper officer of the House to attend the Sittings of the Special Commission, and to produce the Test Roll

Mr. Sexton having spoken—

Mr. Speaker explained his action in respect of producing this Roll before the Special Commission [see text], [322] 1000

Parliament—House of Lords

Representative Peers for Ireland (Certificates)

Feb 9 — The Earl of Kingston, *v.* Viscount Doneraile, deceased

The Earl of Wicklow, *v.* Viscount Lifford, deceased

New Peers

Feb 28—The Right Honourable Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Baronet, G.C.M.G., created Baron Knutsford of Knutsford in the County Palatine of Chester

April 17—William Henry Lord de Ramsey—introduced by virtue of a patent dated the 8th day of July, 1887, his father, the first Baron, who was created by such patent, never having taken his seat

Nov 13—The right honble. Sir John Savile, G.C.B., created Baron Savile of Rufford, in the county of Nottingham

Sat First

Feb 21—The Earl Russell, after the death of his grandfather

Mar 19—The Duke of Rutland, after the death of his brother

June 5 — The Lord St. John of Bletso, after the death of his brother

June 7 — The Lord Berwick, after the death of his uncle

June 11—The Lord De Tabley, after the death of his father

June 19—The Lord Hatherton, after the death of his father

June 22—The Lord Hawke, after the death of his father

Nov 13—The Lord Wolverton, after the death of his brother

Parliament—House of Commons

New Writs Issued

During Recess

For Cambridge University, *v.* The Right honble. Alexander James Beresford Beresford Hope, deceased

For Camberwell (Dulwich Division), *v.* John Morgan Howard, esquire, County Court Judge

For Winchester City, *v.* Arthur Loftus Tottenham, esquire, deceased

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Writs Issued*—cont.

For Liverpool (Walton Division), *v.* The Right honble. John George Gibson, Judge of High Court of Justice (Ireland)

For Dublin University, *v.* Dodgson Hamilton Madden, esquire, Solicitor General for Ireland

Feb 9—*For* Southwark (West Division), *v.* Arthur Cohen, esquire, Manor of Northstead

For Borough of Dundee, *v.* Charles Carmichael Lacaita, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

Feb 10—*For* Edinburgh Burgh (West Division), *v.* Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, esquire, Manor of Northstead

For York, West Riding, Southern Part (Doncaster Division), *v.* Walter Shirley Shirley, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

Feb 15—*For* Bristol (Western Division), *v.* The Right honble. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, baronet, President of the Board of Trade

Feb 21—*For* Deptford Borough, *v.* William John Evelyn, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

Feb 23—*For* Hampstead, *v.* Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, baronet, G.C.M.G., now Baron Knutsford, called up to the House of Peers

Mar 5—*For* the Chichester Division of Sussex, *v.* The honble. Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, Earl of March, Chiltern Hundreds

Mar 9—*For* Methyr Tydvil, *v.* Charles Herbert James, esquire, Manor of Northstead

Mar 12—*For* Glamorgan County (Western or Gower Division), *v.* Frank Ash Yeo, esquire, deceased

Mar 15—*For* Leicestershire (Melton Division), *v.* The Right. honble. John James Robert Manners, G.C.B., commonly called Lord John Manners, now Duke of Rutland, called up to the House of Peers

April 10—*For* Limerick Borough, *v.* Henry Joseph Gill, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

April 16—*For* Lanark (Mid Division), *v.* Stephen Mason, esquire, Manor of Northstead

May 2—*For* Dublin City (St. Stephen's Green Division), *v.* Edmond Dwyer Gray, esquire, deceased

May 15—*For* Southampton Borough, *v.* Admiral Sir John Edmund Commerell, V.C., G.C.B., Chiltern Hundreds

June 4—*For* Ayr District of Burghs, *v.* Richard Frederick Fotheringham Campbell, esquire, deceased

June 15—*For* Kent (Isle of Thanet Division), *v.* The Right hon. Edward Robert King-Harman, deceased

June 22—*For* Longford (South Longford Division), *v.* Lawrence Connolly, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Writs Issued*—cont.

June 28—*For* South Sligo, *v.* Edward Joseph Kennedy, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

Aug 6—*For* Liverpool (West Derby Division), *v.* Lord Claud John Hamilton, Manor of Northstead

Nov 6—*For* Merthyr Tydvil Borough, *v.* Henry Richard, esquire, deceased

For Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, *v.* Right honble. John Hay Athole Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland

Nov 9—*For* Dewsbury, *v.* Sir John Simon, knight, Three Chiltern Hundreds

Nov 21—*For* Finsbury (Holborn Division), *v.* Colonel Francis Duncan, deceased

Dec 7—*For* Maidstone, *v.* Alexander Ross, esquire, deceased

Dec 12—*For* Colchester, *v.* Henry John Trotter, esquire, deceased

Dec 14—*For* Stockton Borough, *v.* Joseph Dodds, esquire, Manor of Northstead

New Members Sworn

Feb 9—Dodgson Hamilton Madden, esquire, *Dublin University*

Richard Moss, esquire, *Winchester City*

Miles Walker Mattinson, esquire, *Borough of Liverpool* (*Walton Division*)

Denis Kilbride, esquire, *County of Kerry* (*Southern Division*)

John Blundell Maple, esquire, *Borough of Camberwell* (*Dulwich Division*)

George Gabriel Stokes, esquire, *Cambridge University*

Feb 20—Richard Knight Causton, esquire, *Southwark* (*West Division*)

Feb 21—Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, esquire, *Edinburgh Burgh* (*West Division*)

Feb 22—The Right honble. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, baronet (*Bristol Burgh* (*West Division*)

Feb 28—Edward Brodie Hoare, esquire, *Hampstead Borough*

The Honble. William Henry Wentworth Fitzwilliam, *York, West Riding, Southern Part* (*Doncaster Division*)

Mar 1—Charles John Darling, esquire, Q.C., *Deptford*

Mar 15—Lord Walter Charles Gordon Lennox, *County of Sussex* (*South Western or Chichester Division*)

Mar 20—David Alfred Thomas, esquire, *Methyr Tydvil Borough*

Mar 22—Henry John Brinsley Manners, commonly called Marquess of Granby, *County of Leicester* (*Eastern or Melton Division*)

April 5—David Randell, esquire, *County of Glamorgan* (*Western or Gower Division*)

April 25—Francis O'Keeffe, esquire, *Limerick* City

April 30—John Wynford Philipps, esquire, *County of Lanark* (*Mid Division*)

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Members Sworn*—cont.

June 4—Thomas Alexander Dickson, esquire, *Dublin City* (*St. Stephen's Green Division*)
Francis Henry Evans, esquire, *Southampton Borough*
June 19—John Sinclair, esquire, *Ayr District of Burghs*
July 2—Right Hon. James Lowther, *Kent County* (*Isle of Thanet Division*)
July 3—James Gubbins Fitzgerald, esquire, *Longford* (*South Longford Division*)
July 20—Edmund Leamy, esquire, Sligo (*South Sligo Division*)
Nov 6—The honble. William Henry Cross, *Liverpool* (*West Derby Division*)
Nov 8—Moir Tod Stormonth Darling, esquire, *Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's*
Nov 13—William Pritchard-Morgan, esquire, *Merthyr Tydvil*
Nov 20—Mark Oldroyd, esquire, *Dewsbury*
Dec 3—Gainsford Bruce, esquire, *Finsbury* (*Holborn Division*)
Dec 17—Fiennes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis, esquire, *Maidstone*
Dec 19—Hon. Francis Richard Guy Charles Greville, commonly called Lord Brooke, *Colchester*

Affirmation
Feb 20—Joseph Firth Bottomley Firth, esquire, being one of the people called Quakers, made the Affirmation required by Law, *Burgh of Dundee*

Parliamentary and Municipal Electors (Registration) Bill
(*Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Childers, Sir Charles Russell*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 59]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections
County Elections—Returning Officers' Fees to Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, Questions, Mr. A. O'Connor; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 19, [324] 1721; Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *April* 23, [325] 184; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 30, 900
County Electors Act, 1888—*Declarations for Parliamentary Electors*, Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June* 15, [327] 249;—*Declarations in Municipal Boroughs*, Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 25, [327] 1128
Deptford Election, Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Feb* 21, [322] 1003

[*cont.*

Parliamentary Elections—cont.
Holborn Election—Exhibition of Election Bills in Post Offices, Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Johnston; Answers, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *Nov* 27, [331] 311
Party Agents—Eligibility of Clerks of the Peace or County Treasurers, Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 26, [327] 1279
Post Office Civil Servants, Question, Mr. Fenwick; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 23, [331] 11
Winchester Election, Questions, Mr. Moss, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Feb* 24, [322] 1368

Parliamentary Elections Bill
(*Mr. Howell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Fenwick, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Bowen Rowlands*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 16]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections (Meetings in Schools) B ll
(*Mr. Herbert Gardner, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Channing, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Stevenson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 45]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act (1875) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Chance, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Maurice Healy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 5 [Bill 282]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Expenses) Bill
(*Mr. Childers, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Picton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 70]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Expenses) (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Esslemont, Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. Hunter, Mr. M'Ewan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 4]
Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 16, [328] 1408
2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *Nov* 16, [330] 1499

Parliamentary Elections (Seamen's Votes) Bill

(*Mr. Atkinson, Sir George Baden-Powell, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Brookfield, Marquess of Carmarthen, Sir James Corry, Sir Donald Currie, Colonel Duncan, Mr. Donkin, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Grotrian, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Heneage, Mr. King, Sir Charles Palmer, Sir John Puleston, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Whitley, Sir Samuel Wilson, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 58 [Bill 150]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Franchise, The

Caledonian Road Station — Disallowance of Claims by the Revising Barrister, Question, Mr. R. Chamberlain; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Nov* 15, [330] 1237

Registration of Miners—The County Franchise, Question, Mr. Paulton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Nov* 12, [330] 900

Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill

(*Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Woodall, Sir Robert Fowler, Sir William Houldsworth, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Maclure, Mr. Stansfeld, Dr. Cameron*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 11]
2R. deferred *June* 26, [327] 1418
Bill withdrawn * *July* 20

Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Bill

(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Secretary Stanhope*) *Feb* 15, [322] 531; Debate adjourned
Considered in Committee *Mar* 9, [323] 738
Moved, "That is expedient to authorize the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of a Salary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 190, N. 130; M. 60 (D. L. 34)
Question put, "That it is expedient, &c.;" A. 182, N. 132; M. 50 (D. L. 35)
Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 19, 1639
Considered in Committee *Mar* 19, 1709
Moved, "That it is expedient to make regulations for the Office of Under Secretary and of Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland" (*Mr. Arthur Balfour*); after debate, Question put; A. 159, N. 103; M. 56 (D. L. 44)
Moved, "That the Chairman do report these Resolutions to the House;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 146, N. 86; M. 60 (D. L. 45)
Question put, "That the Chairman do report these Resolutions to the House;" A. 144, N. 86; M. 58 (D. L. 46)
(1) Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of a Salary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
(2) Resolved, That it is expedient to make regulations for the Office of Under Secretary and of Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
Resolutions reported *April* 9, [324] 725
Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the First Resolution" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Justin M'Carthy*); after short debate, Question put; A. 104, N. 169; M. 65 (D.L. 61)
Original Question again proposed, 729; after short debate, Original Question put; A. 184, N. 109; M. 75 (D.L. 62)
Second Resolution agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 201]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 30, [325] 909
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. John Morley*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 226, N. 177; M. 49 (D.L. 84)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee—R.P. *May* 14, [326] 208
Committee deferred, after short debate *June* 4, 1145
Committee deferred *June* 5, 1234
Question, Mr. John Morley; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *June* 12, 1834; Question, Mr. Rendel; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 25, [327] 1143
Bill withdrawn * *July* 16

Parliamentary Voters

The Returns, Question, Mr. Stansfeld; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Nov* 27, [331] 309

Registration of Voters—Reforms, Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 3, [331] 854

Parliamentary Voters Bill

(*Mr. Cremer, Mr. William Crawford, Mr Abraham (Glamorgan), Mr. Burt, Mr. Pickard, Mr. James Rowlands*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 14 [Bill 171]
2R. deferred *Nov* 8, [330] 760
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Voters' Lists (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Chance, Mr. Maurice Healy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 5 [Bill 280]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 13

[*cont.*

PARNELL, Mr. C. S., *Cork*
Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief, 2R. [324] 1022, 1023, 1024, 1026
Army Estimates—Land Forces, [323] 679
County Government (Ireland), 2R. [325] 514
Criminal Evidence, 2R. [324] 135, 138, 146
Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Arrest of Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P. [329] 495, 496, 497, 498, 719, 720, 765
Irish Land Commission—Judicial Rents—Returns, [325] 1208
Ireland—Disturbances at Ennis, [324] 1060, 1061; Motion for Adjournment, 1068, 1069, 1076, 1077, 1080, 1105
Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment, 2R. [323] 1873, 1906, 1932
Land Law (Ireland) (Land Commission), Motion for Leave, [324] 377; 2R. [325] 994, 995, 997, 999, 1000, 1002, 1003
Land Purchase (Ireleland), 2R. [330] 1841, 1845, 1855, 1857; Comm. [331] 32, 33; Amendt. 33; *cl.* 1, 111, 117; Amendt. 165; *add. cl.* 435
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations)—Mr. J. Chamberlain and Mr. T. P. O'Connor—Charge of Disorderly Expression, [329] 883, 884;—"O'Donnell *v.* Walter," [328] 575;—Authenticity of Letters—A Select Committee, [328] 742, 743, 1101, 1102, 1410, 1411;—The Attorney General, [328] 1777, 1779
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Leave, [328] 1495, 1497; 2R. [329] 244, 245, 246, 254, 266, 267, 269, 426; Comm. *cl.* 1, 775, 777, 781, 822, 830, 961, 966, 967, 968, 969, 971; Motion for reporting Progress, 1093, 1099, 1356, 1357; Consid. *add. cl.* Amendt. 1862, 1865, 1866, 1941, 1944
Parliament—Business of the House, [328] 1412, 1413
House of Commons—Admission of Dynamitards to this House, [326] 1412
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [322] 1395
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. V. Motions for Adjournment in Abuse of the Rules of the House, [322] 1718; IX. Divisions, 1726; XI. Public Bills, 1780
Parliament—Privilege, Res. [326] 179, 187
Parliament—Privilege (Wrongful Arrest of Mr. Patrick O'Brien), Res. [322] 262, 293, 298, 299
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, Amendt. [322] 333, 340, 634, 636, 637, 723, 725; Report, 1276
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c.], Comm. [323] 1748
Public Houses (Ireland) (Saturday Closing), 2R. [325] 1784
Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [331] 1130, 1131
Constabulary Force in Ireland, [331] 1702, 1703
Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland, [332] 785

Parochial Boards (Scotland) Bill

(*Dr. Cameron, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Preston Bruce*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 68]

[*cont.*

Parochial Boards (Scotland) Bill—cont.
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Feb* 22, [322] 1203; after short debate, Question put; A. 91, N. 168; M. 77 (D.L. 10)
2R. [Dropped]

Partnership Bill

(*Colonel Hill, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Sir George Elliot, Sir Charles Palmer, Mr. Whitley, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Seale-Hayne*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 12 [Bill 206]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 17, [324] 1603
It being One of the clock, A.M., the Debate stood adjourned
Read 2° * *April* 24
Committee—R.P. *June* 13, [327] 76
Committee—R.P. *July* 11, [328] 1051
Committee (Progress) [Dropped]

Patent Laws Amendment
Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach *April* 13, [324] 1187

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883—Section 27—Officers of Departments—Sir Frederick Abel
Questions, Mr. D. A. Thomas; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Aug* 6, [329] 1693; *Aug* 10, [330] 332

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Bill [H.L]

(*The Earl of Onslow*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 29 (No. 193)
Read 2ª *July* 3, [328] 155
Committee *July* 12, 1051 (No. 211)
Report * *July* 19 (No. 225)
Read 3ª * *July* 23
c. Read 1° * (*Sir M. Hicks-Beach*) *July* 25
Read 2° *Aug* 10, [330] 361 [Bill 348]
Committee deferred *Nov* 19, 1614
Committee; Report *Nov* 29, [331] 583
As amended, deferred *Dec* 3, 975
As amended, deferred *Dec* 4, 1134
As amended, considered; read 3° *Dec* 6, 1330
l. Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 50]

Patents — Specifications of Colonial Patents
Question, Sir Bernhard Samuelson; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *June* 18, [327] 423

PAULTON, Mr. J. M., *Durham, Bishop Auckland*
Criminal Law—Berry, "Public Executioner," at Kidderminster, [332] 99
Employers' Liability for injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 641
Ireland—Local Government Board—Mullingar Water Act, 1885—The Board of Guardians, [329] 551

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PAULTON, Mr. J. M.—*cont.*
Riots, &c.—Criminal Law and Procedure Act—Boycotting—Convictions at Ennis, [323] 845, 846;—Disturbances at Miltown Malbay, [323] 844
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. 324] 1376
Local Government (England and Wales)—Board of Guardians—Transfer of Powers, [326] 555
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 1317
Registration of Miners—County Franchise, [330] 900
Supply—Embassies and Missions Abroad, [331] 780, 781, 783
Revising Barristers in England, [330] 1117

Pauper Lunatics' Asylums (Ireland) (Officers' Superannuation) Bill
(*Mr. Johnston, Mr. Chance*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 20 [Bill 135]
Read 2° *Feb* 23, [322] 1349
Committee deferred *Mar* 13, [323] 1181
Order for Committee discharged *Aug* 2, [329] 1366; Bill withdrawn

PEARCE, Sir W., *Lanark, Govan*
Loss of Life at Sea—Examinations for Boatswains, &c. [327] 247

PEASE, Sir J. W., *Durham, Barnard Castle*
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1387
London Coal Dues—Ancient Rights of Measuring and Weighing Coals, [330] 1836
Oaths, 2R. [323] 1212
Parliament—Adjournment, [324] 455
Parliament—Orders of the Day (Supply), Res. [324] 1203
Ways and Means — Financial Statement, Comm. [324] 325, 326

PEASE, Mr. A. E., *York*
Africa (East Coast)—Slave Trade—Seizure and Release of Slaves on the Zanzibar Coast, [331] 502
Africa (West Coast)—King Ja Ja, of Opobo, [325] 1828
Ireland—Evictions, [322] 995;—Return of Caretakers Evicted, [325] 166; [327] 115, 116
Law Officers of the Crown—The Attorney General for Ireland, [323] 580
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. New Schedule, Amendt. [328] 1878, 1879
Parliament—Business of the House, [325] 1244
Public Business, [331] 857
Slave Trade, Suppression of—The "General Instructions," [328] 569
Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [331] 931
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 326] 829, 833

PEASE, Mr. H. F., *York, N.R., Cleveland*
Asiatic Turkey—British Hospital at Smyrna—Returns, [326] 307

PEEL, Right Hon. A. W. (*see* SPEAKER, The)

PELLY, Sir L., *Hackney, N.*
Egypt—Despatch of a British Battalion to Suakin, [331] 1036
Protection of the Empire, [323] 285
Supply — Consular Establishments Abroad, [332] 551, 552
Embassies and Missions Abroad, [331] 739

PEMBROKE, Earl of
House of Lords (Constitution), 2R. [325] 542

Pensions—Civil List of George III.
Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Feb* 23, [322] 1239; Questions, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Feb* 28, 1649

Perpetual Pensions
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 23, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, steps should be forthwith taken to give effect to the Report of the Select Committee on Perpetual Pensions; and that, considering the large and increasing annual charge upon the Country for general pensions and non-effective services, it is desirable to adopt measures for the thorough revision of the entire pension system" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) *v.*, [324] 193; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, steps should be forthwith taken to determine the hereditary pensions and allowances, with due regard to the just claims of the respective recipients, and to economy in the public service, and that, considering the large and increasing annual charge upon the country for general pensions and non-effective services, it is desirable to adopt measures for the thorough revision of the entire pension system (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) *v.*, 218; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; words added
Action of the Executive, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 15, [326] 327; *June* 28, [327] 1570
The Treasury Minute, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Dr. Clark; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 6, [330] 461; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 7, 570

Perpetuity Leases (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Lea, Mr. W. P. Sinclair*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 25 [Bill 307]
Bill withdrawn * *Dec* 14

PERSIA
Opening of the Karum River, Question, Observations, Viscount Sidmouth; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Dec* 11, [331] 1738
Trading Companies—Proclamation of the Shah, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug* 9, [330] 74

Personal Property (Exemption) Bill
(*Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Picton, Mr. Cossham, Mr. Channing, Mr. M'Ewan, Mr. Howorth*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 15 [Bill 126]
2R. [Dropped]

Peru—Imprisonment of English Sailors
Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 27, [325] 749

Peru and Chili—The Peruvian Bondholders
Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 15, [327] 253; Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug* 6, [329] 1708

Petroleum Traffic—Explosion in Calais Harbour
Question, Mr. Henniker-Heaton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Nov* 19, [330] 1513

Pharmacy Act — Poisoning by Carbolic Acid
Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Dec* 14, [332] 226

Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Milltown*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 14 (No. 112)
Read 2ª, and referred to a Select Committee *June* 8, [326] 1498
And, on *June* 11, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—E. Milltown, L. de Ros, L. Foxford (E. Limerick), L. Chaworth (E. Meath), L. Lingen, and L. Basing
Report * *June* 21
Committee * *June* 28 (No. 168)
Report * *July* 2 (No. 189)
Read 3ª * *July* 3
c. Read 1° * (*Sir Henry Roscoe*) *July* 31
Read 2° * *Aug* 2 [Bill 357]
Committee deferred *Aug* 3, [329] 1551
Committee [Dropped]

Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl of Milltown*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 16 (No. 13)
Read 2ª *Feb* 24, [322] 1352
Committee *Mar* 6, [323] 328 (No. 34)
Report * *Mar* 12 (No. 39)
Read 3ª * *Mar* 16
c. Read 1° * (*Dr. Farquharson*) *Mar* 26 [Bill 196]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 6, [324] 697; after short debate, [House counted out]
2R. deferred *July* 23, [329] 303
2R. [Dropped]

Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill—Accidental Poisoning at Lewisham
Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *June* 28, [327] 1544

PHILIPPS, Mr. J. W., *Lanark, Mid*
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 2R. [332] 916, 918, 929; 3R. 1025
Egypt—Siege of Suakin, [332] 101
Land Purchase (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [330] 1566
Local Government—Hamilton Burgess Fee, [331] 1021
Public Meetings (Metropolis)—Meeting in Trafalgar Square, July 14, Personal Explanation, [328] 1532
Scotland—Questions
Inspection of Mines—Appointments, [326] 562
Local Government—Town Council of Hamilton, [330] 766, 897
Marriage Laws—Fees for Publishing the Banns, [329] 938, 1235, 1829
Supply—Fishery Board in Scotland, [332] 50, 51
Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings, Scotland, [332] 360

PICKARD, Mr. B., *York, W.R., Normanton*
Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Act, 1887—Examinations for Competency, [326] 314
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 638; Consid. [331] 1467, 1469

PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H., *Bethnal Green S.W.*
Army Estimates, Select Committee on—Major Watkin, [329] 40
Bahama Islands—Superior Court of Justice——Thomas Taylor, [330] 891, 892; [332] 450
Civil Establishments—Report of the Commission, [330] 117
Commissioners of Woods and Forests—Savill's Almshouses, Windsor, [328] 879
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 2R. [332] 926
Criminal Law—Questions
Committal of Children to Gaol—Northallerton Gaol, [330] 610
Edlingham Burglary—Convicts Brannaghan and Murphy, [331] 830, 1020; [332] 95

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PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H.—*cont.*
Release of Prisoners, [331] 1597
Sentences, [330] 1511
7 & 8 Geo. IV. cap. 28—Repeal of the "Whipping Provisions," [324] 600; [329] 1405
William Waddle, Indicted for Murder—Improper Questioning by Constables, [332] 91
Youthful Offenders and Bail, [331] 1411
Customs House — Statistical Department—Promotion of Writers, [323] 1076
Withholding of Back Pay, [332] 889
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 642
Excise Duties (Local Purposes)—Government Contribution for Use of Roads, [325] 1368
Factory Acts—Sweating System at the East End of London, [322] 383
Home Office—Criminal Investigation Department, [330] 893, 894
India Store Department—Prices of Warlike Stores, [326] 1173
Salary of the Superintendent, [326] 1172
Law and Justice—Questions
Case of Catherine Morgan, [329] 1842
Case of Pierce Hargreaves, at Manchester Assizes, [331] 1585
Director of Public Prosecutions—"Wood *v.* Cox," [328] 408, 409
Liverpool Assizes—Sentences of Corporal Punishment by Mr. Justice Grantham, [322] 1205; [326] 540
Middlesex Sessions, [324] 1039, 1040
Law and Police—Suicides from the Clifton Suspension Bridge, [326] 1026
Law of Slander—Amendment Carried into Effect by the Parliament of Victoria, [328] 75
Libel Law—Director of Criminal Prosecutions, [328] 882
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, [326] 1297
Limited Liability Companies, [325] 908
Local Government Act, 1888—County Councils—Candidature of Civil Servants, [332] 969
Electoral Boundaries, [331] 1604
Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1679; 2R. [324] 1254, 1259; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 1791, 1881; *cl.* 3, Amendt. [327] 469, 471, 472, 481; *cl.* 8, 1037; *cl.* 21, [328] 304; *cl.* 36, 989, 991, 1136, 1161; *cl.* 38, 1254; Amendt. 1255; *cl.* 66, 1486, 1487; Lords' Amendts. Consid. [330] 340
London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance, [323] 584; [331] 1019
Metropolis—Questions
Disturbances, Nov. 20—Action of the Police, [324] 182
Law and Police—Conviction of Thomas Russell for Assault on Constable 326 M. [329] 1235
Order—Special Constables, [324] 49
Public Meetings — Meeting on Clerkenwell Green, [330] 1242;— Trafalgar Square, [322] 47;—Disturbances in—The Military, [323] 1432, 1433;—The Police (Injuries), [323] 1433
Water Supply — South-West Suburban Water Company, [331] 1582

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PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H.—*cont.*
Metropolis—Public Meetings in the Metropolis, Res. [323] 134
Metropolitan Asylums Board—Appointment of a Royal Commission, [328] 740
Small-Pox Hospital at Darenth, [327] 431
Metropolitan Board of Works, Motion for an Address, [322] 686
Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), 2R. [330] 48; Comm. *cl.* 10, 231
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act—Demolition of Houses, [332] 630
Metropolitan Police—Questions
Assaults by Constables, [323] 1286;—Patrick Sweeney, [324] 387
Canonbury Murder — Arrest of Henry Glennie, [330] 898, 899
Case of Constable Bloy, [322] 151, 254
Crossing Sweepers, [322] 1845
Double Patrols, [328] 195
Mr. Montagu Williams, Police Magistrate, [325] 903
Numbers, [322] 1489, 1841
Police Courts—Non-Attendance of Magistrates at Dalston Police Court, [331] 506
Police in Attendance at the Houses of Parliament, [322] 379; [324] 717, 868, 1058, 1059
Retirement of Mr. James Monro, C.B., Assistant Commissioner, [330] 462, 463
Sir Charles Warren, [330] 1658;—Resignation of, [330] 1519
Special Inquiry—The Accounts, [328] 1520
Stipendiary Magistrate of West Ham (Mr. Baggallay) and Sir Charles Warren, [322] 559
Metropolitan Police—Memorandum of Sir Charles Warren (Mr. Baggallay), Res. [323] 1848, 1851, 1859, 1867
Occupiers' Disqualification Removal, 2R. [323] 684
Parliament—Questions
Adjournment, [330] 426
Business of the House—Limited Liability Companies, [328] 1782
Postponement of Bills, [330] 119
Parliament—Queen's Speech—Address in Answer to, [322] 223
Parliament—Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Whitsuntide Recess, Res. [326] 693
Post Office—Questions
Circulation Department (Inland Branch)—Sunday Duty—The Sorters, [327] 1123
Eastern Central District Office—Dismissal of Mr. J. W. Cornwell, [328] 882
Leave in the Receiver and Accountant General's Department, [327] 1276; [328] 61
Metropolis—Registered and Unregistered Letters, [328] 1240
Petition of the City Postmen, [328] 1403
Post Office Acts—Conviction of Moore and Warren, [328] 732
Savings Bank Department—Increase of Staff, [332] 890
Prisons (England and Wales)—Newgate Gaol, [332] 1010
Wright, a Convict in Portsmouth Prison, [325] 1211

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PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H.—*cont.*
Public Health—Labour in the Docks, [332] 870
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens—The Return, [322] 871
Supply—Charity Commission, [329] 112
Home Office, [324] 681, 685, 686
Law Officers, &c. Amendt. [330] 972, 980, 999
Local Government Board, &c. [330] 490; Amendt. 494, 495, 496, 529
Metropolitan Police, &c. [330] 1190, 1216
Metropolitan Police Court Buildings, [324] 582
Police Courts, London and Sheerness, Amendt. [330] 1117
Report, [329] 235; Amendt. [330] 1339
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain, [324] 570, 571
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [324] 501, 512, 516, 518
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade, [322] 1526, 1527
Police, Counties and Boroughs, Great Britain, [322] 1547
"Sweating System"—The Lords' Committee, [323] 1299
Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, Res. [326] 1633, 1634
Vaccination Laws—Fines, &c.—Bradford West Riding Court, [322] 712
Vagrant Act Amendment, 2R. [324] 944
Victoria Park Hospital for Consumption—Alleged Illegal Dissection, [327] 792
War Office—Educational Attainments of Non-Commissioned Officers, [329] 1711
Ways and Means, Comm. [324] 832, 833
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Questions
Carts and Wheels, [324] 597
Cart Tax, [325] 1040
Wheel Tax—Hearses, [325] 902
Workmen's Wages—Messrs. Lion Brothers, [326] 1180

PICTON Mr. J. A., *Leicester*
Admiralty—Torpedo Net Defence Committee, —Experiments, [327] 819
Africa (West Coast)—Questions
Disturbance on the River Niger, [331] 16
Major Macdonald's Mission in the Niger District, [332] 892
Opobo—King Ja Ja, [326] 1827
Royal Niger Company, [332] 227, 228;—Levying of Duties, [329] 1237, 1238; [330] 638, 1034; [331] 838
Army Estimates—Half-Pay, [332] 287
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Asia (Central)—Afghan Boundary, [322] 150
Church Revenues—The Return, [323] 872, 873
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 2R. [332] 915
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Case of Cow Disease in Wiltshire, [323] 861
Criminal Law—Edlingham Burglary, [331] 159
Customs and Inland Revenue, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [325] 293, 295; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. 609, 635, 636; *cl.* 5, 784

PICTON, Mr. J. A.—*cont.*
Education Department—School Board Election at Aylestone, Leicestershire, [331] 1249
Glebe Lands, 3R. [325] 1553
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 403
India—Mr. J. T. Fernandez, Civil Engineer, [327] 443
Ireland—Questions
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Cases of M. Moyniham and T. Quinlan, [322] 248;—Imprisonment of Mr. Dillon, M.P. [327] 826
Law and Justice—Mrs. Ryan, a Prisoner for Contempt, [322] 1833, 1834; [323] 167
Riots, &c.—Disturbance at Dundalk Railway Station, [327] 1566
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [331] 225, 231
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, 326] 1284
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [326] 1589, 1596, 1854; [327] 319; *cl.* 16, 1791; *cl.* 30, [328] 923; Amendt. 960; *add. cl.* 1697, 1788, 1809, 1870
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1318; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 1533, 1535
National Defence [Remuneration, &c.], Comm. [326] 1498; [327] 126
Oaths, 3R. [330] 131
Parliament—Business of the House, [329] 1423
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. IX. Divisions, [322] 1744
Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker, Res. [329] 75
Parliament—Privilege (Wrongful Arrest of Mr. Patrick O'Brien), Res. [322] 262, 263, 279
Parliament—Sittings of the House—Twelve o'Clock Rule, [331] 327
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c.], Comm. [323] 756
Pharmacy Act—Poisoning by Carbolic Acid, [332] 226
Public Health—Questions
Outbreak of Small-Pox at Manchester, [330] 85
Pollution of the Regent's Canal, [326] 1376, 1377; [329] 1215; [330] 93
Spread of Small-Pox in Sheffield, [325] 1034; [326] 828, 846, 949
Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 3, [327] 65
Royal Commission on Education—The Report—Premature Disclosure, [327] 1572
Sugar Bounties—International Conference—Questions
[326] 331; [331] 141
Adhesion of Belgium, [330] 644;—Adhesion of Russia, [328] 1099
Negotiations, [327] 806
Protective Duties of Foreign Countries, [327] 1119
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Supply—British Museum, [330] 1469, 1492
Charity Commission for England and Wales, &c. [328] 496; [329] 126

[*cont.*

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PIGTON, Mr. J. A.—*cont.*
Civil Service Commission, [329] 151
Consular Establishments Abroad, &c. Amendt. [332] 562, 571, 572
Local Government Board, &c. [330] 499
Metropolitan Police, &c. [330] 1204
Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Great Britain, [331] 704, 707; Amendt. 708
Police Courts, London and Sheerness, [330] 1128
Public Education, [330] 800, 802
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain, [330] 1332
Report, [330] 1218
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [324] 504
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [326] 803
Stationery and Printing, [330] 660
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—Miscellaneous Expenses, [322] 1877
Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875—Visitors of Chancery Lunatics, [323] 1779
Vaccination—Questions
Deaths of Children at St. Pancras, [330] 1825
Inquest on Elizabeth Murray, Birkdale, [331] 1250
Rev. T. Maine, Ashton-under-Lyne, [323] 860
Sentence on Jane Street, Derby, [331] 1574
Vaccination Acts—Prosecutions against Mr. M. H. Neab, Kenfield, Sussex, [328] 429, 430
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Licences for Agricultural Carts and Waggons, [324] 598, 1192
Tax on Male Servants—Exemption, [324] 1719
Ways and Means — Financial Statement, Comm. [324] 340, 748
Westminster Abbey, Comm. *cl.* 3, [324] 366, 368

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders Bill

(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 19 [Bill 221]
Read 2° * *May* 1
Report * *June* 4
Considered * *June* 5
Read 3° * *June* 6
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 7 (No. 135)
Read 2ª * *June* 18
Committee *; Report *July* 9
Read 3ª * *July* 10
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxix]

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill

(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Ordered: read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 248]
Read 2° * *May* 15
Report * *June* 4
Moved, "That the Bill be now considered" *July* 4, [328] 316
Amendt. to leave out "be now considered," add "so far as it relates to the Torquay Order, be re-committed to a Select Committee to consist of Nine Members, Five to be nominated by the House, and Four by the Committee of Selection" (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
And, on *July* 9, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Mallock, Mr. Francis Powell, and Mr. Round
Report * *July* 17
Considered * *July* 18
Read 3° * *July* 19
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *July* 19 (No. 223)
Read 2ª * *July* 26
Committee * *July* 27
Report * *July* 30
Read 3ª * *July* 31
Royal Assent *Aug* 7 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. clxviii]

Pier and Harbours (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Clancy, Dr. Fox, Mr. Carew*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 43]
2R. [Dropped]

Pilotage
Select Committee appointed, "to consider the position of the Pilotage system of the United Kingdom, with power to send for persons, papers, and records" (*Sir John Puleston*) *Mar* 2
And, on *Mar* 26, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Acland, Mr. H. T. Anstruther, Mr. Cossham, Mr. Craig, Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Gourley, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. King, Mr. Llewellyn, Admiral Mayne, Mr. Joseph Nolan, Sir William Pearce, Sir John Puleston, Mr. James Stevenson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bazley White, and Mr. Charles Wilson
Report of the Committee, Question, Mr. J. C. Stevenson; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Dec* 14, [332] 235

PINKERTON, Mr. J., *Galway*
Ireland—Questions
Crime and Outrage—Poisoning of Foxhounds, [331] 1234
Inland Navigation and Drainage—Lough Corrib, [326] 1691; [328] 1519;—River Bann Trustees, [331] 123, 822
National Education—Cost of the Model Schools, [329] 655
Poor Law — Defalcations in Ballymena Union, [327] 808
Post Office—Mails between Galway and Clifden, [329] 951
Potato Crop, [331] 299
Queen's Colleges—Appointment of Professors, &c. [328] 1081; [331] 1574;—Professor Pye, [331] 121
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 99; *add. cl.* 439, 440
Supply—Irish Land Commission, [332] 779, 781

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Places of Worship (Sites) Bill
(*Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Henry Wilson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 93]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 13

Playfair, Right Hon. Sir Lyon, *Leeds, S.*
Architects' Registration, 2R. [324] 1560
Charity Commissioners—Scheme for the Leeds Grammar School, [328] 1739
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, [325] 714; Amendt. 764, 770, 771, 778, 786, 787
Exhibition of 1851—The Estate in Kensington, [332] 438
Fishery Department (Board of Trade), Res. [324] 905
Literature, Science, and Art—South Kensington Collections, [332] 896
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1265; Comm. *cl.* 8, [327] 626, 1006, 1008, 1042; *cl.* 16, 1782, 1785; *cl.* 21, [328] 775; *cl.* 23, 787, 788; *cl.* 30, 924, 945, 957; Amendt. 958, 960; *add. cl.* 1724, 1726, 1727, 1784, 1786, 1791, 1795, 1797, 1798; Consid. *cl.* 14, Amendt. [329] 688; Lords' Amendts. Consid. [330] 339
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 1124, 1125
Parliament—Business of the House—Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Res. [329] 1285
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res I. Sittings of the House, [322] 1406; II. Closure of Debate, 1667; III. Disorderly Conduct, Amendt. 1688; IV. Irrelevance or Repetition, 1709; XIII. Standing Committees, 1791
Public Health—Medical Officers of Health—The Return, [329] 1227
Public Health Act, 1875—Sanitary Condition of Cradley, [332] 441
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Supply—Prison Commissioners for Scotland, [332] 397
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Plowden, Sir W. C., *Wolverhampton, W.*
Army—Questions
Hypothetical Invasion of this Country, [326] 1415
Ordnance Department—Service Guns—Supply of Ammunition, [326] 1385
Ordnance Store Department—Examination and Acceptance of Leather, [322] 1824
Army Estimates—Warlike and other Stores, [327] 879, 893
War Office, [332] 281
Civil Service Estimates—Pension to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, [331] 13
Civil Service Writers, [323] 1285
India—East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. Amendt. [330] 180
Ireland—Law and Justice—Mr. Latchford, J.P. [330] 104
Purchase of Land Act, 1885—Terms of Purchase, [330] 1831

Plowden, Sir W. C.—*cont.*
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [330] 1785, 1787; Consid. *add. cl.* [331] 474
Libel Law Amendment, Consid. *add. cl.* [327] 747
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Navy—Questions
Director of Naval Construction, [324] 857
Dockyard Expenditure and Accounts, [324] 716; [331] 10
Ships—H.M.SS. "Hercules" and "Sandfly," [329] 755;—H.M.S. "Inflexible," [325] 1456
Navy Estimates—Naval Armaments, [329] 1614, 1616
Parliament—Business of the House—The Adjournment, [329] 1251
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 952
Supply—Board of Trade under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [328] 466
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Plunket, Right Hon. D. R. (First Commissioner of Works), *Dublin University*
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Volunteers (Metropolis)—Suburban Shooting Camp, [328] 1091
Civil Service Commission—Examinations for Assistant Clerkships of Works, [329] 194
Crown Estates—Conversion of Leaseholds, [328] 413
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Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. [331] 41, 63; *cl.* 1, 77, 78, 80, 107, 108; *add. cl.* 365, 411; Consid. *add. cl.* 466
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Newport County Court, Monmouthshire—Insufficient and Defective Accommodation, [324] 1473;—Place of Sitting, [328] 64, 1757
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Law and Police—Hammersmith Police Court, [329] 1245
Metropolitan Building Act—New Building at Albert Gate—Excessive Height, [324] 1316; [325] 589, 590; [326] 325, 326;—Queen Anne's Mansions, [328] 197
Metropolitan Improvements—Hyde Park Corner, [325] 1210;—St. Martin's-le-Grand, [322] 865
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Hyde Park—Accidents in Rotten Row, [326] 313, 314;—Bathing in the Serpentine, [327] 444
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Electric Communication between the House and Library, [323] 171
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St. Stephen's Chapel, [326] 327, 749
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Westminster Hall—Restoration, [322] 713; [331] 1753
Public Health—Unsanitary State of the Regent's Canal, [326] 1377; [329] 1215
Public Offices—Admiralty and War Office Buildings, [323] 1626;—New Plans, [324] 399
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Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens—Kew Gardens—Additional Facilities of Access, [329] 1247
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Scotland—Ordnance Survey, [326] 519
Supply—Admiralty Buildings Extension, [326] 774, 777, 791, 792
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Science and Art Department Buildings, [324] 617, 625, 626
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Works and Public Buildings, [330] 743, 744, 747, 750, 758
Trade and Wages—Masons' Labourers at the Houses of Parliament, [325] 1455

Pluralities Acts Amendment Act (1885) Amendment Bill
(*The Lord Bishop of Bangor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 1 (No. 26)
Read 2ª * *Mar* 9
Committee *; Report *Mar* 12
Read 3ª * *Mar* 13
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Kenyon*) *July* 26 [Bill 349]
2R. [Dropped]

Poinding (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Watt, Mr. Bolton, Mr. M'Ewan, Mr. Baird, Mr. Howell*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 36]
2R. [Dropped]

Police Force Enfranchisement Act, 1887
Question, Mr. Evans; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *July* 27, [329] 673

POMFRET, Mr. W. P., *Kent, Ashford*
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 14, Amendt. [325] 794, 795, 796
Harbours of Refuge—Dungeness, [326] 1410
Post Office—Re-direction of Letters and Post Cards, [323] 1283

POOR LAW (ENGLAND AND WALES) (*Questions*)
Alleged Ill-Treatment of Children in St. George's Workhouse, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Nov* 16, [330] 1388
Alleged Misconduct of the Relieving Officer at Northampton, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 20, [325] 9
Auditors under the Local Government Board, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 13, [323] 1064
Case of Mrs. Sarah Burge—Costs, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 30, [329] 735
George and William Dodd, Paupers, Sleaford Union, Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *July* 16, [328] 1386

[*cont.* *cont.*

Poor Law (*England and Wales*)—cont.

Margarine in Fulham Workhouse Infirmary, Question, Mr. Bond; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *Mar* 19, [323] 1632

Medway Union Workhouse—Case of Thomas Ward, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 14, [327] 107

Nonconformist Ministers in Workhouses, Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 13, [332] 84

Parochial Medical Officers, Question, Sir Walter Foster; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *Mar* 2, [323 16

Pensioners and Army Reserve Men, Question, Mr. Legh; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 25, [327] 1133

Poor Law Amendment Act—Pauper Children as "Half-Timers" in Factories, Question, Mr. Lees; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 21, [327] 809

Removals—J. Walters and T. Moroney, Questions, Mr. P. J. Power; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *June* 14, [327] 90

Removal of Scotch and Irish Lunatics, Question, Mr. Allison; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Nov* 29, [331] 510

Visiting Committees, Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 17, [326] 553

Election of Guardians

Coventry, Questions, Mr. Ballantine; Answers, The Secretary to the Local Government Board *Mar* 2, [323] 17

Nottingham—Mr. Metcalf, Question, Mr. H. S. Wright; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 5, [323] 163

Question of Voting Papers, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 12, [323] 863

Boards of Guardians

Appointment of Registration Officers, Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 6, [326] 1387

Oakum Picking, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Feb* 23, [322] 1216

Guardians of Poplar Parish — Case of F. Burge, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *June* 8, [326] 1525

Lambeth Board of Guardians, Question, The Earl of Meath; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Knutsford) *Dec* 4, [331] 1008

Mile End Board of Guardians—Dr. Loane, Vaccination Officer, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 5, [328] 405

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Poor Law (*England and Wales*)—*Boards of Guardians*—cont.

Richmond Board of Guardians—Alleged Confinement of a Boy, Questions, Mr. H. J Wilson; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 10, [328] 881; *July* 31, [329] 938

St. Olave's Board of Guardians, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Feb* 23, [322] 1215

Poor Law Guardians (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Harris, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, Mr. Thomas Gill, Colonel Nolan, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Maurice Healy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 10]
2R. [Dropped]

Poor Law Relief

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the present systems of Poor Law relief, especially with reference to the apparent inadequacy of those systems to cope effectually with the distress recurring from time to time amongst large numbers of unemployed persons in the Metropolis and other populous places; or that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the subject" (*V. Gordon, E. Aberdeen*) *Mar* 8, [323] 546; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire as to the various powers now in possession of the Poor Law guardians, and their adequacy to cope with distress that may from time to time exist in the Metropolis and other populous places; and also as to the expediency of concerted action between the Poor Law authorities and voluntary agencies for the relief of distress" (*V. Gordon, E. Aberdeen*) *Mar* 16; Motion agreed to

And, on *Mar* 22, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Abp. Canterbury, E. Spencer, E. Milltown, E. Onslow, E. Strafford, E. Kimberley, V. Gordon (E. Aberdeen), L. Balfour of Burley, L. Hopetoun (E. Hopetoun), and L. Thring

Poor Rates (Metropolis) Bill

(*Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Howell, Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. Sydney Buxton*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 87]
2R. [Dropped]

Port and Harbour Authorities (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. T. Harrington, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Hooper*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 46]
2R. [Dropped]

Portman, Hon. E. B., *Dorsetshire, N.*
Charity Commissioners—Milton Abbas School, Blandford, Dorsetshire, [322] 1246

PORTUGAL
Bombardment of Minengani—Compensation, Questions, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *May* 11, [326] 38
The Treaty of 1884—*Articles IX. and X.—East Africa—Transit Duties*, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 30, [325] 897

POST OFFICE (ENGLAND AND WALES) (*Questions*)
Addresses—"and Co.," Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *Feb* 21, [322] 994
Alleged Opening of Letters, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Postmaster General *Nov* 9, [330] 770; *Nov* 19, 1533
Bills (*House of Commons*)—*Extension of Time*, Question, Mr. Chance; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 9, [330] 98
Cheap Postage to Australia—Alleged Breach of Faith, Question, Mr. De Lisle; Answer, The Postmaster General; Observations, Mr. Henniker Heaton *Nov* 9, [330] 767
Circulation Department (*Inland Branch*)—*Sunday Duty—The Sorters*, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 25, [327] 1123
Clerks on the Special Staff, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 3, [329] 1396
Examination for Female Clerkships, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 19, [328] 1740
Increase of the Clerical Staff, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *April* 24, [325] 321
Contravention of Rules, Question, Mr. Seager Hunt; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell *April* 23, [325] 176
Deduction of Pay—Glasgow and Manchester, Questions, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 8, [323] 589; *Mar* 13, 1080
Detention of Printed Matter by Warrant of the Home Secretary, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *May* 15, [326] 312
Eastern Central District Office—Dismissal of Mr. J. W. Cornwell, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 10, [328] 882
Embossed Stamped Envelopes for India and Australia, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 27, [324] 391
Friendly Societies — Printed Circulars—Postage, Questions, Mr. Caldwell, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answers, The Postmaster General *April* 30, [325] 880
Gateshead Office, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 16, [330] 1373
Government Electrical Factory, Holloway, Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 16, [322] 549

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POST OFFICE (*England and Wales*)—cont.
Greenwich Time Signals, Question, Mr. Boord; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 12, [323] 816
Halfpenny Postage Company, Questions, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Byron Reed; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 2, [323] 23
Increased Facilities for Great Holland, Question, Mr. Round; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 9, [330] 95
Inland Revenue—Stamps for Cheques, &c. Question, Mr. Sydney Gedge; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 24, [322] 1353
Leave in the Receiver and Accountant General's Department, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 2, [328] 61
Male Staff (*Established*) *of Central Post Office*, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Postmaster General *Dec* 10, [331] 1599
Malta and Gibraltar—Small Remittances, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 27, [324] 392
Metropolitan Districts—Memorial of Postmen, &c., Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 16, [330] 1373
Newspaper Act—Registration for Postage—"West London Advertiser," Questions, Mr. Firth; Answers, The Postmaster General *April* 24, [325] 340
Newspaper Train for Edinburgh and Glasgow, Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 26, [324] 262
Officials at Political Meetings, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 16, [323] 1430; Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 20, 1788
Payment of the London and Dublin Officials, Questions, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The Postmaster General *Aug* 10, [330] 325
Political Speeches—Sir Arthur Blackwood, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 7, [326] 1365
Postal Orders, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 27, [322] 1487
Postcards—Halfpenny Postcards, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Postmaster General *April* 26, [325] 573
Postcards, Charges for, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Postmaster General *July* 5, [328] 431; Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 12, 1072; Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 19, 1753; Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 23, [331] 5; Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 26, 151
Closed Postcards, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 15, [326] 317
Re-direction of Postcards, Question, Mr. Pomfret; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 15, [323] 1283
Post Office Acts—Conviction of Moore and Warren, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 9, [328] 732

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POST OFFICE (*England and Wales*)—cont.

Post Office Employés Mutual Guarantee Association (Limited), Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 3, [325] 1220

Post Office v. *North British Railway Company—Arbitration and Award*, Question, Mr. Asquith; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 19, [328] 1738; Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Postmaster General *July* 24, [329] 321

Railway Companies—Carriage on Railway-borne Parcels, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 27, [324] 384

Use of Private Wires, Question, Mr. Fenwick; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 4, [325] 1352

Receiving House for Piccadilly, Question, Mr. W. Beckett; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 14, [326] 168

Savings Banks and Government Annuities Act, 1887—*The Rules and Regulations*, Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 7, [329] 1850

School and Penny Savings Banks—The Pass Books, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *April* 27, [325] 748

Small Purchases of Consols, Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 6, [323] 364

Sunday Postal Labour, Select Committee on, Questions, Mr. Channing, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, The Postmaster General *Feb* 16, [322] 542; Questions, Mr. Sydney Gedge, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Postmaster General *Nov* 30, [331] 605

Travelling Sorters on the Kingstown and Holyhead Service, Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Postmaster General *Dec* 17, [332] 451

Travelling Vans, Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 6, [329] 1718

Uniform Postage Stamp for Great Britain and Her Colonies, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 12, [323] 856

Mail Contracts

Australian Mail Contracts, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 10, [330] 322;—*Privileges to Foreign Steamers*, Questions, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answers, The Postmaster General *Feb* 24, [322] 1365; *Feb* 27, 1487; *Mar* 1, 1817

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Contract for Conveyance of Mails, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Aug* 10, [330] 317

Subsidies to Steam Shipping Companies, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 21, [322] 989; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 24, 1364

Surgeons on Mail Steamers, Questions, Mr. R. Power, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Postmaster General *Nov* 22, [330] 1827

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POST OFFICE (*England and Wales*)—*Mail Contracts*—cont.

The Down London Mail Train, Questions, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Postmaster General *June* 11, [326] 1696

Mail Services

Australian and Cape Letters—Overweight, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 22, [324] 31

Rates for Re-posted Australian and Colonial Newspapers, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 26, [324] 249

Conveyance of Letters by Rail, Question, Mr. Joicey; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 26, [325] 601; Questions, Mr. D. A. Thomas; Answers, The Postmaster General *May* 15, [326] 308; *July* 24, [329] 326;—*Special Stamp*, Question, Mr. D. A. Thomas; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 4, [325] 1356

Continental Mails—The Austrian Train Service, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 7, [326] 1380

Delay in the French Mail Service, Questions, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. J. W. Lowther; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 15, [323] 1310

Delivery of Letters at Pill, North Somerset, Question, Mr. Llewellyn; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *May* 1, [325] 1029

English Mail to South Africa, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 16, [322] 540

Express Letter Delivery in Belgium, Question, Mr. Kenyon; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 7, [326] 1383

Letters from the Squadron in Chilian Waters, Question, Commander Bethell; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 18, [327] 433

Mail Cart from Higham Ferrers to Northampton, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 5, [323] 174

Mail Despatches to the United States, Question, Mr. Montagu; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 17, [322] 1474

Night Mails to Plymouth, Question, Viscount Lymington; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 30, [325] 886

Postal Service to Cyprus, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 8, [323] 569

Suburban Deliveries — Kentish Town and Camden Town, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 24, [329] 327

North of Scotland

Carriage of Mails from Oban to Fort William, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 23, [331] 3

Postal Communication, Question, Mr. Finlay; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 18, [327] 430; Questions, Mr. A. Sutherland, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Postmaster General *July* 5, [328] 414

Despatch of Mails, &c. from Scotland to the East, Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 30, [325] 892

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POST OFFICE (*England and Wales*)—*North of Scotland*—cont.

The Scotch Day Mails for the Continent, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 25, [327] 1136

North of Ireland

Deliveries in the, Question, Mr. Blane; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 15, [323] 1292

Irregular Delivery of the Irish Mails, Question, Mr. De Cobain; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 28, [322] 1652

Postal Charges at Shanghai, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 27, [322] 1487

British and Foreign Postage Rates from Shanghai, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 9, [323] 704

Postage from Delagoa Bay—Surcharges by the Cape Post Office, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 26, [324] 249

Postage to India and China, Questions, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answers, The Postmaster General *Feb* 14, [322] 376

Postal Union—The South African Colonies, Question, Sir John Swinburne; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 26, [324] 268

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Clothing, Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 16, [328] 1393

Stamps and Post Cards Contract (*Messrs. De La Rue & Co.*), Questions, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Nov* 16, [330] 1378; Questions, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen), 1390; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 20, 1662; — *Prices of*, Questions, Mr. R. Power; Answers, The Postmaster General *Aug* 9, [330] 72; — *The Correspondence*, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 13, [332] 85

Stamps and Stamped Paper, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 19, [323] 1630

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Aberaman Post Office, Question, Mr. Richard; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 4, [325] 1352

Charterhouse Street Post Office, Robbery at the, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *April* 17, [324] 1485

Cowes Post Office — Party Advertisements, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 20, [325] 9

Hours of Labour at the Post Office, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The Postmaster General *July* 27, [329] 659

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Rural Post Offices and Public Houses, Questions, Mr. Cox, Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Wallace; Answers, The Postmaster General; Question, Mr. Johnston [no reply] *July* 27, [329] 671

Travelling Post Offices—Sunday Duty, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 20, [322] 863

Postmasterships

Postmastership at Haverfordwest, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 10, [325] 1802

Provincial Postmasterships, Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 17, [326] 538

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Country Postmen—Ticket Book for Postal Orders, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 8, [326] 1526

Dismissal of Samuel Harvey, a Letter Carrier, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 24, [322] 1375

Extra Duty, Question, Sir John Puleston; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 29, [331] 516

Fines on Postmen, Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 19, [328] 1760

Pensions of London Postmen, Question, Mr. Seager Hunt; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 19, [323] 1633

Petition of the City Postmen, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Anawer, The Postmaster General *July* 16, [328] 1403

Rural Letter Carriers—Uniforms, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 6, [323] 380;—*Summer Uniforms*, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 3, [328] 202

Supply of Clothing to First-Class Postmen, Questions, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 8, [323] 589; *Mar* 13, 1081;—*In London and Edinburgh*, Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 22, [324] 28

Parcel Post

Extension to United States, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The Postmaster General *Dec* 21, [332] 980

Non-Delivery of Parcels, &c., in this House, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Postmaster General *Dec* 14, [332] 237

Packages from South Africa, &c.—Distribution, Question, Viscount Ebrington; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 13, [324] 1184

Parcel Post to New Zealand, Question, Mr. Tomlinson; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 20, [323] 1777

Pay of Parcel Postmen, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 15, [323] 1273; Questions, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The Postmaster General *May* 4, [325] 1355

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Private Telephone, Question, Mr. Montagu; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 11, [326] 1668

Purchase of the Telephone Companies, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 6, [323] 382

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Charges on Letters to India, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 10, [330] 322

Delivery and Detention of Letters, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 14, [322] 371

Letters of Irish Members—Alleged Opening, Questions, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answers, The Postmaster General *June* 28, [327] 1568; *July* 16, [328] 1402

Loss of Letters in the New Cross District, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Postmaster General *June* 1, [326] 879; *July* 31, [329] 949

Metropolis — Registered and Unregistered Letters, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 13, [328] 1240

"*Official Letters*," Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 26, [325] 594

Re-direction of Letters and Post Cards, Question, Mr. Hoyle; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 10, [322] 150; Question, Mr. Pomfret; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 15, [323] 1283;—*Forwarding Re-addressed Letters*, Question, Mr. Atkinson; Answer, The Postmaster General *Dec* 20, [332] 883

Soldiers' Letters from the Sikkim Field Force, Question, Mr. Foljambe; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *April* 27, [325] 740

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Increase of Staff, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 23, [322] 1239; Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 22, [327] 992; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Postmaster General *Dec* 20, [332] 890

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Telegraphic Communication across the Channel, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 13, [332] 91

Telegraphic Communication between France and England, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *July* 9, [328] 729

Deductions from Pay, Question, Mr. Carew; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 1, [322] 1829

First-Class Telegraphists, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 4, [326] 1018

Foreign Telegraph Forms, Question, Mr. Burdett-Coutts; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 8, [325] 1607

Hours of Civilian Telegraphists, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 13, [324] 1190

International Telegraphic Convention, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 7, [326] 1375

Money Orders, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Feb* 20, [322] 871

Overtime of Boys, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 20, [325] 31

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Refusal of Licence to the Writing Telegraph, Questions, Mr. M'Ewan; Answers, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *April* 23, [325] 161; *April* 27, 747; Question, Mr. M'Ewan; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 4, 1348

Safety from Fire, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 27, [324] 385

Salaries, Question, Viscount Curzon; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *April* 23, [325] 170

Senior Telegraphists, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 8, [325] 1604

Telegraph Act, 1868—*Press Telegrams*, Question, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 10, [330] 305

Telegraphic Arrangements to the Continent, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Postmaster General *Dec* 10, [331] 1587

The Channel Telegraph Company, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 9, [330] 75

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Metropolis (Street Improvements)—Hyde Park Corner, [323] 834
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Preferential Payment of Wages Bill
(*Mr. Randell, Mr. Abraham (Rhondda), Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Ellis*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 1 [Bill 234]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 12

Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2) Bill
(*Mr. Randell, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Abraham (Rhondda), Mr. Llewellyn*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Nov* 12 [Bill 331]
Read 2° *Nov* 27, [331] 455
Committee; Report *Dec* 6, 1380
Considered *; read 3° *Dec* 10
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Dunraven*) *Dec* 11 (No. 301)
Read 2ª *Dec* 18, [332] 621
Committee; Report; read 3ª *Dec* 20, 853
c. Lords' Amendts. considered *Dec* 20, 934
One disagreed to; one amended, and agreed to; others agreed to
Committee appointed "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to one of the Amendts.;" To withdraw immediately; Three to be the Quorum
Reason for disagreeing to one of the Amendts. made by The Lords to which this House hath disagreed, reported, and agreed to; To be communicated to The Lords
l. Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 62]

Preston Corporation Bill [Lords]
c. As amended, considered *July* 30, [329] 728

Presumption of Life (Scotland) Bill
(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 12 [Bill 326]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 26

PRICE, Captain G. E., *Devonport*
Greenwich Hospital—Estimates, [327] 123
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PRICE, Captain G. E.—*cont.*
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Navy Estimates—Victualling and Clothing for the Navy, [327] 924, 928

PRICE, Mr. T. P., *Monmouth, N.*
Civil Service—Staff of the Chief Official Receiver in Bankruptcy—Certificates, [324] 853
Russia (Asiatic Provinces)—Military Colonies [330] 98

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Primrose League—Rugby Habitation—Objectionable Sports
Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 21, [327] 794

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Dietary—Alleged Composition of Prison Bread Question, Mr. H. S. Wright; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) *Aug* 6, [329] 1708
Knaphill Prison, Question, Mr. Hankey; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *Nov* 16, [330] 1384
Labour—A Select Committee, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 6, [328] 589
Mat Making, Question, Mr. Craig Sellar; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *April* 30, [325] 891
Contracts for Prison Labour in Mat Making, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 5, [328] 408
Making-up Materials for Manufacturers, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 2, [328] 45
Prison Rules—Reformatories—Handcuffing of Young Prisoners, Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. Childers; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 18, [332] 647
Prisons Act, 1865—*Employment of the Treadmill in Prisons*, Question, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 25, [327] 1142
Report of the Prison Department, Question, Mr. Quilter; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 25, [327] 1121
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183; Question, Mr. Craig Sellar; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *May* 4, 1354
The "Hobbles" in English Female Prisons, Questions, Mr. P. O'Brien, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton), Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 10, [331] 1580

Gaols
Chelmsford Gaol, Question, Major Rasch; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *May* 14, [326] 165
Dorchester Gaol—John Morris, a Lunatic, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 7, [325] 1470
Dover Convict Prison, Question, Major Dickson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 5, [324] 459; Question, Major Dickson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 20, [325] 8; Question, Major Dickson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury, 32;—*Mat-Making*, Question, Mr. Quilter; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 18, [326] 681
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Portsmouth Prison—Case of Michael Goldman, a Prisoner, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 6, [328] 571; *July* 13, 1239;—*Wright, a Convict at Portsmouth Prison*, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 3, [325] 1211
St. Alban's Gaol—Visiting Justices, Questions, Viscount Grimston; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 9, [324] 710

Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. William Corbet, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. P. J. Power, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Molloy*)

c. Ordered; read 1°* *Feb* 10 [Bill 83]
2R. [Dropped]

Privy Council, Judicial Committee of the Roman-Dutch Law, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 3, [331] 854
Sir Barnes Peacock, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 29, [331] 609

Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Arthur Balfour, The Lord Advocate*)

c. Ordered; read 1°* *Dec* 10 [Bill 397]
Read 2°, after short debate *Dec* 18, [332] 786
Committee; Report; as amended, considered; read 3° *Dec* 19, 835

Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Bill—cont.
l. Read 1ª* (*M. of Salisbury*) *Dec* 20 (No. 308)
Read 2ª*; Committee negatived; read *Dec* 21
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 60]

Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Bill
Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 10, [331] 1600; Questions, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 11, 1777; Question, Mr. D. Crawford; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 14, [332] 240; Questions, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 15, 432; Questions, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 17, 461

PROVAND, Mr. A. D., *Glasgow, Blackfriars, &c.*
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 632; *cl.* 3, 668, 679, 680; Amendt. 682
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Audit Office — Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 10, [328] 888; Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 13, 1246
Superannuation Allowances, Questions, Mr. Norris, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Feb* 21, [322] 1006

Public Health
Bethnal Green, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 26, [324] 246
Congress of Sanitary Inspectors—Recognition of Sanitary Service, Question, Sir Guyer Hunter; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 20, [332] 898
Floods in the Chalk Farm District, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, Colonel Hughes *Aug* 10, [330] 333
Great Increase of Mortality from Cancer, Question, Mr. Ambrose; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Dec* 11, [331] 1760
Hydrophobia—M. Pasteur's Treatment—Grant to the Pasteur Institute, Questions, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 17, [332] 441
Infectious Diseases—Compulsory Notification, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Feb* 27, [322] 1469; Question, Mr. Brunner; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 19, [324] 1740; Questions, Sir Walter Foster; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 7, [331] 1400
Inspection of Inhabited Houses, Question, Mr. Thorburn; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Feb* 13, [322] 255
Labour in the Docks, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Dec* 20, [332] 870
Medical Officers of Health—The Return, Questions, Dr. Farquharson, Sir Lyon Playfair; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 2, [329] 1226
Outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the Lincolnshire County Asylum, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 18, [332] 633
Pollution of the Regent's Canal, Questions, Mr. Picton; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *June* 7, [326] 1376; *Aug* 2, [329] 1215; Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 9, [330] 93
Public Health Act, 1875—*Unsanitary Condition of the Cradley District*, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *Dec* 6, [331] 1254; Questions, Mr. Conybeare;

[*cont.*

Public Health—cont.
Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 10, 1595; *Dec* 11, 1770; Question, Sir Lyon Playfair; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 17, [332] 441
[See title *Trade and Manufacture*
Small-Pox at Manchester, Questions, Mr. Channing, Mr. Picton; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 9, [330] 83; Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 10, 336
Small-Pox at Sheffield, Questions, Mr. Picton, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 1, [325] 1034; Observations, Mr. Picton; debate thereon, [326] 923;—*Outbreak at Newcastle-on-Tyne*, Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *April* 20, [325] 18
Suppression of Rabies in Dogs, Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Mount-Temple; Reply, The Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook); Observations, The Earl of Feversham *May* 14, [326] 110
Tuberculosis in Children—Dr. Woodhead's Lecture, Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, Viscount Lewisham *Aug* 3, [329] 1402; Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Aug* 7, 1832
Weybridge Sewerage Scheme, Question, Mr. Byron Reed; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Dec* 17, [332] 444

Public Health Acts Amendment (Buildings in Streets) Bill

(*Captain Cotton, Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Mowbray*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 8 [Bill 255]
Read 2° * *May* 15
Committee *; Report *Aug* 2
Committee * (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. *Aug* 7
Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report; Considered; read 3° *Nov* 12
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Basing*) *Nov* 13 (No. 283)
Read 2ª *Nov* 27, [331] 282
Committee *; Report *Dec* 4
8R. put off *Dec* 11, 1735
Read 3ª * *Dec* 18
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 52]

Public Health (Prevention of Infectious Diseases, &c.) Bill

(*Mr. Hastings, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Francis Powell, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Hardcastle*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 20 [Bill 184]
2R. [Dropped]

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order (Denny and Dunipace Water) Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 27 [Bill 229]
Read 2° * *May* 8

[*cont.*

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order (Denny and Dunipace Water) Bill—cont.
Report * *June* 4
Read 3° * *June* 5
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Ker* [*M. Lothian*)] *June* 7
Read 2ª * *June* 14 (No. 136)
Committee * ; Report *June* 15
Read 3ª * *June* 18
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. li]

Public Health (Scotland) Provisional Order (Kirkliston, Dalmeny, and South Queensferry Water) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Ker* [*M. Lothian*])

l. Moved, That the Sessional Order of the 6th of March last, "That no Bill originating in this House confirming any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate shall be read a first time after Friday the 11th day of May next," be dispensed with in respect of the said Bill, and that the Bill be now read 1ª ; agreed to *June* 25, [327] 1111 ; Presented ; read 1ª * (No. 177)
Read 2ª * *June* 29
Committee * ; Report *July* 9
Read 3ª * *July* 10
c. Read 1° * *July* 12 [Bill 327]
Read 2° * *July* 17
Report * *July* 30
As amended, considered * *July* 31
Read 3° * *Aug* 1
l. Commons' Amendts. considered *Aug* 7, [329] 1823
Moved, "That the House disagree to the Commons' Amendts. ;" Motion agreed to
A Committee appointed to prepare a reason to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendts. ; the Committee to meet forthwith ; Report from the Committee of the reason prepared by them ; read, and agreed to ; and a Message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reason
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxcix]

Public Houses (Ireland) (Saturday Closing) Bill
see Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill

Public Houses, Hours of Closing (Scotland) Bill
(*Dr. Cameron, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Angus Sutherland*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 85]
2R. [Dropped]

Public Libraries Act, 1885
Marylebone Free Library Election—Distribution of Voting Papers by the Police, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh ; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *May* 1, [325] 1045 ; *May* 4, 1360 ; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. J. E. Ellis ; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 10, 1811

Public Libraries Act (1885) Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Monkswell*)

l. Presented ; read 1ª * *May* 1 (No. 82)
Bill withdrawn * *May* 7

Public Libraries Act (1885) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Arthur Acland, Sir Lewis Pelly*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *June* 12 [Bill 292]
2R. [Dropped]

Public Meetings in Open Spaces Bill
(*Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. James Stuart*)

c. Ordered ; read 1° * *July* 13 [Bill 331]
2R. [Dropped]

Public Meetings (*Metropolis*)—see *Metropolis*

Public Offices
Admiralty and War Office (*New*) *Buildings*, Questions, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Dillwyn ; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *Mar* 19, [323] 1626 ; Question, Observations, The Earl of Wemyss ; Reply, Lord Henniker *Aug* 7, [329] 1821 ; —*The New Plans*, Question, Mr. Dillwyn ; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works *Mar* 27, [324] 399
Receiver and Accountant General's Office—Annual Leave, Question, Mr. Pickersgill ; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *June* 26, [327] 1276
Record Office—Removal of Public Records from Westminster, Question, Mr. Howell ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 5, [323] 185 ;—*Use of Ink in Transcribing*, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh ; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Feb* 24, [322] 1354

Public Offices, Re-organizations in
Moved, "That the Re-organizations in the Accountant General's and Secretary's Departments of the Admiralty have been injurious to the public interests, by resulting in increased charges for those Departments, and by needlessly adding to extravagant pensions and bonuses ; and that in any further re-organizations, officials who are still able and willing to render service for the public money shall be provided with employment in other Departments, instead of being forced to become useless burdens upon the country" (*Mr. Jennings*) *June* 12, [326] 1893
After debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That" add "this House, whilst of opinion that when the re-organization of a Department becomes necessary, full inquiry should be made into the wants of other Departments with a view to the continued public employment of redundant officers, is not prepared, pending the inquiry of the Royal Commission upon Civil Service Establishments, to anticipate its report by laying down

[*cont.*

Public Offices, Re-organizations in—cont.
any absolute rule as to the provision of employment for persons not required in the Department to which they have been originally appointed" (*Lord George Hamilton*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. James Stuart*); Question put, and agreed to; Question put accordingly, "That the words, &c.;" A. 113, N. 94; M. 19
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1945
Main Question put, and agreed to

Public Officials—Disclosure of Official Secrets
Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 28, [327] 1569

Public Trustee and Executor—Legislation
Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 11, [326] 1715

Public Trustee Bill
(*Mr. Howard Vincent, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bradlaugh*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 90]
Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 20, [323] 1793
2R. [Dropped]

Public Works Loans Bill
(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Herbert Maxwell*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 27 [Bill 355]
Read 2°, after short debate *Aug* 8, [330] 49
Committee; Report; read 3° *Aug* 9, 243
l. Read 1ª * (*M. Salisbury*) *Aug* 9 (No. 269)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Aug* 10
Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 39]

Public Worship Facilities Bill
(*Mr. Salt, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Whitmore*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 20 [Bill 183]
2R. [Dropped]

PULESTON, Sir J. H., *Devonport*
Civil Service Writers — Promotion to the Lower Division, [322] 1640
Navy—Dockyards—The Official Programme at Devonport, [329] 1413
Ships—Repairs of H.M.S. "Achilles," [328] 1529
Navy—Administrative System of the Admiralty, Res. [323] 1340
Navy Estimates—Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c. [332] 200, 203, 207
Post Office—Extra Duty, [331] 516
Supply—Consular Establishments Abroad, &c. [332] 561
Post Office, [332] 600

PYNE, Mr. J. D., *Waterford, W.*
Ireland—Railways—Accident on the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway, [329] 942

Quarries, Inspection of—Legislation
Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 14, [322] 375; Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 17, 718

Quarries Regulation Bill
(*Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Childers, Mr. Thomas Ellis, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. William Abraham* (*Glamorgan*), *Mr. Rathbone*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 8 [Bill 254]
2R. [Dropped]

Quarter Sessions Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 12 (No. 37)
Read 2ª *June* 12, [326] 1818
Committee * *June* 28 (No. 187)
Report * *July* 2
Read 3ª * *July* 3
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Nov* 16 [Bill 383]
Bill withdrawn * *Dec* 14

Queen Anne's Bounty Bill
(*Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Kerans*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 17 [Bill 211]
2R. [Dropped]

Queen's Printers and Others—The Book of Common Prayer—Issue of Incorrect Versions
Question, Mr. Wardle; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *June* 18 [327] 450

QUILTER, Mr. W. C., *Suffolk, S.*
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 5, [325] 779; *cl.* 16, 805, 806; Consid. *cl.* 9, 1283
Home Office—Prison Department, [327] 1121; —Convict Labour at Dover—Mat-Making, [326] 681
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Ways and Means — Financial Statement, Comm. [324] 327

RAIKES, Right Hon. H. C. (Postmaster General), *Cambridge University*
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Post Office (England and Wales)—Parcel Post—Questions
Extension to United States, [332] 960
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Railway and Canal Companies' Charges Bill
(*Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. A. H. Acland, Mr. Barran, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Hunter, Mr. J. Maclean, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Woodall*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 49]
Read 2° *May* 10, [325] 1932
Referred to Standing Committee on Trade, &c. *May* 14
Bill withdrawn * *July* 12

Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888
Additional Statistics, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Dec* 11, [331] 1760
The Lay Commissioners, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 19, [330] 1500
The Draft Rules, Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Nov* 27, [331] 320
The Judges, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Dec* 3, [331] 835

Railway and Canal Traffic Bill
(*The Lord Stanley of Preston*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 14 (No. 12)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *Mar* 1, [322] 1793
Amendt. to leave out all after ("That") insert ("no general measure dealing with railway traffic can be considered satisfactory which does not prohibit preferential rates in favour of foreign imports") (*The Earl of Jersey*), 1799; after debate, on Question, "That the words, &c.;" Cont. 72, Not-Cont. 45; M. 27
Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 1806
Resolved in the affirmative; original Motion agreed to; Bill read 3°
Committee *Mar* 13, [323] 1030 (No. 41)
Report *Mar* 15, 1255
Read 3ª * *Mar* 15
c. Read 1° * (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*) *Mar* 23, [Bill 190]
Read 2°, and committed to the Standing Committee on Trade and Agriculture *May* 10
Report from Standing Committee on Trade, &c. *July* 16 [Bill 333]
Moved, "That the Bill, as amended (by the Standing Committee), be now considered" 329] *July* 25, 434; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°," 454; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°
l. Commons' Amendts (No. 233)
As amended by the Commons (No. 234)
Amendts. made by the Commons (No. 237)
Commons' Amendts. considered and agreed to; and Bill, with the Amendts., returned to the Commons *Aug* 2, 1195

[*cont.*

Railway and Canal Traffic Bill—cont.

c. Lords' Amendts. [Bill 366]
Moved, "That the Lords' Amendts. be considered on Tuesday" *Aug* 3, 1553; Motion agreed to 329]
Lords' Amendts. amended, and agreed to *Aug* 7, 1856
Royal Assent *Aug* 10 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 25]

Railway and Canal Traffic Bill
Questions, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 19, [323] 1639; *Mar* 23, [324] 192; Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 23, [325] 186; Question, Sir Matthew White Ridley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 3, 1248; Question, Sir Roper Lethbridge; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 18, [326] 687
Fish as Foreign Merchandize, Question, Mr. J. C. Stevenson; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 25, [329] 432

Railway and Canal Traffic [*Salaries, &c.*]
c. Res. in Committee—R.P. *May* 31, [326] 877
Res. in Committee *June* 4, 1033
Report deferred *June* 6, 1312

Railway Companies (Carriage of Fish) Bill
(*Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Hunter, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mallock, Mr. Gilhooly, Sir Albert Rollit*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 72]
2R. [Dropped]

Railway Regulation Bill
(*Mr. Channing, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, Mr. H. L. Lawson, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Jacoby*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 84]
Bill withdrawn * *Mar* 22

RAILWAYS (ENGLAND AND WALES)
Acquisition by the State, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 17, [322] 717
Employés Hours of Duty, Question, Mr. F. W. Maclean; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 23, [325] 153; Observations, Question, Earl De La Warr; Reply, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (The Earl of Onslow); Observations, Lord Stalbridge *April* 27, 720
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway—The Todmorden Junction, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *April* 9, [324] 706
Old Railway Stations—Improvement, Question, Mr. Aird; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 4, [325] 1353

Accidents
Accident at Syston, Midland Railway—Major Marindin's Report, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Dec* 20, [332] 895
Accidents at Level Crossings, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Aug* 2, [329] 1211
Accidents on Railways, 1887—*The General Report*, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 3, [325] 1211
Accidents to Employés, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Nov* 12, [330] 893
Fatal Accident at Hyde Junction, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 31, [329] 916
Fatal Accident at New Milford Station, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 17, [326] 523
Mixed Trains—Accident on the Highland Railway, Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade *Aug* 6, [329] 1705

Railways—Government Control of Railways
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May* 4, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when the Government should appoint a Committee or Royal Commission to take into consideration the question of acquiring the Railways of the United Kingdom, in accordance with the provisions contained in the General Railway Act of 1844" (*Mr. Watt*) *v.*, 1374; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Railways—Working of Railways
Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 3, [325] 1212
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to deal more effectually with preventible causes of accidents to Railway servants and the public, and to reduce the excessive hours of labour among several classes of Railway servants; and that it is expedient to further extend, by legislation, the powers of the Board of Trade to insist on the adoption by Railway Companies of more adequate arrangements to secure the safety of their servants and the public, and to obtain from Railway Companies periodical Returns of all cases in which their servants have been on duty for more than twelve hours at a time, or have been sent on duty without an interval of nine hours' rest" (*Mr. Channing*) *May* 8, 1667; after debate, Motion withdrawn
Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 18, [327] 430

RANDELL, Mr. D., *Glamorgan, Gower*
Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Act, 1887—East and West Glamorgan Collieries—Special Rules, [330] 1243
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 652

RANKIN, Mr. J., *Herefordshire, Leominster*
Agricultural Department of the Privy Council —Dairy Schools—Recommendations of the Committee, [324] 1179
Colonization—Colonial Conference, [322] 1357
Copyhold Act, 1887—Clause 30, [323] 176
Education Department (England and Wales)—Award of the Merit Grant, [322] 1652
Financial Resolutions—Horse Tax, [324] 1051
Industrial Schools Act (1861) Amendment Act, [325] 1367
Industrial Schools Act, 1875—Amendment—Emigration, [322] 1358
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 21, [328] 284; *cl.* 23, Amendt. 789, 794; *cl.* 29, Amendt. 836; *cl.* 66, 1453, 1454; *add. cl.* 1861
Local Government (England and Wales)—Questions
Clause 66—Borrowing Clause, [325] 1366
County Council for Liverpool — Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, [324] 1179
Local Taxation — Probate Duty, [324] 1727
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. I. Sittings of the House, [322] 1420
Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 3, [327] 64; *cl.* 7, 72
Scotch Crofters' Emigration, Appointment of Select Committee, [330] 1940
Truck Act, 1887—Payment of Wages, [322] 1653

RASCH, Major F. C., *Essex, S. E.*
Admiralty — The Smack "Vesta" — Compensation, [325] 1034
Agricultural Labourers' Union—Alleged Misappropriations, [329] 328
Army (Ordnance Department) — The New Guns, [322] 993, 1644
Army Estimates—Militia Pay and Allowances, [332] 258
War Office, [332] 285
Bristol Water, 2R. [323] 340
Charity Commissioners—Reversion of Charity Estates, [332] 459, 460
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 2R. [332] 923
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Pleuro-Pneumonia, [331] 315
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 634
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 724
Excise Duties (Local Purposes)—Cart and Wheel Duties — Farmers' Locomotives—Market Gardeners, [326] 32
Fishing Grounds off the Essex Coast—Report of the Inquiry, [325] 1034
Fishery Department (Board of Trade), Res. [324] 889
Grand Junction Water, 2R. [322] 1634
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 1045, 1046
India—East India Revenue Accounts, Comm. [330] 220
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—"Sterry *v.* Masters," [325] 1369
Law of Agistment and Distraint, [326] 327

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RASCH, Major F. C.—*cont.*
Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1687; Comm. *cl.* 7, [327] 621
National Rifle Association—Removal from Wimbledon—New Sites, [328] 75
Navy—Portsmouth—Landing of Troops, [331] 599
Parks (Metropolis)—Richmond Park—Proposed Volunteer Camp, [327] 1547
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 195
Prisons (England and Wales)—Chelmsford Gaol, [326] 165
Railway and Canal Traffic, Consid. *add. cl.* C, [329] 450
Re-organizations in Public Offices, Res. [326] 1912
River Thames—Deposit of Rubbish in the Estuary, [324] 856; [325] 316
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, 2R. [332] 332
Supply—Privy Council for Trade, &c. [328] 453
Trustee Savings Banks, Res. [326] 927
War Office—Questions
Auxiliary Forces—Remounts of Yeomanry Regiments, [326] 1697
Recruiting—"Army Service"—Advertisements, [329] 30
Rifle Range at Harwich Harbour, [329] 1830
Royal Commission on Warlike Stores, [326] 302;—Report on the "Collingwood" Gun, [325] 1444
Ways and Means — Financial Statement, Comm. [324] 326

RATHBONE, Mr. W., *Carnarvonshire, Arfon*
House of Lords, Res. [323] 774
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [330] 1880; Comm. *add. cl.* [331] 342, 354
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 8, Amendt. [327] 53, 54
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1167, 1614, 1216, 1217; Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1724, 1734, 1738, 1757; Amendt. 1761, 1762, 1786, 1843; [327] 195, 273; *cl.* 7, 544; *cl.* 8, 1014, 1032, 1035, 1036; *cl.* 21, [328] 289, 763; *cl.* 25, 893; *cl.* 66, 1457, 1458; *cl.* 76, 1552; *cl.* 101, 1606; *add. cl.* 1657, 1662, 1663; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 569
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1502
Local Government (England and Wales)—Town Councils of Boroughs, [324] 1733
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees, Amendt. [323] 469, 501

Rating of Machinery Bill
(*Sir William Houldsworth, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Sir Frederick Mappin, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Mowbray*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Sir William Houldsworth*) *Mar* 8, [323] 686; Debate adjourned
Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 9 [Bill 163]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 25

RAVENSWORTH, Earl of
Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances), 2R. [324] 7; Comm. [325] 295; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1428, 1430; Schedule 1, Amendt. 1431, 1433; Schedule 2, *ib.*

Reconciliation to the See of Rome—13 *Eliz., c.* 2—*Peter's Pence*—25 *Hen. VIII., c.* 21
Question, Mr. Commins; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *June* 7, [326] 1407

Recorders, Magistrates, and Clerks of the Peace Bill
(*Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Stuart-Wortley*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 5 [Bill 320]
Read 2°, after short debate *July* 12, [328] 1210
Committee *; Report; read 3° *July* 13
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *July* 16 (No. 215)
Read 2ª * *July* 31
Committee *; Report *Aug* 3
Read 3ª * *Aug* 7
Royal Assent *Aug* 10 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 23]

REDMOND, Mr. J. E., *Wexford, N.*
Ireland—Questions
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Boycotting the Police—Sentences, [322] 1221, 1222;—Miltown Malbay—Alleged Conspiracy, [329] 332
Irish Land Commission—Wexford, [323] 171
Law and Justice—Jury System—Roman Catholic Special Jurors—Queen's Co. [329] 532;—Wicklow Assizes, [329] 1230
Royal Irish Constabulary—Removal of Placards at Ennis, [326] 1529
Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887, Res. [327] 1383
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 1131, 1135
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations)—Mr. J. Chamberlain and Mr. T. P. O'Connor—Charge of Disorderly Expression, [329] 884
Parliament—Privilege—"Times" Newspaper—Breach of Privilege, Res. [329] 1260
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 724, 725, 741, 789

REDMOND, Mr. W. H. K., *Fermanagh, N.*
Africa (Central)—Consul Johnston, of Opobo, [327] 1287, 1288
Africa (South)—Zululand, [327] 1556, 1557; [328] 433
Africa (West Coast)—King Ja Ja, of Opobo, [323] 24, 25, 372, 375; [324] 713; [325] 177; [326] 1827
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Criminal Law—Release of Albert Travis, Convicted of Murder, [327] 102, 103
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Red Sea Coast—Fighting near Suakin, [323] 379

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Foreign Office—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's Mission to Teheran, [324] 713
Ireland—Questions
Evictions—Eviction at Clogher, [327] 586, 817, 818, 977, 979, 980;—Evictions on the Vandeleur Estate, Co. Clare, [329] 540, 541; — Hugh Bogue — Alleged Harshness, [327] 1555, 1556
Irish Anniversaries—Celebration of the Battles of Aughrim and the Boyne, [328] 1763
Irish Land Commission—Fair Rent Applications—Ballycastle Union, [327] 1549; —Sub-Commission at Fermanagh, [328] 1096
Land Purchase Act, 1885 (Lord Ashbourne's)—Results, [329] 517
Law and Justice—Jury System—Wicklow Assizes—Exclusion of Catholics, [329] 533, 534, 1231
Magistracy—Co. Fermanagh, [323] 581;—Kilrush Petty Sessions — Mr. Cecil Roche, R.M. [329] 956;—Mr. D'Arcy, J.P.—Irvinestown Petty Sessions, [323] 362, 363
Prisons — Prisoners at Loughrea, [327] 442
Public Meetings—Orange Demonstration at Enniskillen—Colonel Kinloch, [329] 326, 327, 1236, 1237;—Queen's Regulations, [329] 325
Royal Irish Constabulary—Dismissal of Constable Deans, [327] 89, 90
Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Questions
Arrest of Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P. [329] 553
Co. Fermanagh—Boycotting, [323] 361;—State of, [323] 1086
Disturbances in Kilrush—Trial of Prisoners—Mr. Irwin, R.M. [324] 723, 724
Refusal to give Evidence, [327] 119;—Secret Inquiry at Falcarragh, Co. Donegal, [327] 436, 437
Land Law (Ireland) (Land Commission), Motion for Leave, [324] 430
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 13, [327] 1666
Lunacy Acts—Colney Hatch Asylum—Treatment of Inmates, [327] 1276;—Death of —— Stickley, [328] 1765
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 987, 989, 1334; Consid. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [330] 22
Parliament—Adjournment, [324] 457
Payment of Members—Debate of July 6, [329] 678
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 500
Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker, Res. [329] 55, 99
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c.], Report, [324] 726
Post Office—Letters of Irish Members, [327] 1568
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [323] 1389, 1390, 1391
War Office—Party Demonstrations—Queen's Regulations, [328] 1769

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Red Sea Ports—Port Trust at Aden
Question, Mr. T. Sutherland; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Mar* 26, [324] 256
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REED, Sir E. J., *Cardiff*
Administrative System of the Admiralty, Res. [323] 980, 996
Civil Service—Pensions for Special Qualifications, [331] 1605
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Navy—Report of the Select Committee on Navy Estimates — Protective Armour to Line-of-Battle Ships, &c. [331] 1582
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Supply—Navy and Civil Service Estimates, [323] 34
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Trustee Savings Banks, Res. [326] 923

REED, Mr. H. B., *Bradford, E.*
Church of England in Wales, [325] 909
Excise Duties (Local Purposes)—Van and Wheel Tax, [330] 1838
Glebe Lands, 3R. [325] 1556, 1558
Inland Revenue — Stamp Duty on Bills, Posters, &c. [331] 137
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Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 60, Amendt. [328] 1345
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Oaths, Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [328] 378
Parliament—Adjournment, [324] 845; [331] 456, 457
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Parliament—Sittings of the House (Suspension of the Standing Order), Res. [330] 125
Post Office—Halfpenny Postage Company, [323] 23
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Public Health—Weybridge Sewerage Scheme, [332] 444
Public Works Loans, Comm. *cl.* 1, [330] 244, 245
Supply—Charity Commission for England and Wales, &c. [328] 509
Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances in Great Britain, [331] 702, 703
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Reformatory and Industrial Schools
Legislation, Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 14, [322] 380; Questions, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 16, 544; *Mar* 26, [324] 236; Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *April* 19, 1736;
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Reformatory and Industrial Schools—cont.
Question, Mr. Dugdale; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 11, [331] 1747
Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 5, [323] 175; Question, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Aug* 2, [329] 1210

Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill
(*The Lord Norton*)
l. Presented; after short debate, read 1ª *June* 29, [327] 1674 (No. 194)

Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Dugdale, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Mark Stewart*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 6 [Bill 161]
2R. deferred *April* 20, [325] 131
Read 2° * *May* 10
Committee *—R.P. *May* 14
Committee—R.P. *May* 31, [326] 873
Committee—R.P. *June* 6, 1311
Committee; Report *June* 13, [327] 62 [Bill 295]
As amended, considered *June* 20, 775
Read 3° * *June* 25
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Camperdown*) *June* 26 (No. 178)

Reformatory Schools Bill [H.L.]
(*The Earl Brownlow*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Aug* 3 (No. 250)

Registration Act (1885) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Causton, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry James, Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. James Stuart*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Aug* 10 [Bill 376]
2R. [Dropped]

Registration of Assurances (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Arthur Balfour*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*) *Aug* 6, [329] 1726; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 369]
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 7

Registration of Clubs Bill
(*Mr. Caine, Mr. Byron Reed, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Gent-Davis*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 30 [Bill 232]
2R. [Dropped]

Registration of Firms Bill
(*Sir Albert Rollit, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Maclure, Mr. W. L. Bright, Mr. John Barry, Mr. Hayne*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 31]
2R. [Dropped]

REID, Mr. R. T., *Dumfries, &c.*
Army Estimates—Warlike and other Stores, [327] 856
Criminal Evidence, Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt, [325] 1585
Criminal Law—Flogging, [323] 582
Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887, [327] 1182, 1190, 1191
Law and Justice—Jury System—Roman Catholic Special Jurors, Queen's Co. [329] 532
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1258, 1260; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1273, 1280, 1282; *cl.* 4, 1295, 1303; *cl.* 5, 1307
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1513, 1766, 1770, 1771
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [329] 856, 880, 881, 1046, 1107, 1149; Consid. *add. cl.* 1871, 1889, 1897
Parliament—Business of the House, [329] 1192, 1193
Privilege—Arrest of Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P. [329] 666
Parliament—Business of the House—Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Res. [329] 1266
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. IX. Divisions, [322] 1730; XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 407, 420, 457
Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [332] 836
Public Meetings in the Metropolis, Res. [322] 1916
Solway Fishery Acts—Eden Fishery District, [325] 1800
Supply—Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, &c. [332] 375
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—Miscellaneous Expenses, [322] 1878

Religious Prosecutions Abolition Bill
(*Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Courtney Kenny*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 5 [Bill 158]
2R. [Dropped]

RENDEL, Mr. S., *Montgomeryshire*
Agricultural Tenantry (Wales), Res. [327] 1828
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 21, [328] 760; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 584
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 493
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, [327] 1143

Representation of the People Act, 1884—*Register of County Electors—Owners being Occupiers*
Question, Sir John Dorington; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *July* 9, [328] 736

Representation of the People Acts Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Murphy, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Chance, Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. O'Doherty, Mr. T. M. Healy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 29]
2R. [Dropped]

Reproductive Loan Fund (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill (*Mr. Hayden, Dr. Commins, Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Conway*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 69]
2R. [Dropped]

REYNOLDS, Mr. W. J., *Tyrone, E.*
Ireland—Royal Irish Constabulary—Dismissal of Constable Gahan, [328] 193

RICHARD, Mr. H., *Merthyr Tydvil*
Intermediate Education (Wales), [322] 878
Post Office (England and Wales)—Post Office at Aberamae, [325] 1352

RICHMOND AND GORDON, Duke of
Universities (Scotland), 2R. [325] 1196

RIDLEY, Sir M. W., *Lancashire, N., Blackpool*
Admiralty and War Office (New) Buildings, [323] 1626
Civil Servants—Employment in other Services, [323] 1621
Civil Service Establishments—Royal Commission—Attendants at the South Kensington Museum, [325] 1227
Protection of Witnesses, [325] 1232
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 1582; *cl.* 8, [327] 624, 1050, 1054, 1058; *cl.* 15, 1754, 1772; Consid. *cl.* 31, [329] 700
Perpetual Pensions, Res. [324] 221
Railway and Canal Traffic, [325] 1248

Rights of Way (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Bryce, Mr. Arthur Elliot, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. Baird, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Esslemont*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 13 [Bill 296]
2R. [Dropped]

RIPON, Marquess of
Hitchin Free School, Motion for an Address, [323] 691
India—Contagious Diseases Acts, [326] 266
Open Spaces (Metropolis)—Law Courts Site; Westminster Abbey (Parliament Square); British Museum, [327] 81
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 44

RITCHIE, Right Hon. C. T. (President of the Local Government Board), *Tower Hamlets, St. George's*
Boundaries Commission—The Report, [322] 149; [323] 1303

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RITCHIE, Right Hon. C. T.—*cont.*
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 3R. [332] 1016, 1017
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886—Supervision of Dairies and Cow Sheds, [331] 842
County Electors Act, 1888—Questions
Boards of Guardians — Appointment of Registration Officers, [326] 1388
Declarations for Parliamentary Electors, [327] 249
Declarations in Municipal Boroughs, [327] 1128
Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *cl.* 4, [325] 1281
Education (England and Wales)—Audit of Newcastle-on-Tyne School; and others, [324] 705
Emigration—Pauper Children, [328] 1072
Excise Duties (Local Purposes)—The Van and Wheel Tax, [327] 1276
Grand Junction Water, 2R. [322] 1630
Halifax Town Council—Charges of Malpractices, [331] 1578
Industrial Schools Acts (1861) Amendment Act, [325] 1367
Inland Revenue—Amount received for the Sale of Spirits, &c. [324] 1492
Excise—Duties on Retail Houses in the Metropolitan Area, [324] 1723;—Licences to Brewers' Houses, [326] 166, 167
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Acquisitions of Land, [329] 1401; [331] 1392
Applications by Sanitary Authorities, [332] 871
Banbury Board of Guardians, [327] 795
Compulsory Clauses, [329] 1401;—Acquirement of Land on Leases, [324] 1049;—Common Pasture, [322] 516;—Crown Land, [322] 1485
Farnborough, [323] 574, 575
Model Regulations, [324] 1708
Newport Pagnell Board of Guardians, [323] 1274
Restrictions on Cultivation, [330] 885
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Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *add. cl.* [331] 453
Licensing Laws—Clubs, [324] 36
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Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Act, 1880—Aqueduct of Peny-Bont-Fawr, [325] 895
Local Government Board—Medical Officer of Health, St. Alban's, [325] 756
Local Government Boundaries Act, 1887—Warwickshire, [323] 1088
Local Government (England and Wales), Mo-
323] tion for Leave, 1640, 1657, 1660, 1662,
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324] 2R. 1117, 1132, 1156, 1158, 1159, 1160,
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328] *cl.* 74, *ib.*; Amendt. 1546; *cl.* 75, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 76, Amendt. *ib.* 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1562, 1566, 1568; *cl.* 77, Amendt. 1570; *cl.* 78, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 79, Amendt. *ib.* 1571, 1573; *cl.* 80, Amendt. 1575; *cl.* 81, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 82, 1577, 1579; Amendt. 1580, 1581, 1583; *cl.* 83, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 85, 1586; Amendt. 1588; *cl.* 86, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 87, Amendt. 1589; *cl.* 88, *ib.*; *cl.* 90, Amendt. 1590; *cl.* 96, Amendt. *ib.* 1591, 1592, 1594; *cl.* 99, Amendt. *ib.* 1595; *cl.* 100, Amendt. 1596, 1597, 1598; *cl.* 101, Amendt, 1599, 1608, 1609, 1615, 1617, 1619; *cl.* 102, Amendt. *ib.* 1620, 1621; *cl.* 107, Amendt. *ib.* 1622; *cl.* 108, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 109, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 110, Amendt *ib.*; *cl.* 112, 1623; Amendt. 1624; *cl.* 116, Amendt. 1626; *cl.* 117, *ib.* 1627, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633; Amendt. 1634, 1635; *cl.* 118, *ib.* Amendt. 1636, 1637; *cl.* 119, 1638; Amendt. 1639, 1640; *cl.* 120, Amendt. *ib.* 1641, 1642; *cl.* 122, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 123; Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 124, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 125, 1643, 1644; *add. cl.* 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1659, 1662, 1663, 1671, 1721, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1806, 1813, 1820, 1823, 1824, 1826, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874; New Schedule, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1879

326] Consid. *add. cl.* 567, 581, 583, 584, 587, 590, 594, 596, 599; *cl.* 2, 681, 682; *cl.* 12, 684; Amendt. 685, 686, 687; *cl.* 20, Amendt. 688; *cl.* 21, 689; *cl.* 23, Amendt. 691; *cl.* 28, Amendt. 692, 694, 695; *cl.* 31, Amendt. 696, 697, 698, 699, 700; *cl.* 32, 702; *cl.* 37, 705; *cl.* 42, 708; *cl.* 56, 710; *cl.* 59, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 74, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 100, Amendt. 711; *cl.* 102, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 112, Amendt. 712; *cl.* 118, Amendt. *ib.*; Motion for Adjournment, 713; Re-comm. *cl.* 15, Amendt. 713; *cl.* 17, Amendt. *ib.*; 3R. 714, 717

330] Lords' Amendts. Consid. 339, 341, 353; Amendt. 354, 355

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(*Mr. J. B. Balfour, Mr. Craig Sellar, Sir Archibald Campbell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 22 [Bill 189]
Read 2° * *April* 9
Committee; Report; read 3° *April* 16
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Camperdown*) *April* 17 (No. 68)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 30, [325] 877
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c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 76]
Moved, "That the Bill be read 2°," *Dec* 14, [332] 294
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House is of opinion that it would be more conducive to the interests of temperance and to the principle of local self-government that the question of Sunday Closing should be relegated to the decision of the inhabitants of the localities in which the public-houses are situated" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c;" after debate, Question put; A. 160, N. 167; M. 7
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 333
Question put, "That those words be there added;" A. 186, N. 128; M. 58
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 336
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill
Questions, Mr. Summers, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 25, [327] 1145; Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 23, [331] 31; Questions, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 4, 1023
The Resolution of Friday, December 14, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 17, [332] 452

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall) Bill
(*Mr. Charles Acland, Mr. Bickford-Smith, Mr. Bolitho, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Courtney, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 102]
2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Act (1878) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Lea, Sir James Corry, Sir William Ewart, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Jordan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 86]
Read 2°, and committed to a Select Comm. *Feb* 13, [322] 361
Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar* 9, [323] 706
Report * *July* 2
[See *Intoxicating Liquors* (*Ireland*) *Bill*]

SALISBURY, Marquess of (Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs)
Africa (East), Motion for Papers, [332] 913
Africa (East)—Slave Trade, [330] 1639, 1641, 1646
Africa (East Central), [328] 544, 551; [330] 452
Africa (Equatorial Provinces)—Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha, [332] 947
Africa (South East)—Blockade of the Zanzibar Coast, [330] 1618
Agricultural and Industrial Distress, Res. [323] 829
Bulgaria—European Turkey, Motion for an Address, [322] 1212
Companies, Comm. [328] 1508, 1511
Coroners, Comm. *cl.* 1, [328] 1373
Customs and Inland Revenue, 2R. [325] 1600
Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment (No. 1), 2R. [323] 145; Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 146
Fishery Acts Amendment (Ireland), Res. [328] 2
Foreign Marriage Act, [327] 1108
France—Price of Bread, [322] 698
Germany—His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor of, [327] 232; Motion for an Address, 383
Glebe Lands, Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 286
House of Lords (Constitution), 2R. [325] 535
House of Lords (Discontinuance of Writs), 2R. [328] 872
House of Lords (Life Peers), 1R. [327] 387, 408, 1513; 2R. [328] 871
Imperial Defence—Organization of our Naval and Military System—Possibility of Invasion, Res. [327] 1704, 1705, 1706
Income Tax on Charities, Motion for Papers, [329] 1386, 1387
Industrial Schools, [330] 458
Ireland—Crime and Outrage, [328] 184;—Outrages on National School Teachers, [325] 1343
Ireland—Policy of the Government—Resolution of Confidence, [329] 21, 23
Italy and Abyssinia, [329] 1373, 1763
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [331] 1007
Land Transfer, 2R. [323] 1774; Motion for a Select Committee, [325] 144
Law of Distress, Amendment, Comm. [322] 1466
Liability of Trustees, [323] 537; Comm. *cl.* 9, [326] 1327; 3R. [328] 873

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SALISBURY, Marquess of—*cont.*
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, [329] 308, 309, 311; *cl.* 7, 312; 3R. 1389; Amendt. 1390, 1391; Commons' Amendts. Consid. [332] 936
Local Government (England and Wales), 1R. [326] 7, 8; 2R. [329] 928; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1639, 1640, 1641, 1646; *cl.* 9, 1652, 1654, 1656; *cl.* 15, 1658; *cl.* 42, Amendt. 1662; *cl.* 46, 1667; *cl.* 49, 1674; Report, [330] 64; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 68; 3R. 69
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 12, [326] 274; 3R. 276, 277
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), 1R. [330] 59; 2R. 255, 268, 298
Merchandize Marks Act, 1887, [323] 1262
Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances), Comm. *cl.* 3, [325] 1430
Metropolis—London Theatres—Captain Shaw's Report, [322] 694
Open Spaces—Law Courts Site; Westminster Abbey (Parliament Square); British Museum, [327] 81
Minister for Agriculture, [326] 1346
Mr. M'Neill, Death of, at Boulogne, [322] 367
National Debt (Conversion), 2R. [324] 169
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National Rifle Association—Removal to Richmond Park, [329] 648
Oaths, 2R. [330] 1024, 1025
Parliament—Questions
Business of the House, [328] 872;—Course of Public Business, [329] 651
Easter Recess, [323] 1422
House of Lords—Hour of Meeting, [322] 696
Queen's Speech—Debate on the Address, Personal Statement, [322] 133, 135, 136, 138
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Parliament—Business of the House—Rules of Debate, Res. [323] 1263
Parliament—Elections (Intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections), Res. [326] 1658; [328] 691
Parliament—House of Lords—Inquiry into the Standing Orders, Motion for a Select Committee, [326] 1315, 1325
Parliament—House of Lords, Motion for a Select Committee, [323] 1563, 1590, 1593, 1596, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1606
Parliament—House of Lords, Motion for an Address, [324] 1685
Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, Motion for a Committee, [323] 1264
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 36, 42, 44
Parliament—Sittings and Adjournment—Whitsuntide Recess, [326] 290
Persia—Opening of the Karun River, [331] 1738
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [322] 1803; Comm. *cl.* 25, [323] 1050, 1052; Commons' Amendts. Consid. *cl.* 17, [329] 1197; *cl.* 24, 1198
Rochester Bishopric, 2R. [326] 1005
Soudan—Khartoum, [323] 1419, 1421, 1422
Theatres—Burning of the Exeter Theatre—Report of Captain Shaw, [322] 986

SALISBURY, Marquess of—*cont.*
Timber Acts (Ireland) Amendment, 2R. [325] 1440, 1441
Tithe Rentcharge and Tithe Rentcharge Recovery and Variation, 1R. [324] 161, 168; 2R. [325] 306; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1595; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 1597; Report of Amendts. [326] 117
Treaty of Washington, [322] 692
Truro Cathedral Fabric and Services, Select Committee, [322] 984
Trust Companies, 2R. [323] 544
United States—Recall of Lord Sackville, [330] 457; [332] 952
Vivisection, Motion for Papers, [322] 1811
Westminster Abbey, 3R. [325] 1346
Zanzibar—Italian Demands of Territory, [326] 1314

Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill
Legislation, Question, The Earl of Minto; Answer, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian) *Mar* 23, [324] 154; Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *April* 19, 1708; Question, Mr. Thorburn; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *Dec* 3, [331] 837

Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Ker, M. Lothian*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Dec* 20 (No. 309)

SALT, Mr. T., *Stafford*
Anthropometrical System, [322] 1817
Criminal Law—Sentences of Capital Punishment, [325] 562
Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [324] 1591
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister, 2R. Amendt. [324] 1611, 1621, 1627
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. IX. Divisions, [322] 1737; —XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 446
Steam Engines and Boilers, 2R. [324] 1586
Supply—Public Education, [330] 833

Salt Trade, The—The River Weaver Navigation Bill
Questions, Mr. Brunner; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 24, [325] 323; *May* 1, 1019

Salvation Army, The—Shelters for Outcast Poor
Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Dec* 18, [332] 648

SAMUELSON, Sir B., *Oxfordshire, Banbury*
Aire and Calder Navigation, 2R. [328] 26
Army (Ordnance Department)—The New Guns, [322] 993, 1241
Elementary Education Commission—Technical Education, [324] 188
Government Control of Railways, Res. [325] 1389
Local Government (England and Wales), Motion for Leave, [323] 1687
Merchandize Marks Act, 1887—The Instructions, [322] 548

SAMUELSON, Sir B.—*cont.*
Patents—Specification of Colonial Patents, [327] 423
Railway and Canal Companies' Charges, 2R. [325] 1932
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [325] 1861

SAMUELSON, Mr. G. B., *Gloucester, Forest of Dean*
Exhibition of 1851—The Estate in Kensington, [332] 437
Local Government Act, 1888—Electoral Divisions, [331] 1748
Newfoundland Salmon Fisheries—Arrangement with France in 1886, [326] 1823
French Encroachments, [326] 142

Sand Grouse Protection Bill
(*Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir George Trevelyan, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir Henry James, Mr. Richard Power, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr Broadhurst*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Nov* 30 [Bill 391]
Read 2° * *Dec* 5
Committee; Report *Dec* 6, [331] 1333
Considered *; read 3° *Dec* 15
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Monkswell*) *Dec* 18 (No. 305)
Read 2ª *; Committee negatived; read 3ª *Dec* 20
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 55]

SANDHURST, Lord
Colonization—Answers to Circular, [322] 697
Sweating System, Motion for a Select Committee, [322] 1609

SANDYS, Colonel T. M., *Lancashire, S. W., Bootle*
Education Acts—The Day Industrial Schools, Manchester, [330] 83
Marriages Validation, 2R. [330] 252
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 1900
Oaths, 3R. [330] 136
Parliament—Business of the House—Postponement of Bills, [330] 120
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 823
Protection of the Empire, [323] 236, 287
War Office—Artillery Committee—The Report, [329] 1415

Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill
(*Dr. Farquharson, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Guyer Hunter, Dr. Cameron*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 23 [Bill 342]
2R. [Dropped]

SAUNDERSON, Colonel E. J., *Armagh, N.*
Criminal Evidence, Comm. *cl.* 1, [325] 1591
Ireland—Questions
Lunatic Asylums—Richmond Asylum, Dublin—Anne Reddy, a Lunatic, [328] 708
Meeting of the National League at Newtownards, [325] 1027

SAUNDERSON, Colonel E. J.—*cont.*
Riots and Disturbances—Alleged Murder of John Forhan, [329] 766, 767;—Military Disturbance at Downpatrick, [328] 719
Ireland—Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887, Res. [327] 1235, 1236, 1238
Land Law (Ireland) Act Amendment, 2R. [323] 1900
Land Purchase (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [330] 1725; Comm. *add. cl.* 363, 364; Consid. *add. cl.* [331] 476; 3R. 563, 564, 565, 567, 571, 572, 573, 574
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), 2R. [329] 388; Comm. *cl.* 1, 796, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1340
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. III. Disorderly Conduct, [322] 1681
Parliament—New Writ for the St. Stephen's Green Division of the City of Dublin, [325] 1080
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 398, 409, 410, 414, 415, 419, 421, 752
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 2R. [325] 929
Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation, 2R. [326] 130, 131; Select Committee, 296, 297; Consid. [328] 43

Saving Life at Sea Bill
(*Mr. Howard Vincent, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Houre, Mr. Menzies, Captain Price, Mr. Mallock*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 1 [Bill 89]
2R. [Dropped]

Saving Life at Sea (*Use of Oil for calming Rough Seas*)
Moved for, 1. "Copy of any report or memorandum of the Board of Trade calling attention to a memorandum issued by the Board of Admiralty on the use of oil at sea for modifying the effects of breaking waves
2. Copy of Circular Letter of the Admiralty, of 1st December 1884, No. 3206-8305
3. Copy of a Report of Captain Chetwynd, R.N., to the Committee of the Royal and National Lifeboat Institution, 30th September 1884, referred to in those reports" (*The Lord Cottesloe*) *April* 16, [324] 1296
Motion agreed to; Returns ordered to be laid before the House

Savings Bank Rules
Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 21, [332] 974

Savings Banks and Government Annuities Act, 1887—*The Rules and Regulations*
Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *April* 26, [325] 571; Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *June* 7, [326] 1409
[See title *Trustee Savings Banks*]

[*cont.*

School Board Elections (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Shiress Will, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Esslemont*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 54]
2R. [Dropped]

School Board for London Election Bill.
(*Colonel Hughes, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Guyer Hunter, Mr. Lafone, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Isaacs*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 78]
2R. deferred *Aug* 1, [329] 1100
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 6

School Board for London (Pensions) Bill
(*Sir Richard Temple, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. M'Arthur, Sir Guyer Hunter, Mr. Francis Powell, Mr. Gent-Davis*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 40]
Bill withdrawn * *Dec* 22

School Boards (Scotland) Electors Bill
(*Mr. J. B. Balfour, Mr. Preston Bruce, Mr. Donald Crawford*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 10 [Bill 257]
2R. [Dropped]

School Fees (Non-Paupers) Bill
(*Mr. Llewellyn, Sir Richard Paget, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Quilter*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 13]
Bill withdrawn * *June* 20

SCHWANN, Mr. C. E., *Manchester, N.*
County Electors Act, 1888—Declarations for Parliamentary Electors, [327] 249
Declarations in Municipal Boroughs, [327] 1128
Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *cl.* 3, [325] 1280
Excise Duties (Local Purposes), [329] 211
India—Thibet—The "Forward" Policy, [326] 1711
Ireland—Land—The "Plan of Campaign," [322] 256
Royal Irish Constabulary—Street Assemblies, [327] 988, 1127, 1128
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 36, [328] 983
Merchandize Marks Act, 1887—Questions
Adoption by Foreign Countries, [325] 156
British Colonies, [324] 1729
Custom House Delays, [325] 1614
India, [324] 1727
Parliament—Business of the House (Government Business), Res. [328] 916
Torquay Improvement Act—Street Processions, [326] 525
Trade and Commerce—American Zollverein or Customs Union, [335] 1614

SCOTLAND, Secretary for (*see* LOTHIAN, Marquess of)

SCOTLAND (*Questions*)
Agriculture — Vote for Dairy Investigation, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 17, [326] 540
Airdrie and Coatbridge Water Company, Question, Mr. M'Ewan; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling) *Dec* 22, [332] 1002
Alleged Murder of John Mackay in the Hebrides, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 13, [324] 1181
Assisted Emigration from Scotland, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 17, [326] 540
Burial Acts—Private Cemeteries Companies, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 19, [324] 1714
Cattle Trade—Sales by Live Weight, Question, Mr. Mahony; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *July* 16, [328] 1404
Church Collections, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 5, [328] 430
Civil Servants — Interference in Elections, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 23, [325] 183
Crown Lands or Bishopric Revenues of Orkney, Questions, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *May* 17, [326] 527
Customs Officers, Glasgow — Official Hours, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 30, [331] 602
Destitution in the Highlands, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 14, [322] 379; Question, Mr. A. Sutherland; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 9, [324] 717
Destitution in the Western Islands—Supply of Seed, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 13, [323] 1070
District Road Boards—Clerks and Treasurers, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 15, [323] 1266
Divorces, Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 13, [332] 102
Dundee, a City—The Lord Provost, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Dec* 18, [332] 644
Evictions — Caithness-shire, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 11, [326] 1700
Evictions and Pauperism, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 21, [327] 821
Glasgow Boundaries Commission—Legislation, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 13, [330] 1029
Gold Discoveries, Questions, Mr. Watt, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 4, [326] 1031
Grants in Aid of Local Taxation, Questions, Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. Hunter; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *May* 18, [326] 682
Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill, Questions, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Preston

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Bruce; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 6, [323] 361

Inspection of Mines, Question, Mr. Munro Ferguson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *Dec* 4, [331] 1022;—*Appointments*, Question, Mr. Philipps; Answer, The Secretary of State *May* 17, [326] 562

Inspectors of Mines (*Western District*), Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Secretary of State *Feb* 27, [322] 1472

Island of Lewis—Destitution, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 10, [322] 148

Raids on Deer Forests, Questions, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 8, [323] 575; Question, Dr. Cameron, Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 27, [325] 739;—*Trial of the Prisoners*, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 9, [323] 701;—*The Crown Witness, Donald Macleod*, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 19, [324] 1726

Measles, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 20, [322] 866

Payment of Rates, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 18, [327] 428

Landlord and Tenant—The Skibo Estate, Sutherlandshire, Question, Mr. A. Sutherland; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 25, [327] 1129

Local Government, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 14, [322] 383

Local Government Bill—Fishermen's Dwellings, Questions, Mr. Esslemont, Dr. Clark; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 30, [329] 763;—*Island of Lewis*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 10, [330] 306

Local Government—The Burgh of Hamilton, Questions, Mr. Philipps; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 9, [330] 766; *Nov* 12, 897; *Dec* 4, [331] 1021

Local Taxation—Allocation of £240,000 *in Relief of*, Questions, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. R. Preston Bruce; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *April* 6, [324] 598

Market Rights and Tolls—The Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Menzies; Answer, The President of The Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *July* 27, [329] 662

Marriage Laws—Fees for Publishing the Banns, Questions, Mr. Philipps; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 31, [329] 938; *Aug* 2, 1235; *Aug* 7, 1829

Municipal Elections—Extension of Corrupt Practices Act, Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 27, [331] 299

Ordnance Survey, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *May* 17, [326] 519

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Parliamentary Elections (*Returning Officers' Expenses*) (*Scotland*) *Bill*, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 27, [324] 397

Parochial Boards—Elections, Questions, Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 20, [329] 38

Presumption of Life Limitation (*Scotland*) *Act*, 1881 — *Legislation*, Questions, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 16, [323] 1423; *April* 19, [324] 1718; *July* 2, [328] 69

Probate Duty—Legislation, Questions, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 27, [331] 312

Register of Sasines, Edinburgh—The Deeds Office, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 12, [330] 895;—*Office of Keeper*, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 13, [322] 249; Questions, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 1, 1826;—*Right of Inspection*, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 12, [324] 1042

Revenue of the Crown—The Annual Feu Duties, Question, Mr. Lyell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *June* 21, [327] 791

Road Trustees of Western Ardnamurchan, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Dec* 3, [331] 827

Small Holdings, &c., for Agricultural Labourers, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 23, [325] 167

The Antiquarian Museum and National Portrait Gallery, Questions, Observations, The Earl of Rosebery; Replies, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian) *Aug* 3, [329] 1369; *Aug* 7, 1824

The Highlands and Islands—The Special Grant of £30,000, Questions, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling) *Dec* 21, [332] 937

The Highlands—The Free Church Conference at Dingwall, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *Mar* 26, [324] 256

Trade Marks—Brands or Trade Names, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 17, [328] 1516

Truck Act — Dunfermline Coal Company, Question, Mr. Preston Bruce; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 23, [324] 173

Valuation Roll—"Inhabitant Occupiers," or "Tenants," Question, Mr. Preston Bruce; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 5, [326] 1159;—*Mr. Peter Luke, Inverary*, Questions, Mr. J. Sinclair, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 27, [331] 294;—*Workmen Occupants*, Question, Mr. Preston Bruce; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 7, [325] 1445

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CROFTERS

Colonization—The Papers, Questions, Mr. A. Sutherland, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *May* 11, [326] 44; Questions, Dr. R. Macdonald, Mr. Hunter, Dr. Clark; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 15, 332

Crofters and Cottars in Elgin, &c., Questions, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 22, [324] 48

Island of Coll—Conviction of Crofters, Questions, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 9, [328] 712

The Imprisoned Tiree Crofters, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 17, [324] 1479

Emigration

Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Dec* 18, [332] 644

Assisted Emigration, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 23, [329] 181;—*Emigration from Stornoway*, Questions, Mr. A. Sutherland, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *May* 17, [326] 538;—*Expenditure*, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 22, [330] 1833

Circular of Mr. W. L. Rees, Questions, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Nov* 27, [331] 297

Government Advances, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 27, [331] 302

The Board, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 26, [331] 162

The Committee, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Dr. Clark; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 23, [331] 24; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 8, 1498

THE CROFTER COMMISSIONERS

Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 25, [330] 1724

Assignment of Additional Land to Highland Crofters, Questions, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh, Sir George Trevelyan; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 16, [324] 1300

Cases Determined, Question, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 23, [331] 17; *Nov* 27, 310

Further Report, Question, Mr. Provand; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 15, [330] 1239

Holdings, Question, Sir George Trevelyan; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 24, [322] 1375

Island of Skye, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 7, [325] 1450

Reduction of Rents, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 17, [324] 1490

Sittings, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 15, [330] 1231;—*Sitting*

[*cont.*

SCOTLAND—*The Crofter Commissioners*—cont.

at Gairloch, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 17, [324] 1480

Valuations on the Sutherland Estate, Question, Mr. A. Sutherland; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 3, [329] 1401

CROFTERS' HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 18 6

Advances for Emigration, Questions, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Hunter; Answers, The Lord Advocate, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen), The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 1, [325] 1031; Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 7, 1461

Clause 1—*Section* 4—*Sub-Division and Sub-Letting*, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 7, [325] 1443

Clause 6—*Section* 2—*Fair Rents*, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 7, [325] 1442

Clause 13—"*Available*" *Land*, Questions, Mr. A. Sutherland, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate *May* 1, [325] 1031

Fishermen's Boats, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 27, [325] 746

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (SCOTLAND)

Appointment of School Inspectors, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 30, [329] 752;—*Assistant Inspectors of Schools*, Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 13, [328] 1244;—*Mr. Milne, Aberdeen*, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 20, [325] 13;—*Mr. Milne and Mr. Waddell*, Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 12, 1082;—*Senior School Inspectors—Mr. T. A. Stewart, Inspector of Schools*, Question, Mr. Wallace; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *June* 12, [326] 1822; Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 22, [327] 970; Questions, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The Lord Advocate *June* 29, 1720; *July* 2, [328] 65

Attendance at the Inspector's Examination, Question, Mr. Hugh Elliot; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 5, [328] 435

Board Schools in Stirlingshire, Question, Mr. J. C. Bolton; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 19, [330] 1506

Burgh of Culross, Question, Mr. Wallace; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 30, [329] 737

Clydebank School, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 19, [324] 1712

Constitution, Questions, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 19, [324] 1743

Education Act, 1883—*Section* 8, Question, Mr. Thorburn; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 30, [325] 896

Education Code, 1883, Questions, Mr. Sinclair; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 26, [324] 266; *Mar* 27, 404; —*Article* 21—*Grants for Cookery and*

[*cont.*

SCOTLAND—*Education Department*—cont.

Drawing, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Sinclair; Answers, The Lord Advocate, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 10, [324] 866; Question, Mr. Sinclair; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 12, 1046; Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 30 [325] 907; *Nov* 22, [330] 1837

Education Committee—Secondary Education—Legislation, Question, Mr. W. P. Sinclair; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 5, [328] 421

Education of the Blind—Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 2, [328] 64

Education Rates in the Highlands and Islands, Question, Colonel Malcolm; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 13, [323] 1062

Education Schemes, Questions, Mr. Caldwell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 19, [324] 1742

Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act—Schemes of the Commissioners, Question, Mr. Hugh Elliot; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 23, [325] 161; Observations, Mr. Hugh Elliot *June* 8, [326] 1652

Elementary Schools, Stirlingshire, Question, Mr. J. C. Bolton; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 2, [329] 1231

Island of Lewis—Parish of Lochs, Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 16, [328] 1413;—*The Schoolhouse of Cromore*, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 10, [330] 309;—*Teachers*, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 9, [328] 711

School Board Elections, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 28, [322] 1647

School Board of Barvas (Highlands of Scotland), Questions, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling) *Dec* 21, [332] 971

Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, 1887, Question, Observations, Lord Norton, Lord Lamington; Reply, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian); Question, The Earl of Rosebery; Answer, The Marquess of Lothian *Mar* 2, [323] 2;—*Memorandum of the Education Department*, Questions, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 9, [323] 701

The Maxwelton (East Kilbride) Endowed School Scheme, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 15, [330] 1227

Universities—Reform and Endowment, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 8, [323] 532;—*Universities Commission*, Statement, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian) *June* 5, [326] 1158;—*Selection of the Members*, Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 7, [326] 1404; Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 11, 1701

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SCOTLAND—*cont.*

FISHERIES (SCOTLAND)

Applecross Bay, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 10, [324] 847; Questions, Dr. R. Macdonald, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 17, 1473

Artificial Rearing of Sea Fish, Questions, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *May* 3, [325] 1227; *May* 7, 1468

Confiscation of Fishing Gear and Coble in the Cromarty Firth, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 10, [330] 310

Inland Fisheries—Assault at St. Boswell's, Questions, Mr. A. L. Brown; Answers, The Lord Advocate *June* 26, [327] 1285;—*Rod Fishing for Trout*, Questions, Mr. A. L. Brown, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 27, [329] 656

Legislation, Question, Mr. Thorburn; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 16, [323] 1432; Questions, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Solicitor General for Scotland *Mar* 26, [324] 253; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 10, [330] 334

Lobster Fisheries, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 25, [327] 1112

Loss of Life from Scotch Fishing Boats, Question, Mr. A. Sutherland; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 8, [325] 1610

Solway Fishery Acts—The Eden Fishery District, Question, Mr. R. T. Reid; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *May* 10, [325] 1800

The Moray Firth or Firth of Forth, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 23, [325] 150

The River Doon, Question, Mr. J. Sinclair; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 20, [330] 1648

Salmon Fisheries

Fishing Rights in the Spey, Questions, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 16, [324] 1299

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 23, [325] 168

Leases—Salmon Fishing in Loch Nevis, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Nov* 16, [330] 1374

Legislation, Question, Mr. A. R. D. Elliot; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 21, [327] 819

Loch Morar, Inverness-shire, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 12, [328] 1071; Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *July* 23, [329] 188

Salmon Fishing in the Tweed, Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 15, [330] 1247

The Tay Salmon Fishermen — Unsanitary Bothy Accommodation, Question, Mr. Men-

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SCOTLAND—*Fisheries*—cont.
zies; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Dec* 11, [331] 1745
Tweed Fisheries Acts—Amendment, Question, Mr. Thorburn; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 28, [322] 1651

FISHERY BOARD (SCOTLAND)
District Fishery Boards, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 7, [325] 1468
Evidence taken at Aberdeen, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 13, [324] 1180
Moneys Voted in Supply, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 20, [325] 33
Mussel Beds, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 16, [324] 1303; *April* 19, 1739;—*South-East Coast Fishermen—Rights as to Mussel Beds*, Observations, Mr. Anderson; debate thereon *June* 1, [326] 953;—*Tidal Waters*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 9, [323] 696
Purchase of Boats, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 1, [322] 1830
Scientific Work—Professor Cossar Ewart, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 16, [324] 1302; Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 19, 1715
The Report, Question, Mr. D. Crawford; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 19, [328] 1758
Trawling, Questions, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Esslemont; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 8, [323] 568; Questions, Mr. J. W. Barclay, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. J. Sinclair; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Dec* 3, [331] 836
Trawling in Aberdeen Bay, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Dec* 10, [331] 1600
Trawling in the Firth of Clyde, Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 3, [328] 201; Questions, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 9, 715; Questions, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 12, 1077
Trawling on the East Coast, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 5, [323] 166

LAW AND JUSTICE (SCOTLAND)
Airdrie Sheriff Court, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 20, [329] 31
Bankruptcy—Case of John Auld, a Bankrupt, of Aberdeen, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 1, [322] 1820; *Mar* 6, [323] 381
Bankruptcy Laws—Imprisonment for Debt—Legislation, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 23, [322] 1214
Case of Peter Gowie, of Perth, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 12, [324] 1013

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SCOTLAND—*Law and Justice*—cont.
Court of Session and Sheriff Courts, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 29, [331] 494;—*Principal Clerks*, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 27, [325] 747
Dill Mill Farm Crofters—Appeal, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *May* 14, [326] 140
Mr. George Robertson, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 2, [323] 14
Oaths, Questions, Mr. Sinclair; Answers, The Lord Advocate *June* 5, [326] 1177
Procurator Fiscalship of Orkney, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 20, [330] 1662
Removal of Sheriff Clerk Depute from Tobermory to Oban, Question, Colonel Malcolm; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 19, [327] 583
Riot at Clashmore Park, Sutherlandshire—Case of Hugh Matheson, Cottar, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *Mar* 26, [324] 257; Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 10, 867; *May* 4, [325] 1363; *July* 17, [328] 1524; Questions, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 19, [330] 1509; *Nov* 30, [331] 602
Sentence of Whipping, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 26, [329] 518
Weekly Sheriff Court, Tobermory, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 5, [326] 1163

LAW AND POLICE (SCOTLAND)
Appointment of a Chief Constable for Rossshire, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July* 23, [329] 189
Arrest of Mr. Gorrie, of Crieff, Perthshire, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. M. T. Stormonth Darling) *Dec* 20, [332] 878
Arrest of Mrs. Smith, Stornoway, Questions, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July* 9, [328] 713
Arrest of Neil O'Hare—Mistaken Identity, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 18, [327] 419
Death of John Mackay, of South Harris, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 30, [325] 890; *June* 21, [327] 799
Police at Rogart, Sutherlandshire, Question, Mr. A. Sutherland; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 15, [323] 1299

CRIMINAL LAW (SCOTLAND)
Sentences at Glasgow Central Police Court, Questions, Mr. Provand, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 23, [331] 19
Suspicious Death of D. Ballingall, Co. Fife, Question, Mr. Asquith; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 18, [327] 422

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POOR LAW (SCOTLAND)

Charles Smith, Question, Mr. Anstruther; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug* 9, [330] 80

Donald Macleod, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Dec* 3, [331] 826

Payment in Aid of Indoor Paupers in Urban Districts, Question, Mr. Mark Stewart; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *July* 2, [328] 69

Poor Relief—Poor Law Act, 1845, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June* 21, [327] 822

POST OFFICE (SCOTLAND)

Anonymous Letters to Lady Matheson, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *Mar* 5, [323] 164

Communication from Oban to Lochmaddy, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Postmaster General *Mar* 23, [324] 173

Edinburgh Post Office—Appointments, Question, Mr. Wallace; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 16, [324] 1301;—*Surveyor of the Midland District*, Question, Mr. Wallace; Answer, The Postmaster General *May* 15, [326] 305

Sorting Vans between Burntisland and Dundee, Question, Mr. Preston Bruce; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 14, [327] 112

The Lewis Telegraph Cable, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 10, [324] 848

Trains to the South, Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, The Postmaster General *June* 11, [326] 1695

Mails

Acceleration of the Northern Mails, Questions, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 6, [323] 379; *Mar* 22, [324] 28

Caithness Mails, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 16, [324] 1308

Carriage of Mails in the North, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Postmaster General *Aug* 10, [330] 312

Contracts—The Morning Mail to the North, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Postmaster General *April* 13, [324] 1189

Shetland Mail Service, Questions, Mr. Lyell; Answers, The Postmaster General *Mar* 27, [324] 382; *April* 13, 1180

The North Mail, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Postmaster General *Nov* 8, [330] 643

PRISONS (SCOTLAND)

Question, Observations, The Earl of Elgin; Reply, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian) *Mar* 16, [323] 1407

Alterations in Ayr Prison, Questions, Mr. J. Sinclair; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 27, [331] 296

Discharge of Prisoners from Barlinnie Prison, Glasgow, Questions, Mr. D. Crawford; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 9, [324] 698; *May* 17, [326] 548

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SCOTLAND—*Prisons*—cont.

First Class Prisons—Salaries of Principal Chaplains, Questions, Mr. Craig Sellar, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *Mar* 26, [324] 251

Prison Commissioners—Closing of Cupar County Prison, Question, Mr. Anstruther; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 1, [322] 1827

Prison Surgeons, Questions, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *May* 11, [326] 33

Treatment of an Infant in Glasgow Prison, Question, Mr. Provand; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 29, [331] 509

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND)

Pollutions from the Clyde—Loch Goil and Loch Long, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 16, [324] 1311; *June* 5, [326] 1178; Question, Observations, The Duke of Argyll; Reply, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian) *July* 20, [329] 1; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Nov* 16, [330] 1377

Public Health (Scotland) Act—The Burgh of Tain, Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *June* 29, [327] 1712

THE MAGISTRACY (SCOTLAND)

Sheriff Clerkship of Forfarshire, Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar* 23, [324] 183

Sheriff Principal of Lanarkshire, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Lord Advocate *April* 19, [324] 1716

Sheriff Substitute at Stornoway, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April* 9, [324] 700

The Sheriff of Sutherland, Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb* 21, [322] 999

Scotland—Church of Scotland

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 22, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, the Church of Scotland ought to be disestablished and disendowed" (*Dr. Cameron*) *v.*, [327] 1060; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 260, N. 208; M. 52

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1104

Scotland—Church Patronage (Scotland) Act, 1874

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Church Patronage (Scotland) Act, 1874, and whether some part of the responsibility for the appointment of ministers to vacant parishes in Scotland might not properly and advantageously be extended to the parochial public by means of 'the heritors of the parish (being Protestants) and the elders,' or the heads of families, or committees of the ratepayers, or

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Scotland—Church Patronage (Scotland) Act, 1874—cont.

otherwise" (*The Earl of Minto*) *June* 22, [327] 942; after debate, on Question? resolved in the negative

Scotland—Ecclesiastical Assessments

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient that Assessments for Ecclesiastical purposes in Scotland should be maintained, and that in lieu thereof an equivalent annual assessment ought to be made for assisting Secondary Education in Scotland" (*Mr. Hunter*) *June* 19, [327] 683

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "as the Ecclesiastical Assessments have been a burden upon land from time immemorial for the erection and repair of church buildings in the old parishes of Scotland, this House, in the absence of any grievance connected therewith, except in the case of feuars, for whose relief a Bill is now before Parliament, declines to entertain a proposal to alienate these assessments to secular uses" (*Mr. James Campbell*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 111, N. 148; M. 37

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 708

Main Question, as amended, proposed, 710; after short debate, Main Question, as amended, put; A. 143, N. 104; M. 39 (D. L. 166)

Resolution, as amended, agreed to

Scotland—Education (New Code, 1888)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her to withhold Her assent from so much of the Code (1888) of the Scotch Education Department as imposes on the earning of grants for cookery a new restriction not imposed in the English Code

"And further praying Her Majesty to withhold Her assent from so much of the said Code as, contrary to the usage in England, includes grants for drawing in reckoning the total of 17*s.* 6*d.* per scholar in average attendance, to which the amount which may be earned by school managers is limited" (*Dr. Cameron*) *April* 19, [324] 1826; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Question, Mr. Sinclair; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April* 27, [325] 812

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her to withhold Her Assent from the alteration in Article 6 (d) of the Code of the Scotch Education Department proposed for this year, which (contrary to the provisions of Section 67 of 'The Education (Scotland) Act, 1872,') will have the effect of lowering the standard of education that now exists in the public schools of Scotland" (*Mr. Sinclair*) *April* 30, 1007; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Bell Residue Bequest*)

Question, Mr. Caldwell; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *April* 9, [324] 719

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Bell Residue Bequest*)—cont.

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme for the Management of the Endowment known as the Bell Residue Fund, now lying upon the Table of the House" (*Mr. Caldwell*) *April* 10, 915; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Burgh of Culross and County of Perth Endowments*)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the scheme for the management of the Endowments in the burgh of Culross, county of Perth, known as the Geddes Trust, Bill's and Law's Mortifications, and Valleyfield Endowment, approved by the Scottish Education Department, now lying upon the Table of the House" (*Mr. Wallace*) *July* 30, [329] 890; after short debate, Question put; A. 56, N. 95; M. 39 (D. L. 248)

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Clark's Bequest, &c.*)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme for the management of the Endowments in the united parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity and county of Inverness, known as Clark's Bequest, and the Nairnside School, approved by the Scotch Education Department (by Act) now lying upon the Table of the House" (*Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*) *April* 16, [324] 1445; after short debate, Question put; A. 35, N. 93; M. 58 (D. L. 70)

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Cullen Trust*)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme for the Management of the Endowments in the parish of Monymusk, in the County of Aberdeen, known as the Cullen Trust, approved by the Scottish Education Department, now lying upon the Table of the House" (*Dr. Farquharson*) *July* 20, [329] 159; after short debate, Question put; A. 54, N. 96; M. 42 (D. L. 233)

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Hutton Trust*)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme for the management of the Endowments in the parish of Caerlaverock, County of Dumfries, known as the Hutton Trust, approved by the Scottish Education Department, now lying upon the Table of the House" *July* 26, [329] 617; after short debate, Question ut, and negatived

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Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Kirkcudbright Charities*)
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme for the management of the Endowments in the parishes of Balmaclellan, Dalry, Kells, and Carsphairn, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, known as the Murdoch Endowment, the Johnston Bequest, the Davies Bequest, and the M'Adam Bequest, approved by the Scottish Education Department, now lying upon the Table of the House" (*Mr. Mark Stewart*) *July* 26, [329] 600; after debate, Question put; A. 52, N. 85; M. 33 (D.L. 239)

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*Madras College*)
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme for the management of the Endowment in the Burgh of St. Andrew's and County of Fife, known as the Madras College, now lying upon the Table of the House" (*Mr. Stephen Williamson*) *Mar* 12, [323] 1025; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Scotland—Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (*The More Mortification*)
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme for the management of the Endowments in the parish of Morebattle, in the County of Roxburgh, known as the More Mortification, approved by the Scottish Education Department, now lying upon the Table of the House" (*Mr. A. R. D. Elliot*) *July* 19, [328] 1884; after short debate, Question put; A. 78, N. 108; M. 24 (D.L. 229)

Scotland—Rating and Valuation
Select Committee appointed, "to consider the Law relating to the Rating and Valuation of the various kinds of Property subject to Assessment in Scotland, and to report what amendments may be necessary therein" (*Mr. Edmund Robertson*) *Feb* 22, [322] 1206
And, on *Mar* 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Baird, Mr. John Blair Balfour, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Joseph Bolton, Mr. Caldwell, Dr. Cameron, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Mr. Hugh Elliot, Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Mr. Hunter, Colonel Malcolm, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. Shaw-Stewart, and Mr. Mark Stewart

Scotland—Scotch Crofters' Emigration
A Committee, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Hunter; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 22, [330] 840

Scotland—Scotch Crofters' Emigration—cont.
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the various schemes which have been proposed to facilitate Emigration from the Crofter districts of Scotland to the British Colonies; to examine the results of any such scheme which has received practical trial in recent years; and to report generally upon the means by, and the conditions under, which such Emigration can best be carried out, and the quarters to which it can most advantageously be directed" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Nov* 22, 1933; after short debate, Further Proceeding adjourned
Order for resuming Adjourned Debate read, and discharged; Motion withdrawn *Dec* 14, [332] 339

Scotland—Tweed Fisheries Acts
Motion for Returns, The Earl of Minto *Mar* 23, [324] 155; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Returns ordered to be laid before the House

Sea Fisheries
Legislation, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 10, [325] 1825
Report of the Inspector, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *June* 4, [326] 1030
Trawling within Territorial Waters on the English Coast, Questions, Mr. Rowntree, Mr. Esslemont; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *Feb* 27, [322] 1486

Sea Fisheries Regulation Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Baron Henry de Worms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 5 [Bill 322]
Read 2°, after short debate, and committed to the Standing Committee on Trade, &c. *July* 19, [328] 1879
Report of Standing Committee on Trade, &c. *July* 27 [No. 303]
As amended, considered *Aug* 8, [330] 50; Bill re-committed; Committee; Report; as amended, considered; read 3° [Bill 350]
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *Aug* 9 (No. 264)
Read 2ª *Nov* 20, 1629
Committee * *Nov* 27 (No. 291)
Report * *Dec* 4
Read 3ª * *Dec* 6
c. Consideration of Lords' Amendts. deferred *Dec* 17, [332] 618
l. Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 54]

Sea Fisheries Regulation Bill
Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 19, [330] 1511

Sea Fisheries Regulation [*Expenses*]
c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *July* 27, [329] 721

Secondary Education (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Preston Bruce, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Craig Sellar, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Esslemont*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 22 [Bill 187]
2R. [Dropped]

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Copyright (Musical Compositions), 2R. [325] 299; Comm. *cl.* 1, 1330
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Outrages on National School Teachers, [325] 1342
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Universities (Scotland), 2R. [325] 1198

Select Vestries
l. Bill, *pro formâ*, read 1ª *Feb* 9

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Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 8, [327] 629
Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances), 2R. [327] 1671
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(*Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° *July* 2, [328] 89 [Bill 314]
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(*Mr. Caldwell, Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Sir Archibald Campbell, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Cuninghame Graham*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 27 [Bill 148]
2R. [Dropped]

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Slander Law Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Milvain, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Shiress Will, Mr. Addison, Mr. Burt, Mr. Pickersgill*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 2 [Bill 316]
2R. [Dropped]

Slavery Law Consolidation Bill
(*Mr. Alfred Pease, Sir Robert Fowler, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Henry Anstruther*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 42]
2R. [Dropped]

Slave Trade, Suppression of the—The "General Instructions"
Question, Mr. A. E. Pease; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *July* 6, [328] 569

Small Debts and Distraint (Ireland) Bill
—*See* **Distress for Rent (Dublin) Bill**

Small Debts (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Provand*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 41]
Read 2° * *May* 10
Committee [Dropped]

Small Holdings
Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 26, [327] 1290
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the facilities which exist for the creation of Small Holdings in land in Great Britain; whether, either in connection with an improved system of Local Government or otherwise, those facilities may be extended; whether, in recent years, there has been any diminution in the number of Small Owners and Cultivators of Land; and whether there is any evidence to show that such diminution is due to legislation" (*Mr. Akers-Douglas*) *July* 9, [328] 850; after short debate, Motion deferred
Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 23, [329] 211
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the facilities which exist for the creation of Small Holdings in land in Great Britain; whether, either in connection with an improved system of Local Government or otherwise, those facilities may be extended; whether, in recent years, there has been any diminution in the number of Small Owners and Cultivators of Land; and whether there is any evidence to show that such diminution is due to legislation:
That the Committee do consist of Seventeen Members" (*Mr. Akers-Douglas*) *July* 23, 364; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Jesse Collings, Viscount Curzon, Sir Charles Dalrymple, Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. Thomas Ellis, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Compton Lawrance, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. James William Lowther, Mr. Robert Reid, and Mr. Halley Stewart

Small Holdings Bill
(*Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Burt, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Newnes, Mr. Flower, Mr. Pitt-Lewis*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 9]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *May* 16, [326] 447; after long debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Sir Walter Foster*); Question put: A. 135, N. 194; M. 59 (D. L. 113)
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Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill
(*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *April* 6 (No. 64)

Soldiers' and Sailors' Disabilities Removal Bill
(*Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Whitmore, Colonel Hughes*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 66]
2R. [Dropped]

SOLICITOR GENERAL (*see* CLARKE, Sir E. G.)

SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (*see* MADDEN, Mr. D. H.)

SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (*see* ROBERTSON, Mr. J. P. B.)

SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (*see* DARLING, Mr. M. T. Stormonth)

Solicitors' Annual Certificate (Duty Repeal) Bill
(*Mr. O'Hea, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Sexton, Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Deasy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 67]
2R. [Dropped]

Solicitors Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Esher*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 2 (No. 195)
Read 2ª *July* 9, [328] 705
Committee *July* 19, 1731 (No. 226)
Report * *July* 20
Read 3ª * *July* 23
c. Read 1° * (*Sir M. Hicks-Beach*) *July* 25
2R. deferred *July* 30, [329] 888 [Bill 347]
Read 2° * *Aug* 9
Committee *; Report *Dec* 19
Considered *; read 3° *Dec* 20
l. Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 65]

Solicitors (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Maurice Healy, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. O'Hea, Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. O'Doherty*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 21 [Bill 140]

[*cont.*

Solicitors (Ireland) Bill—cont.
Read 2° * *Mar* 7
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Southern Pacific, Islands of the
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Loyalty Islands—Island of Mahé, Question, Commander Bethell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Feb* 16, [322] 552;—*Expulsion of the Rev. John Jones by the French*, Questions, Mr. Johnston; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 23, [322] 1237; *June* 18, [327] 441; *Aug* 6, [329] 1688; *Nov* 9, [330] 767
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Tonga—Religious Persecution, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Feb* 21, [322] 988; Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Mar* 8, [323] 560;—*The Currency*, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 20, [332] 886

Samoa
Questions, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 1, [322] 1838; *May* 14, [326] 163; *May* 17, 552; Question, Mr. Munro Ferguson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 29, [331] 508
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Disturbances, Questions, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 20, [332] 866
Harbour of Pago Pago, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 17, [326] 551
King Malietoa, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 10, [324] 847

South Indian Railway Bill (by Order)
c. Read 3°, after short debate *Mar* 20, [323] 1776

South Metropolitan Electric Lighting Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Onslow*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *July* 12 (No. 210)
Read 2ª * *July* 16

South Staffordshire Water Bill
c. Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the South Staffordshire Water Bill to insert the auction clauses with reference to the £60,750 unissued balance of the ordinary stock, and to the £41,637 unissued balance of the loan capital of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company" (*Mr. Kelly*) *June* 18, [327] 415; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Spain
Alleged Murder of a British Merchant Seaman by a Spanish Sentry in the Port of Bilbao, Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 23, [322] 1232
Compensation to the Owners of the "Mary Mark," Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 6, [329] 1697
Dr. Gowing Middleton, a British Subject—Charge of Murder at Cordova, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 3, [329] 1409
Firing on a Portuguese Lifeboat, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *April* 12, [324] 1048
The Madrid Conference, Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 10, [322] 148

Spanish Armada, Defeat of the—Tercentenary Celebration—A Day of Thanksgiving
Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 30, [329] 759

SPEAKER, THE (Right Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL), *Warwick and Leamington*
NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE (1888)—
Business of the House—New Standing Orders relative to Public Business, Session 1888
Resolution I.—Sittings of the House, [322] 1403, 1435, 1447. Nomination of Five Members to act as Deputy Speakers, 1458
Resolution II.—Closure of Debate, 1659, 1660, 1671
Resolution III.—Disorderly Conduct, 1690, 1695
Resolution IX.—Divisions, 1724, 1754, 1759
Resolution X.—Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech, 1774

Rule I. (*Sittings of the House*)
Mr. Speaker: It would not be relevant to go into a general discussion of the Rules on the Motion to give precedence to their consideration, [322] 1252

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*
The Twelve o'Clock Rule—Mr. Speaker: As I read the Resolution passed by this House on Friday last, its purport appears to be this—that after 12 o'clock it is sufficient to retard the further progress of any Bill for any hon. Member to say "I object." . . . . The Half-past Twelve Rule, if it has not been abolished, has certainly fallen into desuetude by the operation of that Resolution, [322] 1497
Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member withdraw his Motion? Mr. Brooke Robinson: I do, Sir. Mr. Cremer: I object.—Mr. Speaker: The matter then stands over till to-morrow. Mr. Sexton: Is it possible for an hon. Member to object after a Motion has been made and debated?—Mr. Speaker: The objection, if taken at any time, is fatal, [331] 1391

II. (*Closure of Debate*)
Crofters' Holdings (*Scotland*), *&c., Bill*—Dr. Cameron claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Mr. Speaker withheld his assent. He said the debate had not been conducted for such a length of time that it was desirable to take the opinion of the House while still an interval of time was left for discussion, [324] 1600
Lord Charles Beresford claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Mr. Speaker: I would point out to the noble Lord that there are still 10 minutes during which the debate may be continued; and also that there is the right of reply on the part of the Mover of the Motion before the House, [325] 1171
Official Secrets Bill—Mr. Kelly claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Mr. Speaker said: Five minutes is a very short time to devote to a Second Reading discussion, and, moreover, Business is now interrupted by 12 o'clock, [326] 1496

Rule as to the Closure in Committee—Mr. Conybeare said, he had a right to repudiate the charge of obstruction made against him. He challenged anyone to say whether he had in any single instance done anything that by any interpretation could be called obstruction.—Mr. Speaker: This discussion is somewhat irregular. It refers to circumstances that took place in Committee, and to the application of the Rule of Closure there, of which the House is not cognizant, [331] 730
Mr. Conybeare was proceeding to refer to the exercise of the closure in connection with the passage of an Irish Vote when Mr. Speaker ruled the hon. Member out of Order in referring to those proceedings, [331] 732
Mr. Labouchere wished to ask whether the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. H. Smith) was correctly reported in the debate on the 24th of February of the present year, when the Standing Order, Sittings of the House, was under discussion. . . . . Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman is now debating the question for the purpose of elucidating some answer given by the right hon. Gentleman with regard to Report of

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Supply, and to that extent I told him he would be in Order; but he would not be in Order in raising a debate as to what the right hon. Gentleman had said about the Rule at the proceedings in Committee of Supply if under discussion at 12 o'clock, [331] 612, 613

Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882—Motion for an Address—Mr. Conway rose to move the Adjournment of the Debate—Mr. Speaker; I shall not put that Question, for I consider it would be an abuse of the Rules of the House. I will state the reason why I think so. The hon. Member who moved the Resolution is acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in an Act of Parliament. The limit of the time within which he could so act is getting very near, and it would be a very unfair thing, by means of moving the Adjournment, to deprive the hon. Member of the only means of raising the question, [328] 1887

The Twelve o'Clock Rule

Army (Annual) Bill—Order for Second Reading read.—Mr. Biggar objected [it being now past 12 of the clock.]—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman's objection does not hold good to a Bill of this nature, which is in pursuance of the provisions of a Statute, [323] 1750

I must remind the hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. T. M. Healy) that the debate has gone on till midnight, and therefore stands, *ipso facto*, adjourned. . . . The debate is adjourned by the Rules of the House, and remarks as to that Motion would anticipate the discussion on the subject which might arise when the debate is resumed, [326] 1234

Mr. T. M. Healy asked if, under the Resolution the House had that day passed, the suspension of the Rule closing debate at Midnight only applied to the debate just concluded, and then, seeing that 1 o'clock was passed, should not the Speaker, under the One o'clock Rule, at once vacate the Chair without Motion put, the remaining Orders of the Day standing over until the next day's Sitting?—Mr. Speaker said, the House had passed a Resolution providing that the debate on a particular Motion should not be interrupted at 12 o'clock, and at the termination of the proceedings for which such provision was made the operation of the usual Rule, till then suspended, began, [327] 1418

National Debt (Notice of Redemption) Resolution—Dr. Tanner asked whether he would be in Order in objecting to this Resolution being proceeded with after 12 o'clock?—Mr. Speaker said that the objection would not apply, inasmuch as the proceeding was taken in pursuance of a Statute, and was exempted from the 12 o'clock Rule, [328] 525

Mr. Macdonald asked whether it was competent to discuss the Bills after 12 o'clock, in face of the Notices of opposition to them already on the Paper?—Mr. Speaker: Notice of opposition has nothing to do with

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

the matter; but if any hon. Member objects when the Bills are called on, that would sufficient to delay them, [328] 1534, 1644

Mr. Whitbread asked, whether, supposing a Member who had charge of a Bill were allowed to make his statement after 12 o'clock, would that place Members who desired to oppose the measure in any worse position, or have less power of stopping Business after allowing this courtesy to a Member in charge of a Bill?—Mr. Speaker said, the hon. Member was perfectly right in his suggestion; an hon. Member would not, under such circumstances, lose his power of objecting, [329] 890

Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Expenses) (Scotland) Bill—Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—Mr. Esslemont thought the House should know the intention of the Government in regard to this Bill.—Mr. Speaker: Objection having been taken, the hon. Member cannot debate the Bill now, [330] 1499

mployers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill—Consideration. Mr. W. H. Smith claimed, "That the Main Question be now put."—Mr. T. M. Healy: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of Order. The House has decided that this Bill be now considered. I presume, therefore, that it will not be competent for the Government to postpone the Bill to a future date?—Mr. Speaker: The Question is, "That the Bill be now considered."—Mr. T. M. Healy: My point is that, as it is after 12 o'clock, it is impossible to consider the Bill now.—Mr. Speaker: There is nothing in the objection. The proceeding is quite proper, [331] 1483

Mr. E. Robertson. I wish, Sir, to put a Question to you upon a point of Order in reference to a Motion which is about to be made by the First Lord of the Treasury—namely, whether a general Motion to suspend the 12 o'clock Rule would not, by the Rules of the House, be open to debate; and whether a Motion repeated every Monday and Thursday to the end of the Session to suspend the Rule in pursuance of an avowed purpose is not a practical evasion of the Rules of the House?—Mr. Speaker: I would remind the hon. and learned Member that the words of the Standing Order are—"The Motion may be made by the Minister of the Crown at the commencement of Public Business, to be decided without Amendment or Debate." There is no prohibition against the Motion being repeated, [331] 1614-5

The Six o'Clock Rule

Supply—Report—Mr. Conybeare said, he objected to the Report of Supply being taken.—Mr. Speaker: The objection does not hold good for the Report of Supply. . . . The Standing Order of July 10 expressly provides that the Report of Supply might be taken after 6 o'clock on Wednesday, [330] 1217-8-9

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Standing Orders—Committee of Ways and Means—The hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. T. M. Healy) seems to think this is an

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

exceptional proceeding. The Standing Orders require that the Committee of Ways and Means should be set up immediately after the Address is voted. This is merely a formal proceeding, and I am acting under the obligations of the Standing Orders, [322] 1348, 1349

Suspension of the Standing Order as regards certain Bills, [323] 1848

Sir Wilfrid Lawson asked with reference to a certain Notice whether, as it refers to the conduct of hon. Members of this House, it does not come within the category of a question of Privilege?—Mr. Speaker: Certainly not. It is put down in the usual way as a Notice of Motion, and it will come on when called on. Of course, if the discussion takes place after 12 o'clock, the time for adjournment would be 1 o'clock, [328] 1413

Suspension of the Standing Orders—Mr. Speaker: The Rule which applies to the Suspension of the Standing Orders has reference to the Business which stands on the Paper at Twelve o'clock, and not to an ordinary Wednesday Sitting, [330] 118

Orders of the Day—Government Orders—Mr. W. H. Smith said, he would move the Adjournment after the 24 Government Orders had been disposed of, and the 43rd Order—namely, the Marriages Validation Bill, which, though not marked as such, was in reality a Government Bill.—Mr. Speaker said, as it appeared to have been a slip not to have put the Marriages Validation Bill down as a Government Order, it might be now set down as such after Order 24, [330] 121

Sittings and Adjournment of the House

Morning and Evening Sittings—Orders of the Day—Suspension and Resumption of Sittings—Mr. Speaker said, the course followed was perfectly regular, [323] 1538

Saturday Sittings

Report of Supply—Dr. Clark asked whether it would be competent to take Report of Supply after half-past 5 (Saturday)?—Mr. Speaker said, that would be so according to Standing Orders, [331] 731

Supply — Committee — Hour of Meeting—Mr. T. M. Healy: I should like to receive your interpretation of the Rule "Sittings of the House" passed on the 24th of February. My submission is that the Government cannot fix a 12 o'clock Sitting on Saturday except by a special Order of the House. The Government have thought fit to apply the Wednesday Rule to Saturdays; but I want to know, Sir, under what Rule you will take the Chair at 12 o'clock to-morrow?—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and learned Member is quite right in his interpretation of the Rule. Saturday being an exceptional day, on which the House does not usually sit, it would be proper that a distinct opportunity should be offered for the House to express an opinion on the point. As a matter of Order, I could not say that the mere fact of a Minute saying

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

"to-morrow (being Saturday), at twelve" would preclude any hon. Gentleman objecting, and so preventing a Sitting being taken on Saturday, [331] 1484, 1486

Mr. Hunter said, he would move that the Wednesday Rule should apply to the Saturday Sitting.—Mr. Speaker said, it was not competent for the hon. Member to make that Motion, [332] 293

NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE, 1882

Rule 2 (*Adjournment of the House*)

Matter—Meeting, April 12, at Ennis—Mr. Parnell having asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House, for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, Mr. Speaker said, he did not think the Motion would come within the Rule as to a definite matter of urgent public importance unless the hon. Member struck out the reference to "other proceedings," [324] 1068, 1079, 1101, 1104

Mr. Justin M'Carthy—Matter, Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887—Increased Sentences on Appeal, [325] 843

May 1—Dr. Clark—Matter, Crofters' Grievances, [325] 1048

June 12—Mr. Thomas Ellis—Matter, Tithe Disturbances in North Wales—Action of Police and Emergency Men, [326] 1415

By the Rules of the House, the discussion must be kept closely to the definite point which has been raised, [326] 1428

The right hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Osborne Morgan) is not in Order in referring to the position of the Church in Wales on the question of tithe. The Question before the House relates to the conduct of the police towards men, women, and children in a certain place in Denbighshire on a particular day, [326] 1431

July 6—Mr. Bradlaugh—Matter, Police Courts—Enforcement of certain orders made on the 17th December by Mr. Bridge, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, [328] 582

Mr. Parnell; I beg leave to move the Adjournment of the House on a definite question of urgent public importance — namely, the statement that we have just heard from the right hon. Gentleman, and the position which he has assigned to this most important Motion. Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Gentleman, but that would be a violation of the Rules of the House. It would be anticipating the discussion of a Bill standing on the Notice Paper, [328] 1411

July 16—Mr. Conybeare—Matter, Conduct of Metropolitan Police in Trafalgar Square—Mr. Speaker reminded the hon. Member (Mr. Conybeare) that he must confine himself to the specific cases in which the Adjournment of the House had been moved, and not go into general questions which were irrelevant to the subject of the Motion, [328] 1417, 1418

November 29—Mr. Bradlaugh—Matter, Imprisonment of Thomas Moroney, [331] 529

December 4—Lord Randolph Churchill—Matter, Despatch of a British Battalion to Suakin, [331] 1024

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

December 6—Mr. Labouchere—Matter, The Unsatisfactory Position of Public Business—The hon. Member was proceeding to review the work of the Session—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman has moved the Adjournment for the sake of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. I do not think that under leave so given it is competent to the hon. Gentleman to take a general retrospect of the Session, [331] 1264

DIVISIONS

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill — Estimate of Values of Public-House Property—Sir Wilfrid Lawson: Rule 196 declares that no Member of this House shall be entitled to vote on any Question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and that the vote of any Member so interested shall be disallowed. May I ask whether those interested in breweries will be allowed to vote in this matter?—Mr. Speaker: That is a point which is settled by the judgment of the House, [326] 1537, 1538

PETITIONS

The Proceedings of this House—Mr. Sexton asked whether he would be in Order in moving that the text of the Petition be embodied in the Proceedings of the House?—Mr. Speaker: That would not be a usual or proper course to take. It may be printed by order of the Committee before whom it will go.—Mr. Sexton: Is any Motion necessary to insure that it will be printed?—Mr. Speaker: I have no doubt it will be printed, [329] 729

PRIVILEGE

Wrongful Arrest of Mr. Patrick O'Brien—I understood from the hon. Member (Mr. Picton) privately that the main purport of his Motion was to allude to the arrest of a certain Member of this House without justification. If the hon. Member proposes to refer to the arrest of the hon. Member for West Waterford (Mr. Pyne) and the hon. Member for West Cork (Mr. Gilhooly), he would not, in my opinion, be within Privilege. Privilege cannot be pleaded to an arrest on a criminal charge, nor to the administration of criminal justice. But with regard to the case of the hon. Member for North Monaghan (Mr. P. O'Brien) there is a clear case for demanding explanation, and in that matter the hon. Member is perfectly within his right in calling it a matter of Privilege, and so taking precedence, [322] 262, 263, 266

Comments on the Votes of certain Members—Letter of the National Union Association respecting the votes of certain Members. The letter having been read, Mr. Speaker said: It seems to me that there is not even a *primâ facie* case of Privilege, [323] 1312

Canvassing of Members—Circulars and post cards soliciting the vote of hon. Members in regard to the alleged grievances of certain workmen at Enfield and Woolwich Arsenal being complained, Mr. Speaker said: I must say, taking together the circular and post-card, the proceeding appears to be contrary to the best usages and traditions of this House; and if the practice were to become prevalent, I am afraid it would tend to lower the character of the House, [323] 1439

Arrest of Members—Mr. Speaker: I have always acted on the principle that the arrest of a Member is a most important matter, and ought not to be kept back from the House; and I therefore took the earliest opportunity of making the communication of the fact (arrest of Mr. J. J. O'Kelly) to the House, [327] 495, 498

Lord Randolph Churchill, proposing, as a Question of Privilege, a letter written by Mr. Conybeare and published in *The Star* newspaper, asked, as a point of Order, whether it would be in Order to move that the Clerk at the Table should read the letter, or whether it would be more in Order that he should read it himself?—Mr. Speaker said, that if the noble Lord wished to bring the matter before the House as a matter of Breach of Privilege, it would be right that the letter should be read by the Clerk at the Table, [329] 49

Relevancy—Which having been done, and debate arising, Mr. Speaker said: The noble Lord is bound to confine himself to the subject-matter of the letter, [329] 51

Rules of Debate—The usual course is for the hon. Member who is charged to make any statement he wishes to make, and then to withdraw, [329] 56

Mr. Speaker states at length the circumstances under which the debate had arisen and its present position [See Text [329] p. 57]. I propose to regard this proposition as two distinct propositions, and to put to the House—first, that the letter in *The Star* is a distinct libel on the Speaker of the House of Commons, and deserves the severest condemnation of this House, [329] 65, 67

The Times newspaper—Mr. Speaker: The Question before the House is whether the words in the issue of *The Times* of this day constitute a Breach of Privilege. The hon. Member is not entitled to go back to former articles, because the question simply is whether the words contained in the article to-day constitute a Breach of the Privileges of this House, [329] 1258, 1259, 1263

Service of a Summons upon a Member of this House in the Outer Lobby, and it being proposed to appoint a Select Committee thereon—Mr. Speaker said: I hope I may interfere in the interests of the House, and with the fullest desire to preserve the privileges of Members of the House. I trust that the House will not in any way prejudge this case, but will allow the proposed Committee to inquire most fully into the circumstances, and do what, in their wisdom, they may think fit to guard the privileges of every Member of this House. The Question immediately before the House is the appointment of a Select Committee, and the terms of the Reference to that Committee, [331] 217

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Attachment of a Member (Mr. Gent-Davis)—Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a Letter relating to the Attachment of Mr. Gent-Davis, Member for Kennington. Mr. Sexton: May I ask whether that notification vacates the seat, or what effect it has on the seat?—Mr. Speaker: That is a question which it is not for me to answer. I have only done my duty in communicating to the House the Letter of the learned Judge, [331] 484

Order

Suspension of Members—It is a question rather for the interpretation of the House than a question of Order. If the House limits the suspension to one month, that Proviso could be added to the end, [329] 99, 100

PUBLIC BILLS

The decision of the House negativing the Motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time," determines only that the Bill be not *now* read the second time; and it is, therefore, competent for the hon. Gentleman to set up the Bill again and put it down for Second Reading on a future day, [322] 1496

Amendments—The hon. Member is discussing clauses in respect of which the House has already divided. The hon. Gentleman is, therefore, not in Order in referring to those clauses, [325] 1561

Amendments — Criminal Evidence Bill — Mr. Speaker said, he must point out to the hon. and learned Member that Notice of such Amendment would be necessary. He had intimated to the hon. and learned Gentleman that the Notice on the Paper was not in Order, the reason being that the subject of the Notice was not germane to the Law of Evidence which was dealt with by the Bill, [325] 1564

Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Bill—Moved, "That the Committee be deferred till To-morrow." Question put. Mr. T. M. Healy: I must object to that, and we can take a Division—Mr. Speaker: The majority of the House may decide if the Bill should be set down for this or a future day. Question again put.—Mr. Speaker: There is not a preponderance of voices for the later day, and there can be no Division on the subject [326] 1145

Local Government (England and Wales) Bill—Several hon. Gentlemen having put on the Paper Instructions to the Committee on this Bill, Mr. Speaker thought it his duty to refer to them severally; and, having pointed out the objections attaching to each, called upon the hon. Member for the Eye Division of Suffolk (Mr. F. S. Stevenson), whose Instruction was in Order, [326] 1440

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill—Instruction to the Committee.—An Amendment authorizing marriage with a deceased husband's brother can only be attained by an Instruction to the Committee. Afterwards Mr. Heneage claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."—Mr. Speaker:

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

As no arguments have been adduced on either side, I cannot consent to put the Motion of the right hon. Gentleman, [327] 75

National Debt (Supplemental) Bill—Bill, as amended, considered. I must call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the fact that there is no Question before the House. No debate can arise at this stage, and the Third Reading will be taken to-morrow. There can be no discussion on this stage of the Bill, [327] 126

Libel Law Amendment Bill—Amendments on Consideration.—The more regular course would be for the hon. Gentleman to move the clause in the terms in which it appeared on the Paper, and then, if it was the pleasure of the House to read it a second time, for the hon. Gentleman to propose whatever Amendments he might wish to make in it, [327] 734, 740

Mr. Speaker's judgment as to further Amendments, 743, 752

Moved, "That the Order for the Second Reading of the *Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill* be discharged and the Bill withdrawn." Mr. Conybeare asked if there was any chance of the Bill being taken in an Autumn Session?—Mr. Speaker: If it is withdrawn, it cannot be taken in the Autumn, [328] 1211

Bribery (Public Bodies Prevention) Bill—Moved, That the Order for the Second be discharged and the Bill withdrawn. Mr. Conybeare: I object.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot object to that Motion, [328] 1883

When an hon. Member proposes to withdraw a Bill it is a purely formal Motion, to which I do not think the objection of the hon. Member would hold good, [329] 48; [330] 1371

Third Reading (after Report).—The Third Reading may be taken without the unanimous, if there is the general, consent of the House, [329] 1855

Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill—Motion for Leave—Mr. Gladstone asked Mr. Speaker to state the nature of the Rule under which it had been found possible to dispense with the preliminary Resolution in Committee in the case of this Bill.—Mr. Speaker accordingly explained the character and position of the Bill, and, in concluding, said: It has always been the practice of this House, sanctioned by my Predecessors in the Chair, to hold that it is not necessary for the House to go into Committee and to pass a preliminary Resolution in regard to a Bill which is in accordance with the provisions of an Act already passed, and where that Act has been passed under the ordinary sanction provided by the Standing Order in the case of Money Bills (see text), [330] 1550, 1551

Sir Wilfrid Lawson: Is it in Order, Sir, to get a Bill printed before the First Reading?—Mr. Speaker: There is no breach of Order, [330] 1761

Order for Committee read—Instructions—Mr. Parnell: I propose, Sir, to move the Instruction to the Committee which stands in

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

my name.—Mr. Speaker explained at length. It was, he said, irregular, because it opened up the whole question of the Land Act of 1881, without any special reference to either Lord Ashbourne's Act, or to the Land Purchase Bill now before the House (see text), [331] 32, 33, 34

Rules of Debate—Irrelevance—Mr. W. H. Smith asked, whether the hon. and learned Member was speaking to the question of arrears or of purchase?—Mr. Waddy said, that if he was not in Order he would, no doubt, be called to Order by the proper authority.—Mr. Speaker said, that to go into the general question of arrears and their bearings on the ultimate position of tenants who might hereafter desire to purchase was opening a wider field of discussion than it was competent for him now to enter upon, [331] 36

Consideration — Mr. Sexton asked whether the clause he had put down reserving minerals, mining rights, and foreshores and vesting them in the Commissioners of Works in the case of holdings under the Act would be accepted by the Government?—Mr. Speaker said, it would require an Instruction.—Mr Sexton said, he had given Notice of an Instruction.—Mr. Speaker said, it would be beyond the scope of the Bill to allow such an Instruction; and, therefore, it was entirely out of Order, [331] 471

Reprint after Amendments—Mr. Henry H. Fowler asked the Speaker on whom the authority rested to decide whether a Bill which had been altered on the Report stage should be reprinted?—Mr. Speaker: The House itself would decide when a Bill should be reprinted, [331] 527

Order—Stages of Public Bills—Mr. Sexton asked whether it was in Order to discuss when the Third Reading should be taken, as the Report stage had not yet been reached?—Mr. Speaker said, that such a course would be irregular, [331] 458

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill—Second Reading — Amendments — Mr. Speaker: In the event of the Amendment of the hon. Member for Northampton becoming the substantive Question, it will, of course, be competent for any Member to move to amend it, [332] 332

Amendments—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman (Mr. J. G. Talbot) proposes to leave out the whole of the words, and to substitute an entirely different Resolution. I am afraid I cannot put the hon. Gentleman's Amendment, [332] 336

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—Third Reading—Committee of the Whole House—Rulings of the Chairman—Money Bills—Mr. Caldwell asked whether it would be competent for the House to review the ruling of the Chairman when the House was in Committee yesterday, in consequence of which an essential part of the Bill had not passed through the Committee stage?—Mr. Speaker: There is no such thing as an appeal from the Chairman of Committees to the Speaker; but, as a matter of courtesy to the hon. Member, I may say that the

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

proper course was followed. The practice is that in Money Bills and Bills of this nature the Preamble is never put, [332] 1010, 1011

RULES AND ORDER OF DEBATE

The Previous Question—Mr. Speaker points out the inconvenience attaching to the customary form of moving, "That the Question be now put," and proposes to establish the precedent by adopting the form, "That the Question be not now put;" and the general assent of the House being signified, Mr. Speaker proposed the Question, "That the Question be not now put," [323] 1861

The Judges—I am quite aware that Judge Curran is not a Judge of a Superior Court; but I think that all those who are in the position of Judges ought to be spoken of with common decency and respect. If the hon. Gentleman has any charge to bring against this Judge, of course he can take the course prescribed by law, no matter what his position may be, [322] 463

Mr. Speaker: Again I say this is not a point of Order. If the hon. and gallant Baronet had made any charge against the hon. Gentleman in the House in un-Parliamentary language, I should certainly have called him to Order. If the hon. Gentleman thinks any imputation has been made against him, he is at perfect liberty to repudiate the insinuation so made, and to state that there is no foundation for it. No Question of Order has yet arisen, [322] 528, 529, 530

Order in Debate—I think the hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. T. M. Healy) is now disputing the ruling of the Chair, and he is out of Order in doing so, [322] 850

There being an Amendment before the House, it would not be competent for an hon. Member to move the omission of words in the Original Motion, [322] 1690; an Amendment allowed, 1695, 1754

The hon. Member could not properly, under the circumstances, take that course (of moving the adjournment of the debate); but if he spoke till the hour of adjournment, he would be entitled to resume on the next occasion, [322] 1984

Repetition—Mr. Speaker said, it did not strike him that the hon. Member (Mr. Dixon-Hartland) was repeating himself. He was entitled to amplify the argument upon which he was engaged when Business was suspended, [323] 1540

It is a well-established Rule of the House that a Member may refer to notes in order to refresh his memory; but he must not read his speech, [323] 1632

Right of Reply—The hon. and gallant Member has no right of reply on an Order of the Day, [324] 1560

Reference to a Previous Answer — Mr. Speaker: It is impossible now, at this stage, to enter into a debate as to whether an answer given now is a different one to an answer given some time ago, [326] 1399, 1400

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Production of Documents—Mr. T. M. Healy inquired whether it was not in accordance with the Rules of the House that when a Member of the Treasury Bench rose to reply to a Question with reference to a Report, and makes a reference to that Report, he was not bound to lay the Report upon the Table?—Mr. Speaker: There is no obligation of that nature as regards a confidential Report; but as to official or ordinary Reports, if a Minister quotes from them, he is bound to lay them on the Table, [326] 1402

Production of Documents—Mr. Sexton: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether the judgment in the Killeagh case was directly quoted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Solicitor General and other Members of the Government in the course of the debate last night; and whether, if that be so, they are not bound, for the information of the House, to lay a copy upon the Table?—Mr. Speaker; That does not come under the Rule; but I suppose that the judgment will be accessible to hon. Members. Of course, if it were not, and if it were only an official document, and they have quoted from it, they would be bound to lay a copy upon the Table, [327] 1283

Order, order! In the interests of the fair conduct of the debate, I trust that these constant running commentaries on the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. A. J. Balfour) will cease, otherwise it will be impossible that the debate can proceed, [327] 1373

Amendments — Mr. Speaker explains, at length, his reasons for permitting Mr. Stansfeld to move his Resolution relating to Amendts. on the Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation Bill. The right hon. Gentleman, he said, in proposing this Motion, had taken an unusual course, and the circumstances in which the House finds itself are most unusual. I consider that the Motion of the right hon. Gentleman, so far as I can gather its purport, would be for the purpose of relieving the House from a state of things which would be intolerable. . . . . As the only way of getting the House out of the difficulty, I take upon myself the responsibility of allowing the Motion to be made, [328] 37, 38

Supply—Report—Mr. Speaker said, that at that stage the hon. Member could not move the reduction of the Vote for the Colonial Office. The Question before the House was that they agree with the Committee in their Resolution to pass the Vote. The hon. Member could say "No" to that proposition, [329] 219

Moved, "That the Lords' Amendments be considered on Tuesday."—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and learned Member cannot divide against this merely formal Business. It is formal, and routine of the House; and I do not think it comes within the Rules of Opposed Business, or can be opposed, [329] 1353, 1354

Supply—Report—Speaking a Second Time—Mr. James Stuart again rose to address the

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

House—Mr. Speaker said, the hon. Member (Mr. James Stuart) had exhausted his right to speak, and could only speak by indulgence, [330] 1370

Speaking a Second Time, [329] 1854; [330] 440; [331] 1463; [332] 617, 1016

Reference to a Previous Debate—Mr. Dillon asked whether the hon. and gallant Gentleman (Colonel Saunderson) was in Order in referring to a particular debate which had taken place a short time ago?—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Gentleman is referring to a debate on the first reading of this same Bill, [331] 564

Liability of Trustees Bill—Consideration—Adjourned Debate—Speaking a Second Time. Mr. Speaker: The hon. and learned Gentleman (Sir Edward Clarke), having already spoken, can only speak by the indulgence of the House, [331] 1488, 1489

Mr. Conybeare rose to address the House—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman has already spoken, I believe. Mr. Conybeare; I moved the Adjournment last night.—Mr. Speaker: The Adjournment having been agreed to, the hon. Gentleman is within his right, [331] 1489

Limitation of Observations—Supply—Report—The Constabulary Vote—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member for Northampton will be perfectly in Order if he confines his remarks to the conduct of the Royal Irish Constabulary, [331] 1879, 1880

Mr. Dillon having referred to the Report of the Committee of 1858, which sat to inquire into the condition of things on the Olphert Estate, Donegal.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is now travelling wide of the Constabulary Vote in entering into the evidence given before this Committee so many years ago. . . . . I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Gentleman, but this has nothing to do with the Constabulary Vote, [331] 1900, 1901

Latitude of Debate—Mr. S. Smith was proceeding to call attention to the disturbed state of feeling and the grievances existing in Wales

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! Of course, the limits of discussion are very wide on these occasions; but I do not know how the hon. Member proposes to connect this subject with the Bill before the House. The Appropriation Bill is subject to the same Rules which affect other Bills, and the point to be discussed must be somewhat relevant to the Bill. Sir Wilfrid Lawson asked whether it was competent for anyone to move any sort of Amendment to the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill?—Mr. Speaker said, it had not been customary; but since 1870 Amendments had repeatedly been moved, [332] 903, 904

Relevancy and Irrelevancy

The hon. and gallant Member is now entering into a subject which would more properly come in upon the Navy rather than the Army Estimates, [323] 234, 640

I must remind the hon. Member that his observations are entirely irrelevant to the subject of the introduction of an English

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Bill. He is quite out of Order, upon the introduction of a Bill relating to England and Wales, to make such constant reference to Ireland, [323] 1701

Relevancy—The Financial Statement—Any inquiry or discussion would only be relevant which referred to the subject of the Resolution which was passed last night in dealing with the Wine Duties. The noble Lord (Lord R. Churchill), therefore, upon that Resolution, would have to confine his remarks to the Wine Duties, [324] 401

Irrelevance—I must point out to the hon. and learned Gentleman that he is treating the broad Question before the House in a very special manner, [325] 831

Irrelevance—The hon. Gentleman is not talking in any sensible manner relatively to the subject before the House. I must warn the hon. Gentleman. . . . . I must ask the hon. Gentleman to discontinue his speech, [328] 150

Irrelevance and Repetition—Mr. Speaker: I must call the attention of the House to the great abuse involved in the course the hon. Member is pursuing. The hon. Gentleman is not only talking at extreme length—I do not complain of that, which it is competent for him to do—but he is repeating arguments which he made use of on the last occasion, and repeating himself to-day on a subject which is purely a financial one, [329] 1734

Mr. Philipps asked, whether the Government would, at an early date, bring forward some measure dealing with the question of mineral royalties?—Mr. Speaker: Order! Such a subject does not come within the scope of a discussion on the Appropriation Bill, [332] 929

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—Mr. Cunninghame Graham was proceeding to call attention to the distress existing in certain parts of the country — Mr. Speaker: I do not think a general disquisition on the state of the poor in any district would be relevant to the Appropriation Bill. If the hon. Gentleman could allege that there had been any neglect of duty on any Minister's part with reference to any particular class of workmen he would be in Order; but it would not be relevant to discuss generally the condition of the poor, or to allude to further legislation, [332] 1014

Un-Parliamentary Language

Mr. E. Harrington: The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Balfour) was fond of imputing mendacity to his opponents; but that evening the right hon. Gentleman had himself furnished a good example of the flippant mendacity which usually characterized his statements.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! That remark is very improper, and altogether un-Parliamentary. I must ask the hon. Member to withdraw it, [322] 186, 187

Sir Walter Barttelot: Whereas hon. Members elow the Gangway opposite merely showed respect for the Queen in that House, while everything they did outside showed the itter feeling entertained against the Sove-

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

reign and against the Government.—Mr. Speaker: I think the remark of the hon. and gallant Member ought not to pass without notice — they are un-Parliamentary. Sir W. Barttelot said, that as his expression was considered too strong he would withdraw it at once, [322] 523

Lord George Hamilton: I have to call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the circumstance that an hon. Member has made use of the words "Tory skunks." I wish to ask you, Sir, whether such language is regular?—Mr. Speaker: Such language is highly improper and un-Parliamentary, and if I knew the name of the hon. Member who used it, I would bring it before the House, [322] 746

Order—Irregular Language—Political meetings of a legal and loyal character, and political meetings of an illegal and disloyal character—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The Question, in the language in which it is put, is out of Order, and deals with a matter of opinion, [323] 1431

Mr. W. Redmond: Why do you not let us answer the Chief Secretary's speech?—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! Mr. Redmond: You are afraid to be answered.—Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member persists in these unseemly interruptions, I shall have to take strong measures. Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien: You are cowards. — Mr. Speaker: Order, order! [324] 457

Mr. T. P. O'Connor: Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman would pardon him if he said that he did not consider him the highest moral authority, although, in another sense, an authority on the doctrine of equivocation.—Mr. Speaker: I wish to point out to the hon. Member that his last expression exceeds the courtesies of debate, and should therefore be withdrawn, [325] 924

Lord Randolph Churchill wished to draw Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that the hon. Member (Mr. Conybeare) had said that what the right hon. Gentleman had stated was absolutely false. He desired to know whether that language was Parliamentary?—Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member used that expression, I hope he will withdraw it, [328] 1423

Mr. Conybeare: Without fear of the application of the closure, which he had no hesitation in saying was, under the circumstances, simply a public scandal —— Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The remark which the hon. Member has just now made must be withdrawn. Mr. Conybeare: I withdraw the remark. But the hon. Member, speaking in a low voice, was misunderstood, and Mr. Speaker "named" him to the House. After explanation, Mr. Speaker: It is quite sufficient if the hon. Member said he did withdraw. I did not so understand him, but I accept his word most unreservedly, [328] 1899, 1900

Un-Parliamentary Expressions—Mr. Sexton asked whether the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant was entitled to say in this House that, on a comparison of veracity between my hon. Friend who sits below me

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

and officials in Ireland, he believes the officials in Ireland, and flouts the testimony of my hon. Friend?—Mr. Speaker: I think that the hon. Member misunderstood the observation of the right hon. Gentleman. The right hon. Gentleman has appealed to me as to what the right hon. Gentleman said; and I heard the right hon. Gentleman say that he had no desire to pit the veracity of the hon. Member against the veracity of the officials, [329] 745

Mr. J. Chamberlain complained that the hon. Member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had made use of an expression of an offensive character, which he addressed to him in the House of Commons. He had called him "Judas Chamberlain." It being denied and affirmed that this expression had been used.—Mr. Speaker said: I therefore ask the hon. Member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool whether he did use the expression? Mr. T. P. O'Connor: Yes, Sir; I used the expression. Afterwards—Mr. T. P. O'Connor: I do not wish to be a party to, nor do I think I should be justified, in prolonging this discussion; and, whatever may be my feelings on the subject, I admit I should not have used the expression in this House, and I now wish to withdraw it, [329] 884, 885

Mr. T. M. Healy: I object. You give us no quarter, and we will give you none.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I must ask the hon. and learned Gentleman to observe Parliamentary manners, [329] 1191

Mr. Speaker: I must call on both hon. Members (Dr. Tanner and Mr. Brookfield) to maintain a courteous bearing towards each other, and I do hope the House will not consider it necessary to pursue this matter further, [329] 1362, 1363

Sir John Colomb: I wish to ask whether it is in Order, when one Member puts a Question, for another hon. Member to ask whether he is not ashamed of himself for doing so?—Mr. Speaker: It is clearly out of Order. The expression did not reach me, or I should have taken notice of it, but it is an improper and un-Parliamentary expression, [330] 113

Irregular Expressions—Mr. Byron Reed said, that many hon. Members were interested in the speedy passage of the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, in order to proceed with other Business that had been long delayed by the factious obstruction of hon. Members opposite. — Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must not make use of the phrase "factious obstruction," [331] 457

The Judges—Mr. T. W. Russell: Is it in Order for a Member of this House to state regarding one of the Judges of the Supreme Courts in Ireland, that he has prostituted the seat of justice to assist the Government to carry out their policy?—Mr. Speaker said, the term "prostitution of the seat of justice" was clearly an improper and un-Parliamentary expression, and he asked the hon. Member (Dr. Kenny) to withdraw it, [331] 536

Disorderly Conduct — Un - Parliamentary Language — Mr. Cunninghame Graham ordered to Withdraw—Mr. Cunninghame Graham: I asked a definite Question whether the right hon. Gentleman would afford facilities for the discussion of a Motion of one of his own supporters? If he does not do so, I characterize that Motion as a dishonourable trick to avoid discussion.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Member is conducting himself in a most unusual and un-Parliamentary manner in making use of language of that kind. I must request him to withdraw the expression he has made use of.—Mr. Cunninghame Graham: I never withdraw. I simply said what I meant.—Mr. Speaker: I must ask the hon. Member to withdraw the expression "dishonourable trick," which is a strictly improper and un-Parliamentary expression. Mr. Cunninghame Graham: I wish to acquit myself of any intentional discourtesy to you; but I am compelled again to characterize the action taken with regard to this Motion as a dishonourable trick.—Mr. Speaker: I must again ask the hon. Member to withdraw so improper and un-Parliamentary an expression.—Mr. Cunninghame Graham: I refuse, Sir, to withdraw. Mr. Speaker: Then I must ask the hon. Member to withdraw from the House, [331] 773

Mr. Conybeare said, that if the hon. Member (Mr. Brooke Robinson) had been aware that his hon. Friend's absence was caused by the serious illness of Mr. Cunninghame Graham, he presumed the hon. Member would not have had the brutality to attack his absent friend.—Mr. Speaker: The word "brutality," used as the hon. Member used it, should not be employed in debate, and I must ask the hon. Member to withdraw it. Mr. Speaker: I must ask the hon. Member (Mr. Conybeare) to control himself within the ordinary limits of Parliamentary decorum, [331] 1388, 1389

Attendance and Seats of Members—Offensive Language—Mr. Bartley asked, whether it is in accordance with the Rules of the House for the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner), who sits on the other side of the House, to come to this side and make remarks which are most offensive to us, and, in consequence, lead to great altercation and considerable noise in this direction?—Mr. Speaker: I cannot prevent the hon. Member for Mid Cork sitting in whatever part of the House he chooses to sit in. At the same time I may point out to the House that there are traditions in this House, and I must leave it to the good taste and courtesy of hon. Members as to the place they will sit in. Of course, if any collision arise, I should know whom I am to make responsible for it. I did not gather that the expressions made use of by the hon. Member for Mid Cork were of an un-Parliamentary character. If they were, it would be quite competent for the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bartley) to bring them to the notice of the Chair, and I should certainly be bound to deal with them, [331] 1483, 1484

Dr. Tanner said, he had to call attention to a personal matter. Just now he left a broken baton near the Chief Secretary,

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

that the right hon. Gentleman might see how it had been broken. Since then a private Member refused to restore the broken baton, which was his (Dr. Tanner's) own property.—Mr. Speaker: The House is almost as tired as I am of these wretched personal disputes that circulate around the hon. Member for Mid Cork. At the same time, if any hon. Member has taken the baton referred to, I hope he will at once restore it, [331] 1904-5

Orders of the Day

A Correction allowed, [325] 438

Motions and Questions

Motions—Mr. Speaker suggests an alteration in the form of a Resolution for an Address in reference to the Metropolitan Board of Works, [322] 676

Latitude and Limitation of Questions, [322] 1231; [324] 723

That appears to be a Question that does not arise from the Question on the Paper, nor is it possible to answer that Question without Notice, [323] 357

The only observation which I think it my duty to make is that there is a practice growing up of making counter-statements upon a Question being put, which it is impossible, of course, to deal with, and which practically assumes the form of a new Question given without Notice, but which should be the subject of a separate Notice on the Paper, [323] 374

Order—The only question was whether the Second Reading of the Bill should be set down for 2 o'clock on Friday, and it was not competent to enter into any other question, [323] 884

Notice—The Questions of both hon. Members were without Notice, and were certainly of a very argumentative character. He understood the Notices were given only a few minutes ago, [323] 1436

Sir Charles Lewis begged to say that the Question had been put down incorrectly on the Notice Paper; the most material parts had been left out; and he wished now to supplement it.—Mr. Speaker informed the hon. Baronet that the portions referred to had been purposely omitted, [323] 1613

There is no difference in the practice, nor is there any distinction made between Questions from one side of the House or the other, [323] 1628

Combination of Discussion—Mr. Ritchie suggested that it would be convenient that both Bills should be discussed on the Motion for the Second Reading of the Local Government Bill—Mr. Speaker: Under the circumstances of the case, and considering the close connection between the Bills, I do not think I ought to raise any objection to a general discussion taking place upon the two measures, [324] 1065

Irregularity of Questions—The latter part of the Question was struck out by myself, as being irregular, [324] 1475, 1735

Alteration of Questions—Mr. Clancy: In putting this Question, I desire to point out

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

that the summary of this declaration of the prisoner, as given in the Question, is not mine, and that I gave the original statement.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! There was a reason why it was summarized. It was that the Question of the hon. Member extended over two pages of foolscap, and it was almost impossible to put down a Question of that length; and as fair a summary as was thought possible was substituted, [324] 1738

Complicated Questions—Mr. Speaker: It may be for the convenience of the House that the hon. Gentleman's two propositions should be put together; but if any hon. Gentleman objects to their being taken together, they will be put separately, [324] 1823

Irregular Questions—That Question is out of Order in itself, and ought to have been given Notice of, and put upon the Paper. Then it would have been submitted to me. . . . That Question also is very improper. If it had been handed in, I should have disallowed its being put upon the Paper, [325] 28

It is within the competence of a Minister to refuse to answer a Question, [325] 319

Alteration of Question—Mr. Buchanan complained that the Question did not appear on the Paper in the form in which he handed it in.—Mr. Speaker said, the Question had been altered under a known Rule of the House, for the purpose of avoiding controversy as to what had previously passed in the House, [325] 338

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! That seems to be the subject of a new Question. Mr. M'Cartan: Arising out of this, Sir.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! That seems to be the subject of a new Question, of which due Notice must be given, [325] 441

The hon. Gentleman is now making a counter-statement. If he wishes for further information he had better put a Notice on the Paper in the usual way. The hon. Gentleman is making a counter-statement to which it is not possible for a Minister to reply, [325] 593

It is a Rule of the House that a mere opinion of a Member on a particular subject is not the proper subject for a Question, [326] 1538

Mr. Gladstone having put a Question to the Chief Secretary, with whose answer he was dissatisfied, said, he would to-morrow put a Question, which he recited.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I am sorry to interrupt the right hon. Gentleman; but there is a Rule of the House against giving Notice in this way, [327] 96

I must call the attention of the House to the practice, which is a growing one, after the Questions have been twice gone over, of Members reviving Questions which have been answered some time ago, and raising a series of further Questions upon them. I think that practice is causing serious inconvenience to the House, [327] 115

Notice—The right hon. Gentleman has just stated that he is not in a position to give an answer to-day, but that he will

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SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

give it to-morrow. If the hon. Gentleman is asking a Question now which is not on the Paper he should give Notice of it, [327] 817

If the hon. and learned Gentleman wishes to put a Question to elucidate a point, he is entitled to do so; but he cannot introduce any matter of argument, [327] 988

It is an irregular Question to ask the Government whether they agree with the observations of the learned Judge, [328] 426

Mr. Chance asked whether it was in Order to answer a series of other Questions when a reply to one only was asked for?—Mr. Speaker: The Question is too trivial for me to answer, [329] 528

If I recollect right, the term used by the hon. Gentleman was invidious—I am speaking from memory—and the words were whether the system commonly called jury packing was habitually enforced in the county? I thought that expression ought not to appear on the Paper, and I think so now, [329] 533

I must say that it seems to me that the practice of putting supplemental Questions is being greatly abused to-day, [329] 534

Irregular Questions—Questions to the Chair—Mr. Conybeare asked the Speaker, as a point of procedure, whether on Friday, July 20, the hon. Member for Camborne was suspended from the service of the House; and, if so, what was the effect of the vote on the right of the hon. Member to enter the precincts of the House, Galleries, or Libraries?—Mr. Speaker: It is very unusual for an hon. Member to put a Question to the Chair in this manner. If the hon. Member will communicate privately with me I will endeavour to give him all the information in my power, [330] 462

Mr. Nolan wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department a further Question of which he had given Notice—namely, what had been done in the case of the men who had hooted and pelted the ex-Prime Minister at Dover last December?—Mr. Speaker: That Question was struck off the Paper by my direction, [330] 641

Notice—Mr. Conybeare asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to the murders in the East End of London, whether he did not think it was time to replace Sir Charles Warren by some other officer who would investigate those crimes?—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman must give Notice of that Question in the usual way. Mr. Conybeare: I now give Notice of it.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must give Notice in writing at the Table in the usual way, [330] 774

Mr. Conybeare asked whether it was true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had asked the Scotch Members to support the Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill on the understanding that it should not extend to Scotland; and whether he intended to carry his Bill by such bribery?—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! That Question is not on the Paper, [330] 1888

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Mr. Speaker: Order! A series of Questions like this amounts to a debate, [331] 23

Irregular Questions—Mr. Bradlaugh, referring to a Question on the Paper in the name of the hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. J. M. Maclean), asked Mr. Speaker whether the allegation in Paragraph 2 that an Englishman named Hume was the author of "seditious pamphlets," and the reference in Paragraph 3 to "revolutionary speeches of delegates to a Congress which aims at destroying the security of English rule in India," were not irregular as containing debatable matter?—Mr. Speaker said, the expressions were undoubtedly irregular, and appeared on the Paper through inadvertence. He had sent for the hon. Member who was to put the Question to point out to him the irregularities, [331] 1018

SELECT COMMITTEES

Sunday Closing Act (*Ireland*)—Sir Wilfrid Lawson asked whether it was not the rule, when one name was nominated for a Select Committee, that the remarks should be made upon that particular name?—Mr. Speaker said, it would be more regular for the hon. Gentleman to object to any particular name—The Chief Secretary for Ireland said, that, perhaps, on this particular Motion, he ought to say a few words with respect to the general constitution of the Committee.—Mr. Speaker thought the right hon. Gentleman would not be in Order. They had now arrived at a particular name, and the discussion must be confined to the qualifications of that Gentleman to serve upon the Committee, [323] 1704, 1705, 1708, 1709

The Motion that the Select Committee on *Emigration and Immigration* (*Foreigners*) do consist of "Nineteen" Members, having been agreed to—— Mr. Speaker intimated that Notice must be given of the two additional names of Members proposed to be added to the Committee, [323] 1797

Aire and Calder Navigation Bill—Order for Second Reading read—Mr. Austin said, he had placed a Notice on the Paper to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee—Mr. Speaker said, the Motion of which the hon. Member had given Notice must be moved after the Bill had been read a second time, [328] 16

Bann Drainage Bill—Mr. Sexton said, he gave Notice last night, by speech and writing, that on the next occasion of this Bill coming before the House, he would move that in consequence of the exclusion of Irish Representatives from the debate on the Second Reading the House decline to proceed further with the measure. That Notice had not appeared on the Paper, and the question he had to ask was, in what form could the objection of the Irish Members be raised, if not pertinent to the Motion for reference to a Select Committee? He would ask in what manner that debate could be raised?—Mr. Speaker: On the Report stage of the Bill.—Mr. Sexton: After it comes back from Committee?—Mr. Speaker: After it comes back from Committee. Mr.

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Tomlinson: The Bill goes to a Select Committee; will it not be considered in Committee by the House?—Mr. Speaker: It must come before the House, [329] 157, 158

STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. Abraham asked if there was any proposition for adding Representatives of the working classes to the Committee in relation to the Bill?—Mr. Speaker said, that was a matter for the Committee of Selection, [327] 227

MISCELLANEOUS

Personal Explanation—Mr. Howell rose to make a personal explanation with regard to the use of the term "battleworthiness" of ships of war which the noble Lord (Lord George Hamilton) had challenged. He wished to refer to the report of the Question 2987, which was, "Do you consider yourself responsible for the battleworthiness of the ship?"—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Member is rather exceeding the limits of a personal explanation. The good faith of the hon. Member has not been attacked, [330] 1667

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Stationery Office—Government Contracts
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Contracts for Public Printing, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *April* 16, [324] 1298

Statue of the late Earl of Shaftesbury—Dean and Chapter of Westminster
Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Sir John R. Mowbray *July* 27, [329] 654; Questions, Mr. Summers, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 6, 1720

Statute Law Revision
Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 24, [329] 328

Statute Law Revision Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 9 (No. 35)
Read 2ª *Mar* 15, [323] 1255
Committee *; Report *Mar* 19
Read 3ª * *Mar* 20
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Mar* 21
Read 2° * *Mar* 22 [Bill 186]
Committee *; Report; read 3° *Mar* 23
l. Royal Assent *Mar* 27 [51 *Vict.* c. 3]

Statute Law Revision Committee
Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Feb* 17, [322] 715

Statute Law Revision (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Aug* 6 (No. 258)
Read 2ª * *Nov* 20
Committee *; Report *Nov* 27
Read 3ª * *Dec* 4
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Dec* 8
Read 2° * *Dec* 14 [Bill 393]
Committee *; Report *Dec* 17
Considered *; read 3° *Dec* 19
l. Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 57]

Statute Law Revision (Master and Servant) Bill
(*Mr. Howell, Sir Henry James, Mr. Mundella, Mr. William Hunter, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Fenwick*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 27 [Bill 310]
2R. [Dropped]

Statute Law Revision (Master and Servant) Bill
Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *July* 27, [329] 672

Statutes, The—Revised Edition—Publication
Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 20, [323] 1792; *July* 13, [328] 1245; *July* 27, [329] 674; *Nov* 15, [330] 1248

Steam Boilers Bill
(*Mr. Provand, Mr. Octavius V. Morgan, Mr. William Abraham*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 6 [Bill 160
Bil withdrawn * *June* 5

Steam Engines and Boilers Bill
(*Mr. Fenwick, Mr. William Crawford, Mr. Burt, Mr. William Abraham (Glamorgan), Mr. Pickard, Mr. Arthur Acland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 21 [Bill 137]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 17, [324] 1561; after debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Addison*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after further debate, Question put; A. 96, N. 147; M. 51 (D. L. 73)
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months

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Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [322] 1196, 1201
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Ireland—Piers and Harbours—Harbour of Killybegs, &c.—Donegal Railway, [325] 24
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Financial Resolutions—Wheel and Horse Taxes—Extension to Scotland, [325] 338
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Scotch Crofters' Emigration, Appointment of Select Committee, [330] 1935
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Scotland—Educational Endowments Act, 1882 (Hutton Trust), Motion for an Address, [329] 617
Scotland—Educational Endowments Act, 1882 (Kirkcudbright Charities), Motion for an Address, [329] 600, 611, 613
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Steam Engines and Boilers, 2R. [324] 1566
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Privy Council and Subordinate Departments, [326] 996
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Trawling (Scotland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [326] 1956

tipendiary Magistrates (Pensions) Bill
(*Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Godson, Mr. Hastings*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 92]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 23, [324] 234 [House counted out]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 17, 72; Question put; A. 37, N. 44; M. 7 (D. L. 72)
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 6

STOKES, Mr. G. G., *Cambridge University*
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 55, [328] 1322

STOREY, Mr. S., *Sunderland*
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 205; *cl.* 10, 1658; *cl.* 15, 1667

STRAFFORD, Earl of
Metropolis—Inspection of Theatres and Music Halls, [326] 1665
London Theatres—Captain Shaw's Report, [322] 692
Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich—Recommendations of the Board of Visitors [322] 1351

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Question, Mr. Samuel Smith; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Dec* 11, [331] 1739

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Bulgaria—European Turkey, Motion for an Address, [322] 1207
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Open Spaces (Metropolis)—Law Courts Site; Westminster Abbey (Parliament Square); British Museum, [327] 82
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [323] 159, 163
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STUART, Mr. J., *Shoreditch, Hoxton*
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Working of the Acts, [323] 31
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323] tion for Leave, 1665
326] Comm. *cl.* 2, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1852
327] 217, 291; *cl.* 3, 496; *cl.* 7, 526, 547, 552, . 553
328] *cl.* 21, 628; *cl.* 24, 815; *cl.* 25, 824; *cl.* 35, . 973; *cl.* 36, 980, 1018, 1041, 1042, 1048; . Amendt. 1106, 1129, 1155; *cl.* 37, 1180; . Motion for reporting Progress, 1184; *cl.* 38, . 1252, 1261; *cl.* 55, 1323; *cl.* 101, 1618; . *cl.* 118, 1636, 1821, 1842, 1856, 1857
329] Consid. *add. cl.* 572, 574; Amendt. 585; . *cl.* 32, 702; *cl.* 37, 707
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Timber Acts (Ireland) Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [327] 1523
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Suffragans' Act Amendment Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Bishop of Carlisle*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *May* 1 (No. 83)
Read 2ª *May* 8, [325] 1598
Committee * *May* 14
Report * *May* 15
Read 3ª * *June* 11
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Aug* 2
2R. [Dropped] [Bill 364]

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Suffragans' Nomination Bill
(*Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. John Talbot, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Francis Powell, Admiral Field, Mr. Penrose-Fitzgerald, Mr. Dixon-Hartland*)
c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 35]
2R. Debate adjourned *May* 9, [325] 1798
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Suffragans' Nomination Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Chancellor*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *June* 25 (No. 176)
Read 2ª *June* 26, [327] 1263
Committee *; Report *June* 28
Read 3ª * *June* 29
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. Attorney General*) *Aug* 2
Read 2° * *Aug* 10 [Bill 363]
Committee—R.P. *Nov* 12, [330] 1012
Committee deferred *Nov* 15, 1371
Committee deferred *Dec* 14, [332] 339
Committee—R.P. *Dec* 18, 792
Committee; Report; read 3° *Dec* 19, 843
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 56]

Sugar Bounties—The International Conference
Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Feb* 23, [322] 1247; Question, Mr. J. C. Bolton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) [further Questions thereon] *May* 15, [326] 329; Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Nov* 26, [331] 141
Banquet at the Foreign Office, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Feb* 28, [322] 1654
Decision of the Conference, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *June* 21, [327] 822
German Drawback, Question, Mr. J. C. Bolton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 23, [329] 206
Importation of Sugar, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 5, [328] 435
The Draft Convention, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 23, [329] 207; — *Adhesion of Belgium*, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 8, [330] 644; —*Adhesion of Russia*, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 12, [328] 1099
The Negotiations, Questions, Mr. Picton; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Question, Mr. Conybeare [no reply] *June* 21, [327] 806; —*Protective Duties of Foreign Countries*, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 25, [327] 1119
The Papers, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Feb* 21, [322] 1008; Questions, Mr. Illingworth,

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Sugar Bounties—The International Conference—cont.
Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 21, [327] 806; —*Further Papers*, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 16, [330] 1385
The Special Commission (Expenses), Questions, Mr. Picton, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 8, [330] 650
The United States Government, Question, Mr. Illingworth; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 25, [327] 1119

Sugar Manufacture—New Zealand
Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *June* 23, [327] 1561

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SULLIVAN, Mr. T. D., *Dublin, College Green*
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Army Votes — Newspapers, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *July* 20, [329] 34
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Civil Service Estimates
Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 5, [323] 188; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 6, [323] 384
Civil List, The—Horse Breeding—Queen's Plates, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 9, [328] 717; Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen), 718;—*Surpluses of Civil List Classes*, Questions, Mr. E. Robertson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 23, [324] 189
Civil Service Estimates, 1886—*Illegal Payments*, Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Mar* 2, [323] 32
Class III—Law and Justice—Compulsory Retirement of Writers, Question, Mr. Tuite; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *May* 7, [325] 1448;—*Vote* 21—*Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland)*, Personal Explanation, The Chief Secretary for

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SUPPLY—*cont.*

Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Dec* 7, [331] 1420:—*Supplementary Estimate, Vote* 16—"*Two Special Unforeseen Cases,*" Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *Dec* 11, [331] 1770

Class IV.—The Education Estimates, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *June* 11, [326] 1605

Class V.—Foreign and Colonial Services, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 9, [328] 741; Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *July* 16, 1414; Observations, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Dec* 18, [332] 649

Crofter Emigration (*Supplemental Vote*), Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 13, [330] 1035

Education Estimates, Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 8, [330] 651

Expenses of Public Departments, Questions, Mr. Jennings; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 26, [331] 125

Irish Estimates, Questions, Mr. Clancy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 9, [330] 775; *Nov* 12, 913; Questions, Mr. Dillon, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 22, 1839; Questions, The Lord Mayor of Dublin; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour), The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 13, [332] 98

Pension to Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury [further Questions thereon] *Nov* 23, [331] 12

Returns, Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Nov* 13, [330] 1033

The Salary of Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Aug* 2, [329] 1240

The Scotch Education Votes, Question, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 8, [326] 1546; Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 9, [330] 776

Army Estimates

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the Army Estimates and to report their observations thereon to the House (*Mr. Secretary Stanhope*) *Mar* 13

And, on *Mar* 15, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Brodrick, Dr. Cameron, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Childers, Lord Randolph Churchill, Captain Cotton, Sir William Crossman, Sir Frederick FitzWygram, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. A. Gathorne-Hardy, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Colonel Nolan, Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Picton, and Mr. Woodall

Major Watkin, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for War *July* 20, [329] 40

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SUPPLY—*cont.*

Army and Navy Estimates

Re-appointment, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 28, [322] 1654; Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Dec* 14, [332] 239

Ordered, That the Reports and Minutes of Evidence of the Select Committee on Army and Navy Estimates of last Session be referred to the Select Committee on Army Estimates (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *April* 11

Navy Estimates

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the Navy Estimates, and to report their observations thereon to the House (*Lord George Hamilton*) *Mar* 13

And, on *Mar* 19, Committee nominated as follows:—Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Caine, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Coddington, Mr. Crilly, Mr. Duff, Mr. Forwood, Sir Edward Grey, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Hanbury, Colonel Hill, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Admiral Mayne, Sir William Plowden, Sir Edward Reed, Mr. Sutherland, and Dr. Tanner

Estimates Procedure (*Grants of Supply*)

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the procedure by which the House annually grants the Supplies to Her Majesty" (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*) *Mar* 8, [323] 685; Question put, and agreed to

And, on *Mar* 26, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Viscount Curzon, Mr. Harry Davenport, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Goschen, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Howell, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Mr. Salt, and Mr. Whitbread

Revenue Departments Estimate

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the Estimates for the Revenue Departments, and to report their observations to the House (*Mr. Jackson*) *Mar* 13

And, on *Mar* 26, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Arthur Acland, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Preston Bruce, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kilbride, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, Mr. David Plunket, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Stansfeld

Report of the Select Committee, Question, Mr. Jennings; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *July* 23, [329] 197

Warrington Commissioners of Income Tax, Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Mar* 13, [323] 1078

SUPPLY

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Feb* 23

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—*cont.*

322] Considered in Committee *Feb* 27, 1499—CIVIL SERVICES (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1887-8) —CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 21, 2, and 3; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 9, 6, 10, and 17; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 5, 11, 16, 19, and 28; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 4

Resolutions reported *Feb* 28

. Considered in Committee *Mar* 1, 1851—CIVIL SERVICES (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1887-8) —CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 7; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Vote 5; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Votes 1 and 2

Resolutions reported *Mar* 2

323] Considered in Committee *Mar* 8, 678—ARMY ESTIMATES, 1883-9; Vote I., Numbers; Vote II., Effective Services; Resolutions reported *Mar* 9

Considered in Committee *Mar* 15, 1352—NAVY ESTIMATES; Numbers, Vote I.; Civil Services, £3,614,903, on account

. Resolutions reported *Mar* 16, 1491; Res. 1 and 2 agreed to

(3.) £3,614,903, on account; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" after short debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed *Mar* 16, 1537; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; subsequent Res. agreed to

324] Considered in Committee *April* 5, 483—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 1 to 6, 8 to 13

. Resolutions reported *April* 6, 694

Res. 1 and 2 agreed to

Res. 3; after short debate, Res. agreed to

Remaining Res. agreed to

. Considered in Committee *April* 6, 611—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 14 to 20, 23, 25 to 27; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 1 to 4

. Resolutions reported *April* 9, 841

Res. 1 to 3 agreed to

Res. 4; after short debate, Res. postponed

Res. 5; after short debate, Res. agreed to

Res. 6 to 13 agreed to

Res. 14 postponed

Res. 15 agreed to

. Postponed Resolutions reported *April* 12, 1170

Res. 4 and 14 further considered, and, after short debate, agreed to

326] Considered in Committee *May* 17, 567—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; Vote on Account, No. 2, £4,205,300

. Resolution reported *May* 31, 752

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution," 753; Amendt. to leave out "£4,205,300," insert "£4,195,300" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That '£4,205,300,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Resolution agreed to

. Considered in Committee *May* 31, 759—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Vote 7; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 5

SUPPLY—*cont.*

326] Considered in Committee *June* 1, 974—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 6 and 7

327] Considered in Committee *June* 21, 829—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 12, 2, 3;—NAVY ESTIMATES, Vote 2

. Resolutions reported *June* 25, 1251

Resolution 1 read 2°

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the First Resolution;" it being Midnight, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed *June* 28, 1673; Question put and agreed to

Subsequent Resolutions again read

Resolutions 2 and 3 postponed

Resolution 4 agreed to

Order read, for further consideration of Post-

328] poned Resolutions [21st June] *July* 2, 149; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the First Resolution;" after short debate, Question put; A. 196, N. 63; M. 133 (D. L. 184)

Consideration of Postponed Resolution further postponed

Civil Service Estimates

. Order for Committee read *July* 2, 153; Committee deferred

. Considered in Committee *July* 5, 439—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 7, 8, 10, 12, 13

. Resolutions reported *July* 6, 680

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the First Resolution;" after short debate, it being One of the clock, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House, without Question put

. Debate resumed *July* 12, 1209; Question put; A. 142, N. 28; M. 114 (D. L. 212)

Subsequent Resolutions agreed to

. Resolutions [1st June] reported *July* 12, 1185

Res. 1; Amendt. to leave out "£27,968," insert "£26,968" (*Mr. Baumann*); Question proposed, "That '£27,968,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 247, N. 30; M. 217 (D. L. 210)

Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after further short debate, Debate adjourned

Res. 2, after short debate, Res. agreed to

. Resolutions [31st May] reported *July* 12, 1202

Res. 1 agreed to

Res. 2; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" after short debate, Question put; A. 129, N. 45; M. 84 (D. L. 211)

Res. agreed to

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [12th July], "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" Question again proposed; Debate

329] resumed *July* 20, 107; Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed *July* 23, 215; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

[*cont.*

SUPPLY—*cont.*

329] Considered in Committee *July* 20, 107—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 10
Resolutions reported *July* 24
. Considered in Committee *Aug* 3, 1425—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS; FURTHER VOTE ON ACCOUNT, £7,712,800; ARMY ESTIMATES
. Resolution reported *Aug* 4, 1619; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" after debate, Debate adjourned
Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [4th August]; Question again proposed; Debate resumed *Aug* 6, 1727; after debate, Question put, and agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Aug* 4, 1562—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 7, 10, 13, 23; NAVY ESTIMATES, Votes 5, 8, 11, 15, 16
. Resolutions reported *Aug* 6, 1805
Resolutions 1 to 5 agreed to
Resolution 6; after short debate, Resolution agreed to
Resolution 7; after short debate, Resolution agreed to
Remaining Resolutions agreed to

330] Considered in Committee *Nov* 6, 463—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 14 to 20
Resolutions reported *Nov* 7
. Considered in Committee *Nov* 7, 570—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 20 to 24
Resolutions reported *Nov* 8
. Considered in Committee *Nov* 8, 652—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 24 to 27
. Resolutions reported *Nov* 9, 880
Res. 1 agreed to
(2.) £8,314 (Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and of the Office of Land Revenue Records and Inrolments); after short debate, Res. agreed to
Res. 3 agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Nov* 9, 776—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 1
Resolution reported *Nov* 12
. Considered in Committee *Nov* 12, 914—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 5; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 1 to 3
Resolutions reported *Nov* 13
. Considered in Committee *Nov* 13, 1038—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 3 to 9
. Resolutions reported *Nov* 14, 1217
Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the First Resolution;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Dr. Tanner*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Original Question put, and agreed to
Subsequent Resolutions agreed to

SUPPLY—*cont.*

330] Considered in Committee *Nov* 14, 1152—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 9
Resolution reported *Nov* 15, 1338
£233,520, For contribution towards the Expenses of the Metropolitan Police, and of the Horse Patrol and Thames Police, and for the Salaries of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, and Receiver
Amendt. to leave out "£233,520," insert "£230,220" (*Mr. Pickersgill*); Question proposed, "That '£233,520,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 143, N. 30; M. 113 (D. L. 294)
Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. James Stuart*); Question put; A. 25, N. 116; M. 91 (D. L. 295)
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Nov* 15, 1258—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 10 to 14
Resolutions reported *Nov* 16
. Considered in Committee *Nov* 16, 1396—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 2 to 4
Resolutions reported *Nov* 19

331] Considered in Committee *Nov* 30, 614—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Votes 1 to 3, 7 & 8; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 5 to 8, & 10
. Resolutions reported *Dec* 1, 148
Res. (1.) £139,510 (Superannuation and Retired Allowances to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service, and for compassionate or other Special Allowances and Gratuities awarded by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury); after short debate, Amendt. to leave out "£139,510," insert "£138,310" (*Mr. Dillon*); Question proposed, "That '£139,510,' &c.;" after further short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Res. agreed to
Subsequent Resolutions agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 1, 734—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Vote 1
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 3, 858—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 35 & 36
Resolutions reported *Dec* 4
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 4, 1062—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 36
Resolution reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Dec* 5, 1216
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 5, 1144—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 37 to 39
Resolutions reported *Dec* 6

SUPPLY—*cont.*
Considered in Committee *Dec* 6, 1275—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 39 to 42; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 2
Resolutions reported *Dec* 7
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That the Order be deferred till To-morrow" *Dec* 7, 1484; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
331] Considered in Committee *Dec* 8, 1498—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 14, 16, & 19;—CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Vote 5
Resolutions reported *Dec* 10, 1726
Res. 1, after short debate, agreed to
Remaining Resolutions agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 10, 1615 - CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES;—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 30, 28, 22, 24 to 26, & 33;—CLASS IV. — EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 15 & 17; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Votes 5 & 6
Resolutions reported *Dec* 11, 1878
Res. 1. £369,283 (Expenses of the Constabulary Force, Ireland)
Amendt. to leave out "£369,288," insert "£364,288" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That '£369,288,' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Arthur Balfour*); Question put; A. 141, N. 39; M. 102 (D. L. 341)
Question put accordingly, "That '£369,288,' &c.;" A. 141, N. 39; M. 102 (D. L. 342)
Res. agreed to
Subsequent Resolutions agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 11, 1777—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 29 to 31
332] Resolutions reported *Dec* 12, 75
Res. 1, after short debate, agreed to
Subsequent Res. agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 12, 1—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 31 to 34; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 15

SUPPLY—*cont.*
Resolutions reported *Dec* 13
332] Considered in Committee *Dec* 13, 124—NAVY ESTIMATES, Votes 8, 4 to 7, 10, and 13
. Resolutions reported, and agreed to *Dec* 14, 291
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 14, 240—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 4 to 6, 8, 11, 14 to 22, 24, 25
Resolutions reported *Dec* 15
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 15, 348—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 15 to 20; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 10 to 12; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES, Vote 4; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Votes 1, 2, 6 to 8; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 14, 17[a]; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 2, 10; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 2, 3[a], & 7; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 3
. Resolutions reported *Dec* 17, 610
Res. 1; after short debate, Res. agreed to
Res. 2 to 4 agreed to
Res. 5; after short debate, Res. agreed to
Res. 6 and 7 agreed to
Res. 8; after short debate, Res. agreed to
Subsequent Res. agreed to
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 17, 462—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES—Votes 1 to 8; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—Votes I. to V.
Resolutions reported *Dec* 18
. Considered in Committee *Dec* 18, 651—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 21, 31, 27, 23, 28, and 29; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—Vote 17; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES—Votes 6 and 9; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Votes 3, 4, and 5
. Resolutions reported *Dec* 19, 803
Res. 1; after debate, Res. agreed to
Res. 2; after debate, Res. agreed to
Res. 3 and 4 agreed to
Res. 5; after short debate, Res. agreed to
Res. 6 and 7 agreed to
Res. 8; after debate, Res. agreed to
Res. 9 agreed to
Subsequent Res. agreed to

SUMMARY.

Appropriation of Grants.

	£	s.	d.
1887-88.			
Civil Service Deficiencies, 1886-87	3,309	7	4
Civil Services (Supplementary) 1887-88	111,591	0	0
	114,900	7	4
1888-89.			
Navy Services...	13,082,800	0	0
Army Services (including Ordnance Factories)	16,738,300	0	0
Civil Services—viz.:			
I. Public Works and Buildings ... £ 1,430,138			
II. Salaries, &c. Civil Departments ... 2,435,569			
III. Law and Justice 6,398,872			
IV. Education, Science, and Art ... 5,741,583			
V. Foreign and Colonial Services ... 647,368			
VI. Non-Effective, &c. Services ... 1,259,778			
VII. Miscellaneous 127,922			
	18,041,230	0	0
Revenue Departments, &c....	11,090,551	0	0
Total ...	£59,067,781	7	4

SUMMARY.

Ways and Means.

Grants out of the Consolidated Fund.

	£	s.	d.
For the service of the years ending 31st March 1887 and 1888:—			
Under Act 51 Vict. c. 1 ...	114,900	7	4
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1889:—			
Under Act 51 Vict. c. 1 ...	11,704,603	0	0
Under Act 51 & 52 Vict. c. 16	5,570,712	0	0
Under Act 51 & 52 Vict. c. 26	20,693,375	0	0
Under this Act	20,984,191	0	0
Total	£59,067,781	7	4

Civil Service Deficiencies, 1886-87.

Committee *Mar* 15—Report *Mar* 16

Class II.—Salaries, &c. Civil Departments.

	Total of Vote. £
House of Lords Offices... ...	48 14 10

Class III.—Law and Justice.

County Courts	3,260 12 6
Total	£3,309 7 4

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1887-88.

Civil Services.

Committee *Feb* 27—Report *Feb* 28

Class I.—Public Works and Buildings.

	Total of Vote. £
Public Buildings, Ireland After debate, Vote agreed to [322] 1499	13,000
Science and Art Buildings, Dublin... After debate, Vote agreed to [322] 1517	12,000
Lighthouses Abroad After short debate, Vote agreed to [322] 1524	1,100

Class II.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade [322] 1524 After short debate, Vote agreed to	1
Colonial Office	481
Charity Commission [322] 1527 After short debate, Vote agreed to	2,277

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote. £
Mint, including coinage [322] 1530 After short debate, Vote agreed to	7,100

Class III.—Law and Justice.

County Courts [322] 1534 After debate, Vote agreed to	38,073
Police, Counties and Boroughs, England and Wales [322] 1545 After short debate, Vote agreed to	7,300
Courts of Law and Justice, Scotland After short debate, Vote agreed to [322] 1547	1,963
Police, Counties and Boroughs, Scotland	400
County Court Officers, &c., Ireland After debate, Question put; A. 195, N. 124; M. 71 [322] 1548	6,550

Class IV.—Education, Science, and Art.

National Gallery [322] 1590 After short debate, Vote agreed to	676
Committee *Mar* 1—Report *Mar* 2 London University	130

Class V.—Foreign and Colonial Services.

Diplomatic Services After debate, Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £2,600, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after further debate, Question put; A. 68, N. 314; M. 246; Vote agreed to [322] 1851	6,500

Supply—cont.

Total of Vote.

Grants in Aid of Expenditure in certain Colonies £

Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £18,800, be granted, &c."

After debate, Moved, "That a reduced sum, not exceeding £300, be granted, &c." (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put, and agreed to [322] 1867 300

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Temporary Commissions [322] 1875 After short debate, Vote agreed to 7,500

Miscellaneous Expenses

Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £6,240, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a reduced sum, not exceeding £582, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 151, N. 238; M. 87; Vote agreed to [322] 1875 6,240

Grand Total ... £111,591

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1888-89.

Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty Explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1888-9, *Mar* 12, [323] 885

COMMITTEE *Mar* 15—REPORT *Mar* 16

I.—NUMBERS. *Numbers*

(A.) Total Number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines 62,400

II.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES. Total of Vote. £

(1.) £3,112,700, Wages, &c. of Officers, Seamen and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,112,600, be granted, &c." (*Lord Charles Beresford*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to [323] 1352 3,112,700

COMMITTEE *June* 21—

(2) Victualling and Clothing for the Navy

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £956,400, be granted, &c.;" Moved to report Progress (*Dr. Tanner*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £956,150, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Conybeare*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Aird*); Question put; A. 198, N. 85; M. 113

Original Question put accordingly, and agreed to [327] 920 956,400

Report June 25; Debate adjourned [327] 1251

Res. agreed to *June* 28 [327] 1673

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4

(3.) Medical Establishments and Services

[cont.

Supply—cont.

Total of Vote. £

Report Aug 6; after short debate, Vote agreed to [329] 1805 119,500

COMMITTEE *Dec* 13—REPORT *Dec* 14

(4.) Martial Law 11,500

(5.) Educational Services 73,500

(6.) Divine Service 33,100

(7.) Royal Naval Reserves

After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 211 143,800

(8.) Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.:

Section I.—Personnel [332] 124 After short debate, Vote agreed to 1,606,200

Section II.—Matériel 923,500

Section III.—Contract Work ... 1,514,200

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 6

(9.) Naval Armaments [329] 1589 After debate, Vote agreed to

Res. reported, and, after short debate, agreed to [329] 1805 1,863,500

(10.) Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad 376,300

COMMITTEE *Dec* 13—REPORT *Dec* 14

(11.) Miscellaneous Effective Services 117,000

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 6

(12.) Scientific Services 55,600

COMMITTEE *Dec* 13—REPORT *Dec* 14

(13.) Admiralty Office

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £212,100, be granted, &c."

After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £211,100, be granted, &c." (*Dr. Tanner*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 213 212,100

Total for Effective Services £11,118,900

COMMITTEE *Aug* 4—REPORT *Aug* 6

III.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

(14.) Reserved and Retired Pay ... 721,000

(15.) Naval Pensions 743,600

(16.) Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances 168,500

(17.) Civil Pensions and Gratuities ... 330,800

Total for Non-Effective Services £1,963,900

Total for the Naval Service £13,082,800

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1888-9.

Memorandum of the Secretary of State relating to the Army Estimates, 1888-9, *Mar* 5, [323] 193

Explanatory Memorandum—Premature Disclosure, Question, Mr. D. Crawford; Answer, The Secretary of State for War *Mar* 2, [323] 30

COMMITTEE *Mar* 8—REPORT *Mar* 9

I.—NUMBERS. *Numbers*

(A.) Total number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India [323] 678

After short debate, Vote agreed to 149,867

[cont.

Supply—cont.

II.—Effective Services.

(1.) General Staff Pay, Regimental Pay and Allowances, and other Charges; Vote agreed to [323] 682 — 4,977,000

Committee *June* 21—

(2.) Chaplains' Department: Pay, &c. — 58,300
Report June 25; Res. postponed *June* 28; Res. further postponed *July* 2; Moved to agree with the Resolution; after short debate, Question put; A. 196, N. 63; M. 133 [328] 149

Committee *June* 21—

(3.) Staff of Military Prisons, &c.: Pay and other Charges ... ...
Report June 25; debate adjourned [327] 1251
Debate resumed *June* 28; Res. postponed [327] 1673
Debate resumed *July* 2; Res. further postponed
Res. agreed to *July* 24 — 32,400

Committee *Dec* 14—Report *Dec* 15

(4.) Medical Establishments: Pay, &c. [332] 240
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 304,900

(5.) Militia Pay and Allowances
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 257 — 555,000

(6.) Yeomanry Cavalry Pay and Allowances
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 268 — 76,000

Committee *Aug* 4—Report *Aug* 6

(7.) Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances [329] 1587
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 720,700

Committee *Dec* 14—Report *Dec* 15

(8.) Army Reserve Force Pay and Allowances (including Enrolled Pensioners) [332] 269
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 442,200

Committee *Aug* 3—

(9.) Transport and Remounts ...
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £652,000, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved to report Progress; Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P. [329] 1549
Comm. Aug 4; after short debate, Res. agreed to [329] 1562 — 652,000
Report Aug 6

Committee *Aug* 4—Report *Aug* 6

(10.) Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Transport, and other Commissariat Services [329] 1571
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 2,509,000

Committee *Dec* 14—Report *Dec* 15

(11.) Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies [332] 273
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 845,600

[*cont.*

Supply—*cont.*

Committee *June* 21— — £

(12.) Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair ... ...
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,410,000, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That Item A, £90,763, Pay of Establishments and for Inspection and Proof of Stores, be reduced by £1,000" (*Mr. Hanbury*); after debate, Question put; A. 95, N. 131; M. 36
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [327] 829
Report June 25; after short debate, debate adjourned [327] 1251
Debate resumed *June* 28; Res. agreed to [327] 1673 — 1,410,000

Committee *Aug* 4—Report *Aug* 6

(13.) Works, Buildings, and Repairs: Cost, including Superintending Establishment ... ...
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £643,300, be granted, &c."
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £637,620, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Sexton*); after further short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Original Question put, and agreed to [329] 1578 — 643,300

Committee *Dec* 14—Report *Dec* 15

(14.) Military Educational Establishments: Pay and Miscellaneous Charges ... ... — 119,800

(15.) Miscellaneous Effective Services [332] 276
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 68,600

(16.) War Office: Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 278 — 257,900

Total Effective Services — £13,672,700

III.—Non-Effective Services.

(17.) Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c. .. .. .. — 17,200

(18.) Half-Pay [332] 287
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 74,400

(19.) Retired Pay, Gratuities, and Payments allowed by Army Purchase Commissioners [332] 288
After short debate, Vote agreed to — 1,196,200

(20.) Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances .. .. — 126,700

(21.) Pensions for Wounds .. .. — 14,700

(22.) Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (In-Pensions) .. .. — 31,300

Committee *Aug* 4—Report *Aug* 6

(23.) Out-Pensions .. .. .. — 1,343,900

Committee *Dec* 14—Repor *Dec* 15

(24.) Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances .. — 178,300

[*cont.*

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote. £
(25.) Retired Allowances to Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Forces	44,900
Losses written off as Irrecoverable, &c	—
Total Non-Effective Services ..	3,027,600
Total Effective and Non-Effective Services	£16,700,300

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

COMMITTEE *June* 21

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £30,000, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £29,500, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Broadhurst*); after short debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; Amendt. withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That the Motion be withdrawn;" after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Motion withdrawn [327] 896

COMMITTEE *Dec* 14—REPORT *Dec* 15

Ordnance Factories	38,000
Total Army Services (including Ordnance Factories)	...£16,738,300

CIVIL SERVICES, &c.

Votes on Account.—(1.) £3,614,903.

COMMITTEE *Mar* 15—

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,614,903, be granted on account of Civil Services and Revenue Departments;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 188, N. 67; M. 121

Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,614,903, be granted, &c.;" A. 207, N. 41; M. 166 [323] 1356

Res. reported *Mar* 16; Moved to agree with said Resolution; after short debate, Debate adjourned [323] 1491

Debate resumed *Mar* 16; after debate, Question put, and agreed to [323] 1537

Votes on Account—(2.) £4,205,300.

COMMITTEE *May* 17—

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £4,205,300, be granted, on account, &c."

After debate, Moved, "That Item £1,000, Secretary for Scotland, be reduced by £100" (*Mr. Hunter*); after further debate, Question put; A. 37, N. 88; M. 51

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That

[cont.

Supply—cont.

the Question be now put" (*Mr. M'Innes*); Question put; A. 103, N. 13; M. 90

Original Question put accordingly, and agreed to [326] 567, 625

Res. reported *May* 31; Moved to agree with said Resolution

Amendt., to leave out "£4,205,300," insert "£4,195,300" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) *v.*

Question proposed, "That '£4,205,300,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to [326] 752

Votes on Account—(3.) £7,712,800.

COMMITTEE *Aug* 3—

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £7,712,800, be granted, on account, &c."

After debate, Moved, "That Item £16,000, Office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, be reduced by £2,000" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); Question put; A. 55, N. 132; M. 77

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [329] 1425, 1548

Res. reported *Aug* 4; Moved to agree with said Resolution; after debate, Debate adjourned [329] 1619

Debate resumed *Aug* 6; after debate, Question put, and agreed to [329] 1727

ESTIMATES FOR CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, 1888-89.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Memorandum of the Secretary to the Treasury relating to the Civil Service Estimates, 1888-89 *April* 5, [324] 461

GREAT BRITAIN:	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
COMMITTEE *April* 5—REPORT *April* 6		
(1.) Royal Palaces		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £29,260, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £28,760, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 37, N. 77; M. 40; Original Question put, and agreed to [324] 483	29,260	34,260
(2.) Marlborough House		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 494	1,500	2,000
(3.) Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £77,013, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £76,513, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after de-		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
bate, Question put; A. 53, N. 95; M. 42; original Question put, and agreed to [324] 495	77,013	18,013
Res. reported, and, after short debate, agreed to [324] 694		
(4.) Houses of Parliament Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £40,940, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £35,940, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Cremer*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; after short dabate, Original Question put, and agreed to [324] 518	40,940	46,940
(5.) Gordon Monument	—	2,200
(6.) Public Buildings	110,629	130,629
COMMITTEE *May* 31— REPORT *July* 12		
(7.) Admiralty, Extension of Buildings Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,200, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 144, N. 85; M. 59 [326] 759	4,200	5,000
COMMITTEE *April* 5— REPORT *April* 6		
(8.) Furniture of Public Offices After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 541	12,930	15,930
(9.) Revenue Department Buildings After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 553	203,514	238,514
(10.) County Court Buildings	23,875	28,875
(11.) Metropolitan Police Courts Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,756, be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £6,756, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 48, N. 87; M. 39 Original Question again proposed; Moved to report Progress *Mr. Dodds*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Original Question put, and agreed to [324] 574	12,756	15,756
(12.) Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 585	9,250	14,250
(13.) Surveys of the United Kingdom After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 586	183,000	223,000
COMMITTEE *April* 5—		
(14.) Science and Art Department Buildings Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,900, be granted, &c." Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P. [324] 592 *Comm. April* 6; after short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 611 *Report April* 9; Res. agreed to	7,900	11,200
COMMITTEE *April* 6— REPORT *April* 9		
(15.) British Museum Buildings After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 632	8,940	10,940
(16.) Edinburgh University Buildings ...	—	4,000
COMMITTEE *April* 6—		
(17.) Diplomatic and Consular Buildings *Report April* 9; after short debate, Res. postponed [324] 841 *April* 12 — After short debate, Res. agreed to [324] 1170	17,626	20,626
COMMITTEE *Dec* 15— REPORT *Dec* 17		
(17a.) Waterloo Memorial	—	500
COMMITTEE *April* 6— REPORT *April* 9		
(18.) Harbours, &c. under Board of Trade After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 635	14,145	16,145
Res. reported, and, after short debate, agreed to [324] 841		
(19.) Lighthouses Abroad	9,530	10,530
(20.) Peterhead Harbour	29,180	30,180
(21.) Rates on Government Property (Great Britain and Ireland) ...	148,848	228,848
(22.) Metropolitan Fire Brigade	7,500	10,000
IRELAND:		
(25.) Public Buildings Moved, "That a sum,		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
not exceeding £163,302, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £162,902, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 46, N. 93; M. 47		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £160,302, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Nolan*); Question put; A. 38, N. 99; M. 61; Original Question put, and agreed to [324] 636	163,302	198,302
(26.) Science and Art Buildings (Dublin)		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 643	35,500	42,500
Total of Votes, Class I. ...		£1,430,138

The following Supplementary sum is included in the above Total:—

(14.) Science and Art Department Buildings £1,300

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLAND:	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE *April* 6—REPORT *April* 9		
(1.) House of Lords Offices	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £37,731, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That Item B, £5,000—Department of the Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords—be reduced by £1,000" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That Item E, £6,075—Department of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Salaries — be reduced by £1,500" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); Question put; A. 33, N. 78; M. 45; Original Question put, and agreed to [324] 644	37,731	43,731
(2.) House of Commons Offices		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 656	43,387	53,517

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
COMMITTEE *April* 6—		
(3.) Treasury, including Parliamentary Counsel		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [324] 659		
Res. reported *April* 9; Res. postponed		
Postponed Res. considered *April* 12; after short debate, Res. agreed to [324] 1170	50,222	60,222
COMMITTEE *April* 6—REPORT *April* 9		
(4.) Home Office and Subordinate Departments		
After debate, Vote agreed to [324] 661	80,734	95,784
COMMITTEE *April* 6—		
(5.) Foreign Office		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £61,073, be granted, &c."		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); Question put, and agreed to; Committee R.P. [324] 693		
Comm. May 31		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £46,073, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £45,573, be granted, &c." (*Sir George Campbell*); after debate, Question put; A. 55, N. 103; M. 48		
Original Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £45,073, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Anderson*); Question put; A. 62, N. 111; M. 49		
Original Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £45,773, be granted &c." (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); Question put; A. 43, N. 126; M. 81		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put, and agreed to; Original Question put, and agreed to [326] 792		
Report July 12; Moved to agree with said Resolution; after short debate, Question put; A. 129, N. 45; M. 84 [328] 1202	46,073	71,073

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
COMMITTEE *June* 1—		
(6.) Colonial Office Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £27,968, be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £22,968, be granted, &c." (*Mr. E. Robertson*); Question put; A. 56, N. 103; M. 47 Original Question again proposed; Moved "That a sum, not exceeding £27,718, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question put; A. 59, N. 114; M. 55 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [326] 974 *Report July* 12 Amendt. to leave out "£27,968," insert "£26,968" (*Mr. Baumann*) [328] 1185 Question proposed, "That '£27,968,' &c;" after short debate, Question put; A. 247, N. 30; M. 217 Question proposed to agree with the Resolution; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after further short debate, Debate adjourned Debate resumed *July* 20; Debate further adjourned [329] 107 Debate resumed *July* 23; after debate, Question put, and agreed to [329] 215	27,968	40,968
COMMITTEE *June* 1—		
(7.) Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £37,356, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £32,356, &c." (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); Question put; A. 34, N. 130; M. 96 Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 121, N. 40; M. 81 Original Question put accordingly; A. 128, N. 32; M. 96 [326] 995 *Report July* 12; after short debate, Res. agreed to [328] 1185	37,356	51,356
COMMITTEE *July* 5—		
REPORT *July* 6		
(8.) Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £69,017, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Aird*); Question put; A. 266, N. 84; M. 182; Question put accordingly, "That a sum, not exceeding £69,017, be granted, &c.;" A. 301, N. 62; M. 239 [328] 439	69,017	104,017
(9.) Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £6, be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That the Item B, £19,608, for Chief Official Receiver's Department, be reduced by £500" (*Mr. Molloy*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [328] 455	6	9
COMMITTEE *July* 5—		
(10.) Charity Commission (including Endowed Schools Department) Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £24,701, be granted, &c." Moved, "That Item A, £25,346, for Salaries and Wages, be reduced by £1,000" (*Sir John Swinburne*); after debate, Question put; A. 117, N. 195; M. 78 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Motion withdrawn [328] 477 *Comm. July* 20; after debate, Vote agreed to [329] 107 *Report July* 24	24,701	40,432

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Supply—cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE *July* 20— REPORT *July* 24		
(11.) Civil Service Commission	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £26,477, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A, £15,757, for Salaries, be reduced by £400" (*Mr. Craig - Sellar*); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [329] 133	26,477	44,477
COMMITTEE *July* 5— REPORT *July* 12		
(12.) Exchequer and Audit Department		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [329] 519	34,720	53,720
(13.) Friendly Societies Registry	5,257	8,257
COMMITTEE *July* 20—		
(14.) Land Commission for England		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £6,210, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Committee—R.P. [329] 155 *Comm. Nov* 6; Vote again proposed		
Moved, "That Item A, Salaries and Wages, be reduced by £3,000, Salary of two of the Commissioners" (*Mr. Molloy*); after debate, Question put; A. 69, N. 154; M. 85		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries and Wages, be reduced by £800, Salary of the Resident Legal Assistant Commissioner" (*Mr. Conybeare*); Question put, and negatived		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 483	6,210	12,210
Report Nov 7		
COMMITTEE *Nov* 6— REPORT *Nov* 7		
(15.) Local Government Board		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £173,968, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That Item F, £416, for Inspection of Metropolitan Vagrant Wards, be omitted" (*Mr. Pickersgill*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item S, £1,864, for the National Vaccine Establishment, be omitted" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); after debate, Question put; A. 45, N. 154; M. 109		
Original Question again proposed; after debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 488	173,968	448,963
(16.) Lunacy Commission		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,717, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That the reduced sum of £717 be granted, &c." (*Mr. Molloy*); after debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 543	5,717	15,217
(17.) Mint (including Coinage)		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 555	18,941	68,941
(18.) National Debt Office	5,071	15,071
(19.) Patent Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 560	23,305	54,305
COMMITTEE *Nov* 6—		
(20.) Paymaster General's Office...		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £9,690, be granted, &c."; Committee—R.P. [330] 566 *Comm. Nov* 7; Vote agreed to	9,690	25,690
Report Nov 8		
COMMITTEE *Nov* 7— REPORT *Nov* 8		
(21.) Public Works Loan Commission		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 570	3,033	9,533
(22.) Record Office		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,634, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That a reduced sum, not exceeding £7,384, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 572	7,634	21,634
(23.) Registrar General's Office		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £18,567, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item C, Fees and Expenses of Superintendent Registrars, &c. be reduced by £5,000" (*Dr. Clark*); after short debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 123; M. 79		
Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 592	18,567	47,567
COMMITTEE *Nov* 7—		
(24.) Stationery Office and Printing		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £185,977, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum of £185,477 be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Committee—R.P. [330] 601		
Comm. Nov 8; Vote again proposed; after short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 652	185,977	545,977
Report Nov 9		
COMMITTEE *Nov* 8—		
(25.) Woods, Forests, &c., Office of		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,314, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, be reduced by £500" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, be reduced by £1,000" (*Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*); after debate, Question put; A. 69, N. 114; M. 45		
Original Question again proposed; after debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 666	8,314	25,314
Report Nov 9; after short debate, Res. agreed to [330] 880		
COMMITTEE *Nov* 8—		
REPORT *Nov* 9		
(26.) Works and Public Buildings, Office of		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £20,600, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £19,967, be granted, &c." (*Dr. Tanner*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 163; M. 119		
Original Question again proposed; Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 743	20,600	49,600
COMMITTEE *Nov* 8—		
(27.) Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted, &c."; Committee—R.P. [330] 759		
Comm. Nov 12; after debate, Vote agreed to [330] 914	5,000	40,000
Report Nov 13		
COMMITTEE *Nov* 12—		
REPORT *Nov* 13		
(28.) Secret Service		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £19,000, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Question put; A. 214, N. 94; M. 120 [330] 931	19,000	40,000
COMMITTEE *Dec* 11—		
SCOTLAND:		
(29.) Secretary for Scotland		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,247 (including a Supplementary sum of £500), be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £1,000, part of the Salary of the Secretary for Scotland" (*Mr. Anderson*); after debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £100, part of the Salary of the Secretary for Scotland" (*Mr. Anderson*); after debate, Question put; A. 80, N. 112; M. 32		
Original Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £10, part of the Salary of the Secretary for		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Scotland" (*Dr. Clark*); after further short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); Question put; A. 127, N. 68; M. 59		
Question put; A. 78, N. 134; M. 56		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [331] 1777		
Report Dec 12; after short debate, Res. agreed to [332] 75	3,247	9,747
COMMITTEE *Dec* 11—		
REPORT *Dec* 12		
(30.) Exchequer and other Offices		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,376, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,476, be granted, &c." (*Sir George Campbell*); after short debate, Question put; A. 69, N. 166; M. 97		
Original Question put, and agreed to [331] 1866	2,376	6,376
COMMITTEE *Dec* 11—		
(31.) Fishery Board		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,427, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £800, Salary of the Chairman" (*Mr. Anderson*); Committee—R.P. [331] 1868		
Comm. Dec 12; Vote again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £7,277, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Macdonald Cameron*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 72, N. 122; M. 50		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 1	7,427	21,427
Report Dec 13		
COMMITTEE *Dec* 12—		
REPORT *Dec* 13		
(32.) Lunacy Commission		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 53	990	5,990
(33.) Registrar General's Office	1,948	5,948

Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
(34.) Board of Supervision		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,347, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That £347 be granted, &c." (*Dr. Cameron*); after short debate, Question put; A. 78, N. 181; M. 103		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,347, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Hunter*); after short debate, Question put; A. 89, N. 178; M. 89		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 54	3,347	29,347
COMMITTEE *Dec* 3—		
REPORT *Dec* 4		
IRELAND:		
(35.) Lord Lieutenant's Household		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 858	2,478	7,478
COMMITTEE *Dec* 3—		
(36.) Chief Secretary's Office, &c.		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,707, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, Household, part of the Salary of the Chief Secretary, be reduced by £425" (*Mr. John Ellis*); after long debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. W. O'Brien*); Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P. [331] 874		
Comm. Dec 4; Vote again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, Household, part of the Salary of the Chief Secretary, be reduced by £425" (*Mr. John Ellis*); after long debate, Question put; A. 181, N. 233; M. 52; Original Question put, and agreed to [331] 1062		
Report Dec 5; after short debate, Res. agreed to [331] 1216	12,707	40,707
COMMITTEE *Dec* 5—		
REPORT *Dec* 6		
(37.) Charitable Donations and Bequests Office		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 1144	553	2,053
(38.) Local Government Board		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 1146	61,698	131,698
COMMITTEE *Dec* 6— REPORT *Dec* 7		
(39.) Public Works Office		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,728, be granted, &c.;" Committee—R.P. [331] 1213		
Comm. Dec 6; Vote again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £800, part of the Salary of the Chief Engineer" (*Mr. Lane*); after debate, Question put, and negatived		
Original Question put, and agreed to [331] 1275	13,728	41,728
(40.) Record Office ...	2,010	5,810
(41.) Registrar General's Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 1321	4,747	16,247
(42.) Valuation and Boundary Survey ...	5,973	23,473
Total of Votes, Class II.		£2,435,569

The following Supplementary sums are included in the above Total:—

	£
(2.) House of Commons Offices ...	4,130
(10.) Charity Commission (including Endowed Schools Department) ...	3,731
(29.) Secretary for Scotland ...	500

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

ENGLAND:

COMMITTEE *Nov* 12— REPORT *Nov* 13	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
(1.) Law Charges		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £29,776, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A, Salaries of the Law Officers, be reduced by £4,000" (*Mr. Sydney Buxton*); after debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries of the Law Officers, be reduced by £5" (*Mr. Sydney Buxton*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That Item H be reduced by £1,000, part of the Salary of the Director of Public Prosecutions" (*Mr. Pickersgill*); after further debate, Question put; A. 90, N. 180; M. 90		
Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 941	29,776	77,776
(2.) Criminal Prosecutions		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £42,917, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That Item I, £14,800, Repayments to Sheriffs, be omitted" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question put; A. 66, N. 176; M. 110		
Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1007	42,917	169,917
COMMITTEE *Nov* 12—		
(3.) Supreme Court of Judicature		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £153,315, be granted, &c."		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Jennings*); Motion agreed to [330] 1010		
Comm. Nov 13; Vote again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £500" (*Mr. Jennings*); after long debate, Question put; A. 129, N. 148; M. 19		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item G, Circuit Allowances and Expenses, be reduced by £1,000" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1094		
Report Nov 14; after short debate, Res. agreed to [330] 1217	153,315	408,315
COMMITTEE *Dec* 15— REPORT *Dec* 17		
(3A.) Railway and Canal Commission	—	1,750

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Supply—cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE *Nov* 13—		
REPORT *Nov* 14		
	£	£
(4.) Wreck Commission		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 1113	4,680	12,680
(5.) County Courts		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 1114	198,030	438,030
(6.) Land Registry ...	596	2,796
(7.) Revising Barristers, England		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £370, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £160, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Howell*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1114	370	25,606
(8.) Police Courts (London and Sheerness)		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £6,243, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £6,143, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Pickersgill*); after short debate, Question put; A. 91, N. 150; M. 59		
Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1117	6,243	17,743
COMMITTEE *Nov* 13—		
(9.) Metropolitan Police		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £233,520, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £1,500, Salary of the Chief Commissioner" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); after short debate, Committee —R.P. [330] 1129		
Comm. Nov 14; after debate, Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £1,500, Salary of the Chief Commissioner" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); after further debate, Question put; A. 91, N. 207; M. 116		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 198, N. 89; M. 109		
Original Question put accordingly; A. 198, N. 67; M. 131 [330] 1217		

Supply—cont.	To Complete.	Total f Vote.
Report Nov 15	£	£
Amendt. to leave out "£233,520," insert "£230,220" (*Mr. Pickersgill*); Question proposed, "That £233,520, &c;" after debate, Question put; A. 143, N. 30; M. 113		
Moved to agree with the said Resolution		
After short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. James Stuart*); Question put; A. 25, N. 116; M. 91		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1338	233,520	583,520
COMMITTEE *Nov* 15—		
REPORT *Nov* 16		
(10.) Special Police		
Moved, "To reduce the Vote by £19,000" (*Mr. Firth*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; Vote agreed to [330] 1258	19,000	57,000
(11.) County and Borough Police, Great Britain		
Moved, "To reduce the Vote by £1,899 4*s.* 10*d.*" (*Colonel Bridgeman*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 1267	872,286	875,286
(12.) Prisons, England and the Colonies		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £311,180, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item D, Pay and Allowances, be reduced by £1,000, Medical Officers and Chaplains" (*Dr. Clark*); after short debate, Question put; A. 101, N. 161; M. 60		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item D, Pay and Allowances, be reduced by £350, Medical Officer of Kirkdale Prison" (*Mr. Dillon*); after debate, Question put; A. 67, N. 116; M. 49		

[*con'.* [*cont.*

Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1272	311,180	721,180
(13.) Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 1329	74,646	279,646
(14.) Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,802, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,402, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 80, N. 177; M. 97		
Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1335	13,802	32,802
COMMITTEE *Dec* 12—		
SCOTLAND:		
(15.) Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £26,627, be granted, &c."		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Hunter*); Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P. [332] 75		
Comm. Dec 15; Vote again proposed; after short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 348		
Report Dec 17; Res. agreed to	26,627	61,627
COMMITTEE *Dec* 15—		
REPORT *Dec* 17		
(16.) Courts of Law and Justice		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,357 (including a Supplementary sum of £1,850) be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item E be reduced by £500, part of the Charges of the Law Agent in Scotland for the Woods and Forests" (*Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*); after short debate, Question put; A. 47, N. 79; M. 32		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item E (Charges of the Law Agent in Scotland) be reduced by £200, part of the Expenses allowed to the Sheriff of Inverness-shire" (*Dr. Cameron*); after short debate,		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Question put, and agreed to		
Original Question, as amended, proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,157 (including a Supplementary sum of £1,650) be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Original Question, as amended, put, and agreed to [332] 361	33,357	63,157
(17.) Register House Departments		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 379	15,627	37,627
(18.) Crofters Commission	2,831	6,831
(19.) Police, Counties and Burghs (Scotland)		
Res. reported, and, after short debate, agreed to [332] 610	237	152,237
(20.) Prisons, Scotland		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £44,538, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £39,538, &c." (*Dr. Cameron*); after further debate, Question put; A. 68, N. 103; M. 35		
Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 381	44,538	109,538
IRELAND:		
COMMITTEE *Dec* 6—		
(21.) Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £32,665 (including a Supplementary sum of £10,000) be granted, &c."		
After debate, Moved, "That Item A, Law Officers, be reduced by £500, part of the Salary of the Attorney General" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*); after further debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Question put; A. 76, N. 157; M. 81		
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee R.P. [331] 1324		
Comm. Dec 18; Vote again proposed; after long debate, Vote agreed to [332] 651		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Report Dec 19; after debate, Res. agreed to [332] 803	32,665	82,665
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10—		
REPORT *Dec* 11		
(22.) Supreme Court of Judicature	32,562	85,562
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
REPORT *Dec* 19		
(23.) Court of Bankruptcy After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 785	3,647	10,647
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10—		
REPORT *Dec* 11		
(24.) Admiralty Court Registry	585	1,285
(25.) Registry of Deeds After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 1718	5,346	16,346
(26.) Registry of Judgments	913	2,413
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
REPORT *Dec* 19		
(27.) Land Commission After debate, Vote agreed to [332] 768	62,218	108,118
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10—		
(28.) County Court Officers, &c. Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £35,750 (including a Supplementary sum of £3,000), be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Labouchere*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Motion withdrawn [331] 1704 *Comm. Dec* 18; Vote again proposed; Vote agreed to *Report Dec* 19; after short debate, Res. agreed to [332] 819	35,750	115,750
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
REPORT *Dec* 19		
(29.) Dublin Metropolitan Police (including Police Courts)	51,733	151,733
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10—		
(30.) Constabulary Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £369,288, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £359,288, be granted, &c." (*Mr. J. E. Ellis*); after long debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Question put; A. 166, N. 99; M 67 Question put accordingly, "That £359,288 be granted, &c.;" A. 100, N. 169; M. 69 Moved, "That the Original Question be now put" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Original Question put accordingly, "That a sum, not exceeding £369,288 be granted, &c.;" A. 182, N. 110; M. 72 [331] 1615 *Report Dec* 11 Amendt. to leave out "£369,288," insert "£364,288" (*Mr. Labouchere*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That £369,288, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Question put; A. 141, N. 39; M. 102 Question put accordingly, "That £369,288, &c.;" A. 141, N. 39; M. 102 Res. agreed to [331] 1878	369,288	1,439,288
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
(31.) Prisons, Ireland Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £56,742, be granted, &c." After debate, Vote agreed to [332] 724 *Report Dec* 19; after debate, Res. agreed to [332] 816	56,742	134,742
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
REPORT *Dec* 19		
(32.) Reformatory and Industrial Schools ...	28,497	108,497
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10—		
REPORT *Dec* 11		
(33.) Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...	1,962	6,762
Total of Votes, Class III. ...		£6,398,872

The following Supplementary sums are included in the above total:—

		£
(2.)	Criminal Prosecutions	7,000
(7.)	Revising Barristers, England ...	5,236
(16.)	Courts of Law and Justice ...	1,650
(21.)	Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions...	10,000
(23.)	Court of Bankruptcy	500
(27.)	Land Commission	62,206
(28.)	County Court Officers, &c. ...	3,000

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Supply—cont.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

COMMITTEE *Nov* 9—REPORT *Nov* 12	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
ENGLAND:	£	£
(1.) Public Education After long debate, Vote agreed to [330] 776	1,286,077	3,576,077
COMMITTEE *Nov* 16—REPORT *Nov* 19		
(2.) Science and Art Department Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £195,303, be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £190,303, be granted, &c." (*Dr. Clark*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £194,803, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 41, N. 106; M. 65 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1396	195,303	445,303
(3.) British Museum Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £61,359, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £61,059, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That the reduced sum of £61,109 be granted, &c." (*Dr. Tanner*); Question put; A. 24, N. 137; M. 113 Original Question put, and agreed to [330] 1466	61,359	148,898
(4.) National Gallery After short debate, Vote agreed to [330] 1494	4,229	10,629
COMMITTEE *Nov* 30—REPORT *Dec* 1		
(5.) National Portrait Gallery Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £422, be granted, &c." Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 60, N. 133; M. 73 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [331] 711	422	1,922
(6.) Learned Societies, &c. Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,900, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,900, be granted, &c." (*Dr. Clark*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [331] 719	4,900	21,900
(7.) London University	4,852	14,352
(8.) Universities and Colleges (Grants-in-Aid) After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 724	7,000	14,000
(9.) Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report) After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 727	1,000	2,000
SCOTLAND:		
COMMITTEE *Dec* 15—REPORT *Dec* 17		
(10.) Public Education Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £188,322, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That Item C, Salaries, be reduced by £100" (*Mr. J. C. Bolton*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 46, N. 81; M. 35 Original Question again proposed; after debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 399	188,322	568,322
(11.) Universities, &c. After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 427	10,325	19,325
Res. reported, and, after short debate, agreed to [332] 611		
(12.) National Gallery	100	2,500
IRELAND:		
COMMITTEE *Dec* 8—REPORT *Dec* 10		
(13.) Public Education Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £258,525, be granted, &c." After long debate, Question put; A. 118, N. 77; M. 41 [331] 1498	258,525	898,525

Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Res. reported, and, after short debate, agreed to [331] 1726		
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10— REPORT *Dec* 11		
(14.) Teachers' Pension Office	720	2,020
COMMITTEE *Dec* 8— REPORT *Dec* 10		
(15.) Endowed Schools Commissioners ...	200	700
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10— REPORT *Dec* 11		
(16.) National Gallery After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 1719	1,401	2,501
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
(17.) Queen's Colleges *Report Dec* 19; after debate, Res. agreed to [322] 833	6,528	10,528
COMMITTEE *Dec* 8— REPORT *Dec* 10		
(18.) Royal Irish Academy	881	2,081
Total of Votes, Class IV. ...		£5,741,583

The following Supplementary sums are included in the above Total:— £

(3.) British Museum 2,539
(7.) London University 700
(11.) Universities, &c. 300

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

COMMITTEE *Dec* 1—	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
(1.) Diplomatic Services Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £46,260, be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, &c., be reduced by £500, part of the Salary of the Agent in Egypt" (*Mr. John Morley*); after further debate, Question put; A. 101, N. 136; M. 35 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Committee—R.P. [331] 734 *Comm. Dec* 17; Vote again proposed; after long debate, Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £300, part of the Salary of the Agent in Egypt" (*Mr. John Morley*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 76, N. 165; M. 89 Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, be reduced by £1,000, part of the Salary of the Envoy Extraordinary to the United States" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 522	46,260	236,260
Report Dec 18		
COMMITTEE *Dec* 17— REPORT *Dec* 18		
(2.) Consular Services Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £49,433, be granted, &c." Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, &c., be reduced by £300, part of the Salaries of the Consul at Nyassa and the Vice Consul on the Mainland at Zanzibar" (*Sir George Campbell*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, &c., be reduced by £100, part of the Salary of the Consul at Old Calabar" (*Mr. Picton*): after short debate, Question put; A. 50, N. 143; M. 93 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 546	49,433	179,433
(3.) Slave Trade Services	7,620	18,620
(4.) Suez Canal (British Directors) Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,005, be granted, &c." Moved, "That Item A, Personal Remuneration, be reduced by £100, part of the Salary of the Non-Resident British Director" (*Sir George Campbell*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 573	1,005	1,405
(5.) Colonies, Grants-in-Aid		

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £29,115, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item A 1, £1,300, Sahmadoo Mission, be omitted" (*Sir George Campbell*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item G, £1,800, Salary of the Governor for Western Australia, be omitted" (*Mr. Channing*); after short debate, Question put; A. 36, N. 124; M. 88		
Original Question again proposed; Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 575	29,115	51,115
(6.) South Africa and St. Helena		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £24,235, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That Item D 1, Salary of the High Commissioner of the Cape of Good Hope, be reduced by £100" (*Sir George Campbell*); Moved to report Progress (*Dr. Clark*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; Question put, and negatived; Original Question put, and agreed to [332] 589	24,235	56,235
(7.) Subsidies to Telegraph Companies ...	8,300	49,300
(8.) Cyprus, Grant-in-Aid		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 592	26,000	55,000
Total of Votes, Class V. ...		£647,368

The following Supplementary sums are included in the above total:—

(3.) Slave Trade Services	5,500
(8.) Cyprus, Grant-in-Aid	25,000

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.

COMMITTEE *Nov* 30—	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
(1.) Superannuation and Retired Allowances		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £139,510, be granted, &c."		
After debate, Moved, "That Item A, Superannuation Allowances, be reduced by £500, Diplomatic Pensions" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £138,510, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put, A. 81, N. 114; M. 33		
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £139,180, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Hunter*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 69, N. 126; M. 57		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 130, N. 75; M. 55		
Original Question put, accordingly, "That a sum, not exceeding £139,510, be granted, &c.;" A. 145, N. 72; M. 73 [331] 614		
Report Dec 1; after short debate, Amendt. to leave out "£139,510," insert "£138,310" (*Mr. Dillon*)		
Question proposed, "That £139,510, &c.;" after further short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Res. agreed to [331] 814	139,510	474,510
COMMITTEE *Nov* 30— REPORT *Dec* 1		
(2.) Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, &c.		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 693	4,400	16,400
(3.) Pauper Lunatics, England		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 694	488,000	493,000
COMMITTEE *Dec* 15— REPORT *Dec* 17		
(4.) Pauper Lunatics, Scotland	1,000	90,000
COMMITTEE *Dec* 8—		
(5.) Pauper Lunatics, Ireland		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £460, be granted, &c.;" Committee R.P. [331] 1563		
Comm. Dec 10; Vote again proposed; after short debate, Vote agreed to [331] 1720		
Report Dec 11	460	104,460

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Supply—cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE *Dec* 10—		
(6.) Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £658, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Sexton*); Question put, and agreed to; Committee R.P.		
Comm. Dec 18; Vote again proposed; Vote agreed to		
Report Dec 19; Res. agreed to	658	16,658
COMMITTEE *Nov* 30—		
REPORT *Dec* 1		
(7.) Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Registry	13	60,013
(8.) Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Great Britain		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £338, be granted, &c."		
After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £238, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Picton*); after further short debate, Question put, and negatived		
Original Question put, and agreed to [331] 701	338	2,338
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
REPORT *Dec* 19		
(9.) Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland ...	1,499	2,399
Total of Votes, Class VI.	...	£1,259,778

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE *Dec* 15— REPORT *Dec* 17	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
(1.) Temporary Commissions	£	£
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 430	6,404	33,404
(2.) Miscellaneous Exenses	3,311	9,811

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Supply—cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE *Dec* 18—		
REPORT *Dec* 19	£	£
(3.) Public Works and Industries, Ireland ...	15,600	37,600
(4.) Repayment of Kilrush and Kilkee Railway Deposit	12	3,312
(5.) Arran Islands— Supply of Seed Potatoes		1,742
COMMITTEE *Dec* 15—		
REPORT *Dec* 17		
(6.) Melbourne Exhibition		7,000
(7.) Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund		1,823
(8.) Repayments to the Local Loans Fund ...		33,230
Total of Votes, Class VII.	...	£127,922

The following Supplementary sum is included in the above total:—

(3.) Public Works and Industries, Ireland	11,600

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

COMMITTEE *Dec* 17—REPORT *Dec* 18

	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
Vote I. Customs	£	£
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 593	487,920	937,920
Vote II. Inland Revenue		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 595	1,057,629	1,807,629
Vote III. Post Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 595	3,116,666	5,666,666
Vote IV. Post Office Packet Service		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [332] 605	291,500	311,500
Vote V. Post Office Telegraphs		
After debate, Vote agreed to [332] 606	636,836	2,036,836
Total Votes Revenue Departments		£11,090,551

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875—*Visitors of Chancery Lunatics*
Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 20, [323] 1779

Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland) (1877) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Chance, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Maurice Healy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 5 [Bill 281]
Read 2°, after short debate *June* 14, [327] 228
Committee—R.P. *June* 21, [327] 937
Committee *; Report *June* 27 [Bill 309]
As amended, considered; read 3° *July* 3, [328] 314
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Herschell*) *July* 5 (No. 199)
Read 2ª *July* 17, 1515
Committee *; Report *July* 19
Read 3ª * *July* 26 (No. 235)
Royal Assent *Aug* 10 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 27]

Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Colonel King-Harman*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*) *Feb* 20, [322] 979; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 131]
Council of Law Reporting, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden) *Mar* 9, [323] 698
2R. deferred *Mar* 19, 1749
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 16, [324] 1443; after short debate, it being Midnight, the Debate stood adjourned
Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *April* 17, 1498
Adjourned Debate on 2R. further adjourned *June* 11, [326] 1805
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 6

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A., *Sutherland*
Bail (Scotland), Consid. *add. cl.* [330] 40
Parliament—Adjournment, [330] 428, 429
Public Bills—Amendments to Question for 2R.—Crofters, &c. Bill, [322] 1496
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 1026, 1036, 1046, 1047, 1054, 1100, 1108, 1109, 1110
Scotland—Questions
Crofters—Colonization, [326] 44;—Emigration from Stornoway, [326] 538, 539
Crofters' Commission—Valuations on the Sutherland Estate, [329] 1401
Crofters' Holdings Act—Highlands and Islands—Breakdown of the Act, [325] 1075, 1076;—Section 13—"Available Land," [325] 1031
Destitution in the Highlands, [324] 717
Fisheries—Loss of Life from Scotch Fishing Boats, [325] 1610;—South-East Coast Fishermen—Rights as to Mussel Beds, [326] 969
Landlord and Tenant—The Skibo Estate, Sutherlandshire, [327] 1129

[*cont.*

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A.—*cont.*
Parochial Boards—Elections, [329] 38
Police at Rogart, Sutherlandshire, [323] 1299
Post Office—Postal Communication in the North of Scotland, [328] 414
Supply—Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor, &c. [332] 69, 74
Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [326] 606, 613
Fishery Board in Scotland, &c. [332] 46, 47
Furniture of Public Offices, Great Britain, [324] 550
Report, [329] 1763
Secretary for Scotland, &c. [331] 1853
Sheriff Court Houses in Scotland, [324] 585

SUTHERLAND, Mr. T., *Greenock*
Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances), [328] 1392, 1393
Red Sea Ports—Port Trust at Aden, [323] 1632; [324] 256; [327] 982

Sweating System, The
Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 14, [322] 383; Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 12, [323] 855
The Factory Acts, Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *May* 15, [326] 315
The Lords' Committee, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Mar* 15, [323] 1299; Question, Mr. Kenrick; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 14, [326] 171; Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Nov* 15, [330] 1247
Report of Mr. Burnett, Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Mar* 19, [323] 1637

Sweating System
Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the sweating system at the East End of London, and to report thereon to the House; and that the witnesses before the said Select Committee be examined on oath" (*The Earl of Dunraven*) *Feb* 28, [322] 1598; after short debate, Motion agreed to
And, on *Mar* 9, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Abp. Canterbury, E. Derby, E. Onslow, V. Gordon (E. Aberdeen), L. Clinton, L. Clifford of Chudleigh, L. Foxford (E. Limerick), L. Wigan (E. Crawford and Balcarres), L. Kenry (E. Dunraven and Mount-Earl), L. Sandhurst, L. Rothschild, L. Monkswell, and L. Thring
The evidence taken before the Select Committee from time to time to be printed for the use of the Members of this House; but no copies thereof to be delivered, except to

[*cont.*

Sweating System—cont.
Members of the Committee, until further order *Mar* 23 (No. 50)
Moved, To amend the reference to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the sweating system at the East End of London by omitting the words "at the East End of London," and inserting the words "in the United Kingdom" (*The Earl of Dunraven*) *Aug* 3, [329] 1382; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Moved, "That the Select Committee on the Sweating System have power to employ a gentleman for the purpose of visiting the various districts in the United Kingdom where it has been alleged that the sweating system exists, and examining into the evidence proposed to be submitted to the Select Committee" (*The Earl of Dunraven*) *Dec* 20, [332] 857; on Question, agreed to

SWETENHAM, Mr. E., *Carnarvon, &c.*
Criminal Law (England and Wales)—Albert Travis, Convicted of Murder—Commutation of Sentence, [327] 1143
Libel Law Amendment, Consid. *add. cl.* [327] 745
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 310; *cl.* 7, 611; *cl.* 21, [328] 765
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Consid. *cl.* 2, [330] 19
Mountains, Rivers, and Pathways (Wales), 2R. [324] 1287
Oaths, Comm. *add. cl.* [328] 391
Parliament—Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Whitsuntide Recess, Res. [326] 697
Supply—Woods, Forests, &c. [330] 739
Tithe Question, [326] 1180

SWINBURNE, Sir J., *Staffordshire, Lichfield*
Africa (South)—Zululand—Employment of Armed Natives, [329] 553, 554
Charity Commissioners—Lichfield Charities, [326] 1831
Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887—Special Rules—South Staffordshire Collieries, [325] 892
Consolidated Fund (No. 2), 3R. [327] 1421, 1425
Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (Kirkcudbright Charities), Motion for an Address, [329] 616
Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (More Mortification), Motion for an Address, [328] 1898
Egypt—Suakin—A Map in the Library, [331] 1497
Grant of Rights over Crown Lands—National Rifle Association, [331] 850, 851, 1020, 1144
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *add. cl.* [331] 433
Law and Justice (Ireland)—Improper Conviction at Loughrea Court House—Colonel Tynte, R.M. [326] 148
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 1575, 1578; *cl.* 2, 1752; [327] 208, 210; *cl.* 7, 621, 622; *cl.* 8, 1054; *cl.* 30, [328] 842, 848, 921; *cl.* 76, 1569; *add. cl.* 1867; New Schedule, Amendt. 1875, 1877

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Navy Estimates—Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c. [332] 210
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Palace of Westminster—Electric Lighting in this House, [332] 443
Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker, Res. [329] 97
Post Office—Postal Union—South African Colonies, [324] 268
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Wages (Ireland), 2R. [324] 958

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English Medical Practitioners, Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *June* 5, [326] 1165; Questions, Mr. Causton; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 19, [327] 588
The Salvation Army—Imprisonment of Miss Stirling, Question, Baron Dimsdale; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 8, [330] 642; Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 22, 1835

TALBOT, Mr. J. G., *Oxford University*
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Royal Commission on Education—The Report—Premature Disclosure, [327] 1572

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Technical Education Bill
(*Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. G. Dixon, Mr. Arthur Acland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 53]
2R. [Dropped]

Technical Education (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Kilbride, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Murphy, Mr Alderman Hooper*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 33]
2R. [Dropped]

Technical Instruction Bill
(*Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. Johnson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 17 [Bill 270]
Withdrawal of Legislation, Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *July* 2, [328] 68
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Technical Instruction Bill—Legislation
Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *April* 17, [324] 1478

TEMPLE, Sir R., *Worcester, Evesham*
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Tenure of Houses in Towns (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Foley, Dr. Fox, Mr. Crilly, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. T. M. Healy*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 19]
2R. [Dropped]

Thames
Thames at Hampton—Boathouse on the Hampton Parish Recreation Ground, Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *July* 5, [328] 401; *July* 12, 1080
Thames Conservancy Board — Composition, Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 8, [323] 590
Thames Preservation Act, 1885 — *Steam Launches on the Thames*, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Mar* 15, [323] 1291

Thames (Blackwall) Tunnel
Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *May* 10, [325] 1810

Thames Embankment—Re-opening of the Subway from Palace Yard
Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 7, [326] 1406; Question, Mr. Cox; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 18, [327] 441; Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 2, [328] 74

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Burning of the Exeter Theatre—Report of Captain Shaw, Question, Observations, The Earl of Milltown; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Feb* 21, [322] 985
Construction—Legislation, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb* 16, [322] 543; Question, Mr. Tatton Egerton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 28, 1656
Legislation—The Fire at Oporto, Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 26, [324] 245
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Theatres (Metropolis) Bill
(*Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Lawson, Sir Albert Rollit*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 37]
2R. [Dropped]

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THOMAS, Mr. D. A., *Merthyr Tydvil*
Army—Questions
Issue of the New Magazine Rifle—The Rubini Cartridges, [328] 68, 1759; [329] 1693
Motto of the Welsh Regiment, [330] 77

[*cont.*

THOMAS, Mr. D. A.—*cont.*
Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883—Section 27—Officers of Departments—Sir Frederick Abel, [329] 1693; [330] 332
Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Act, 1887—Clause 80—Certificate of Richard Wigley, [330] 92
Local Government (England and Wales)—Apportionment of the Probate Duty Grant—Wales, [328] 416
Post Office (England and Wales)—Conveyance of Letters by Railway, [326] 308; [329] 326;—Special Stamp, [325] 1356

THORBURN, Mr. W., *Peebles and Selkirk*
High Court of Justice (Chancery Division)—Mr. Frederick Bedwell, a "Redundant Clerk," [331] 305
Public Health — Inspection of Inhabited Houses, [322] 255
Scotland—Education Department—Education Act, 1883—Section 8, [325] 896
Fisheries, [323] 1432;—Salmon Fisheries—Legislation, [331] 837—Tweed Fisheries Acts—Amendment, [322] 1651
Supply—Secretary for Scotland, &c. [331] 1865

THRING, Lord
Companies, 2R. [327] 1517; Comm. *cl.* 1, [328] 1512; *cl.* 7, Amendt. [329] 504; *cl.* 14, 509
Land Transfer, 2R. [323] 1762; Motion for a Select Committee, [325] 142
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 42, Amendt. [329] 1662; *cl.* 52, Amendt. 1674; Report, [330] 64
Pharmacy Acts Amendment, Comm. [323] 329
Poor Law Relief, Motion for an Address, [323] 550

THURLOW, Lord
Companies, Comm. [328] 1504; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 1512; *cl.* 2, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 7, [329] 504; Amendt. 505; *cl.* 8, Amendt. *ib.* 506; *cl.* 11, Amendt. 507; *cl.* 13, 509; *cl.* 14, Amendt. *ib.*; *add. cl.* 511
Elections (Intervention of Peers and Prelates in Parliamentary Elections), [328] 15
Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment, 2R. [323] 139; Comm. [325] 147
Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [324] 1458
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 46, [329] 1668
Metropolis—Street Improvements—Proposed New Street from Pall Mall to Trafalgar Square through Spring Gardens, [327] 783

Timber Acts (Ireland) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Arthur Balfour, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 5 [Bill 157]
Read 2° * *Mar* 12
Committee *—R.P. *Mar* 15
Committee *; Report *Mar* 19
Considered *; read 3° *April* 16
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Privy Seal*) *April* 17 (No. 69)
Read 2ª, after short debate *May* 7, [325] 1437
cont

Timber Acts (Ireland) Amendment Bill—cont.
Committee *June* 28, [327] 1522
Report * *June* 29
Read 3ª * *July* 2
c. Lords' Amendts. [Bill 375]
l. Royal Assent *Aug* 13 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 37]

Tithe Rentcharge Bill [H.L.]
(*The Marquess of Salisbury*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 23 (No. 53)
Read 2ª * *April* 24
Committee *; Report *May* 8
Read 3ª * *May* 15
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *June* 11
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 14 [Bill 288]

Tithe Rentcharge and Tithe Rentcharge Recovery and Variation Bills
Questions, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 23, [329] 211
The Corn Averages Committee, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *Aug* 6, [329] 1722

Tithe Rentcharge—Legislation
Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 20, [323] 1793; Question, Mr. Sweetenham; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury *June* 5, [326] 1180

Tithe Rentcharge Recovery and Variation Bill [H.L]
(*The Marquess of Salisbury*)
l. Presented; read 1ª, after short debate *Mar* 23, [324] 161 (No. 54)
Read 2ª, after short debate *April* 24, [325] 300
Committee *May* 8, 1594 (No. 99)
Report *May* 14, [326] 117
Read 3ª * *May* 15
c. Read 1° * (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *June* 11 [Bill 289]
2R. deferred *Aug* 2 [329] 1361
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 15

Tithe Rentcharge Recovery—Legislation
Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 23, [322] 1250

Toleration Act, The—Nonconformists in Yorkshire
Questions, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 20, [323] 1782

TOLLEMACHE, Mr. H. J., *Cheshire, Eddisbury*
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 15, [327] 1713; *cl.* 96, [328] 1592

TOMLINSON, Mr. W. E. M., *Preston*
Accumulations, 2R. [326] 1952
Army—Auxiliary Forces—Camp Allowances to Volunteers, [325] 595
5th Battalion Royal Scotch Fusiliers—Major Roe, [327] 93
Army Estimates — Volunteer Regimental Caps, [324] 1740, 1741
Army Estimates—Volunteer Corps, [329] 1588
Bann Drainage, Adjourned Debate on Appointment of Select Committee, [329] 158
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), 3R. [332] 1013
Copyhold Acts Amendment, 2R. [329] 889
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, 2R. [326] 708, 709, 710, 717, 718
Friendly Societies Act, 1875, Amendment (No. 4), Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [332] 851, 994, 996
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Probates and Letters of Administration—District Probate Registries, [323] 1780
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 9, [327] 55; Consid. *add. cl.* 732
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1838; *cl.* 66, [328] 1488; *cl.* 69, 1541; *cl.* 117, Amendt. 1632, 1633
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1519; *cl.* 6, Amendt. 1536, 1539; *add. cl.* 1540
Moveable Abodes, 2R. [329] 1945
Oaths, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [323] 1232; Comm. *cl.* 1, [328] 382; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 385; *add. cl.* 386, 387, 389
Parliament—Business of the House, [330] 10
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Motions for Bills and Nomination of Select Committees, [323] 522
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. I. Sittings of the House, [322] 1417
Parliament—Eligibility of Foreign Agents, [323] 1792
Post Office—Parcel Post to New Zealand, [323] 1777
Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2), 2R. [331] 456; Comm. *add. cl.* 1381
Public Houses (Ireland) (Saturday Closing), 2R. [325] 1734, 1780
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [325] 1884
Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [327] 63, 65, 66; *cl.* 5, 70; *cl.* 7, 71; Consid. *add. cl.* 777, 778
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens—Kew Gardens—Additional Facilities of Access, [329] 1247
Steam Engines and Boilers, 2R. [324] 1561
Suffragans' Nomination, 2R. [325] 1798
Supply—Board of Trade under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1883," [328] 466
British Museum, [330] 1481
National Portrait Gallery, [331] 714
Trustee Savings Banks, Res. [326] 924

Torquay Harbour and District Act, 1886
Report of the Home Office, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June* 5, [326] 1176

Torquay Harbour and District Act, 1886—cont.
Street Processions, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Schwann, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 17, [326] 524; Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 18, 684
The Salvation Army, Questions, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Barran; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 20, [323] 1788; Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 22, Affairs (Sir James Furgusson) *June* 22, [324] 35

Torquay Harbour and District Act (1886) Amendment Bill
(*Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Charles Acland, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Schwann*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *June* 4 [Bill 279]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 23

TORRINGTON, Viscount
Agricultural and Industrial Distress, Res. [323] 825

Town Holdings Committee
Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 10, [322] 157
Select Committee re-appointed *Feb* 10, 241
And, on *Feb* 29, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Arthur Acland, Mr. Amherst, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Beadel, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Channing, Mr. Conybeare, Sir John Ellis, Mr. Thomas Ellis, Mr. Elton, Viscount Folkestone, Dr. Fox, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Heath, Sir Henry James, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Compton Lawrence, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Madden, Mr. Marriott, Colonel Nolan, Mr. James Rowlands, and Viscount Wolmer

TOWNSEND, Mr. F., *Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon*
Excise Duties (Local Purposes) — Steam Ploughs and Threshing Machines, [325] 1452
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 66, [328] 1474

Trafalgar Square (Regulation of Meetings) Bill
(*Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Howell, Mr. Cremer*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 13 [Bill 329]
2R. [Dropped]

Trade and Commerce
Questions, Lord Henry Bruce; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Dec* 3, [331] 833
An American Zollverein or Customs Union, Question, Mr. Schwann; Answer, The

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Trade and Commerce—cont.

Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *May* 8, [325] 1614

British and Foreign Ministries of Commerce, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 14, [327] 120

British and Irish Industries within the United Kingdom, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *July* 13, [328] 1237

Consular Charges in England—Invoices for the United States, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *July* 30, [329] 733

Invoices on Shipments from Germany to the United States—Consular Fees, Questions, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 14, [326] 145

Convention with China—Trade with Thibet Question, Sir John Simon; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Mar* 5, [323] 166

Exports from Germany, 1885-1886, Question, Colonel Bridgeman; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Feb* 27, [322] 1473

Exports of Flannels, Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *April* 19, [324] 1734

Foreign Competition—Mr. Giffen's Report, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *Feb* 27, [322] 1480

Injury Caused by Strikes—Establishment of a Court of Arbitration, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 2, [328] 45

Statistics of Bankruptcies, 1887-8, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade *July* 6, [328] 565

Strike of Match Girls at Bryant and May's, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 12, [328] 1095

The Austrian Tariff—Duty on Bicycles, &c., Question, Mr. Ernest Spencer; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 17, [326] 551

Trade and Manufacture

Gunlock Filers of Darlaston, Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 6, [331] 1260

Oversizing in the Cotton Trade (Lancashire), Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 5, [328] 414

The Salt Syndicate, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 8, [330] 614

Nailers and Small Chainmakers

A Royal Commission, Questions, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 30, [331] 604

[*cont.*

Trade and Commerce—cont.

Co-operative Factories, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 6, [331] 1261

Legislation, Questions, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Nov* 29, [331] 501

Mr. Burnett, Question, Mr. Brooke Robinson; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *June* 4, [326] 1014; *July* 24, [329] 326;—*Mr. Burnett's Report*, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Dec* 11, [331] 1772

The Lords' Committee on the Sweating System, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Observations, Mr. Brooke Robinson *Dec* 3, [331] 843

[See title *Public Health*]

Trade and Manufacture—Nailers and Small Chainmakers

Moved, "That the state of things revealed in the Report of the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade in reference to the present condition of the Nailers and Small Chainmakers in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire requires the attention of Parliament at the earliest possible period" (*Mr. Brooke Robinson*) *Dec* 6, [331] 1384; after short debate, Debate adjourned

Trade and Wages - The Masons' Labourers at the Houses of Parliament

Questions, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *May* 7, [325] 1455

Trade, Manufacture, and Commerce — Strikes in 1887—*Labour (Condition of) in the State of New York—State Board of Arbitration*

Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *July* 24, [329] 320

Trade Marks

Brands or Trade Names, Scotland, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *July* 17, [328] 1516

Departmental Committee on — The Report, Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *April* 12, [324] 1048

Trade Marks and Designs Act, 1883—*Amendment*

Question, Mr. F. Hardcastle; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *May* 10, [325] 1818

Trades Unions—Statistical Tables

Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb* 13, [322] 249

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 20 [Bill 222]
Read 2° * *May* 1
Report * *June* 4
Considered * *June* 7
Read 3° * *June* 8
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Brownlow*) *June* 11 (No. 143)
Read 2ª * *June* 19
Committee *; Report *June* 22
Read 3ª * *June* 25
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. lxiv]

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 242]
Read 2° * *May* 31
Report * *June* 15
Considered * *June* 19
Read 3° * *June* 20
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 21 (No. 166)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 3
Read 3ª * *July* 5
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xcv]

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 243]
Read 2° * *May* 15
Report * *June* 25
Considered * *June* 27
Read 3° * *June* 28
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 28 (No. 191)
Read 2ª * *June* 29
Committee *; Report *July* 9
Read 3ª * *July* 10
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cxxii]

Trawling (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Hunter, Mr. Macdonald Cameron, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Esslemont*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 1 [Bill 155]
2R., after short debate, Debate adjourned *Mar* 3, [323] 683
Debate resumed *June* 12, [326] 1953; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Mark Stewart*); Question put; A. 87, N. 53; M. 34 (D. L. 145
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Trawling (Scotland) Bill—Beam Trawling
Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *June* 15, [327] 246

Treasury—County Court Department
Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 18, [332] 649

TREASURY—First Lord (*see* SMITH, Right Hon. W. H.)

TREASURY, A Lord of (*see* MAXWELL, Sir H. E.)

TREASURY—Secretary to (*see* DOUGLAS, Mr. A. AKERS-)

TREASURY—Secretary to (*see* JACKSON, Mr. W. L.)

Treaty of Berlin
Article XXIII. — Bulgaria and Turkey—Reciprocal Engagements, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar* 13, [323] 1068
Article XXXIV. — The Berlin Conference, Questions, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 7, [326] 1374; *July* 13, [328] 1244
Article LXI. — Armenia, Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 3, [325] 1225

Treaty of Washington
Questions, The Earl of Rosebery; Answers, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Feb* 17, [322] 692

Trees (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Nolan, Mr. Chance, Mr. Gilhooly, Mr. Marum, Mr. Sheehan*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 60]
2R. [Dropped]

TREVELYAN, Right Hon. Sir G. O. *Glasgow, Bridgeton*
Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief, 2R. [324] 1026
Army—Honorary Colonelcies, [323] 28
Army Estimates—Medical Establishments and Services, [332] 244
Church of Scotland, Res. [327] 1088, 1096
Corporation of London (Malversation of Funds), Res. [325] 1647, 1648
Factory and Workshops Act (1878) Amendment, 2R. [324] 379; Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1289; Consid. [325] 132
Ireland—Questions
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Increase of Sentences on Appeal, [325] 383, 384
Disturbances at Ennis, [324] 1078, 1103
Prisons—Cork Prison—Father Kennedy, [332] 645
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [330] 1796, 1806; Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 72, 75, 78, 91, 92, 113; *add. cl.* 364
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1893; [327] 286, 287; *cl.* 18, [328] 230, 237; *cl.* 21, 753; *cl.* 66, 1478; *add. cl.* 1666, 1807
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1519
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 876, 1312

[*cont.*

TREVELYAN, Right Hon. Sir G. O.—*cont.*
National Defence, Comm. *cl.* 2, [329] 480, 484
Oaths, Comm. *cl.* 1, [328] 384
Parliament—Questions
Adjournment, [325] 438
Business of the House, [329] 1421;—Ministerial Statement, [329] 565
Privilege—Service of a Summons in the Outer Lobby on Mr. Sheehy, M.P. [331] 211; [332] 120
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [322] 1396
Parliament—Business of the House—Local Government (England and Wales), Res. [328] 88
Parliament—Business of the House — Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Res. [329] 1275
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. III. Disorderly Conduct, [322] 1690; V. Motions for Adjournment in Abuse of the Rules of the House, 1716, 1720; IX. Divisions, 1752; XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 451
Parliament—Payment of Members, Res. [328] 648, 650, 651
Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Conybeare and the Speaker, Res. [329] 86, 87
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 385, 387, 392, 744, 1101, 1104, 1120; Report, 1280
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 260
Regina *v.* Harkins and Callan, Res. [326] 1225, 1228, 1230
Scotland—Crofters' Commission—Assignment of Additional Land to Highland Crofters, [324] 1301;—Holdings, [322] 1375
Scotland—Ecclesiastical Assessments, Res. [327] 701, 703
Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [331] 910, 911, 956, 957, 960, 964, 967, 1129
Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, [331] 1546
Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings, Scotland, [332] 357
Secretary for Scotland, &c. [331] 1811
Vagrant Act Amendment, 2R. [324] 945

Tribunals of Commerce Bill

(*Mr. Jacoby, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Montagu, Mr. James Maclean, Mr. Esslemont*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Nov* 30 [Bill 392]
2R. [Dropped]

TROTTER, Mr. H. J., *Colchester*
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 1049
Local Government (England and Wales)—Borough Police, [325] 1815
National Defence, Comm. *cl.* 2, [329] 472

Truck Acts
Alleged Breaches—Bristol, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 1, [325] 1022; *May* 14, [326] 159; *June* 4, 1014;—*At Harlesden*, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 20, [332] 888
Armagh Spinning Company, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 10, [325] 1799
Belfast—Messrs. Marcus Ward and Company, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Solicitor General for Ireland (Mr. Madden), The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 30, [325] 885
Collection of Voluntary Contributions by Employers (Belfast), Questions, Mr. De Cobain, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Attorney General *July* 5, [328] 423; Question, The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Sexton); Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 9, 724
Deduction from Wages as Fines, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Attorney General *Nov* 9, [330] 772; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 12, 896, *Nov* 13, 1031; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Attorney General *Dec* 7, [331] 1395;—*Balbriggan*, Question, Mr. Clancy; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Nov* 29, [331] 491;—*East London District*, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 6, [328] 563
Rhymney Iron Company, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 17, [324] 1476; *June* 12, [326] 1829
Servants in Husbandry, Question, Mr. C. T. D. Acland; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Mar* 8, [323] 591

Truck Act, 1887
Payment of Wages, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *Feb* 28, [322] 1653
Section 9—*The London and North-Western Railway Company*, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Dec* 18, [332] 632

Truro Cathedral Fabric and Services Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Steward*)

l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 10 (No. 3)
Read 2ª, after debate *Feb* 17, [322] 898
Bill referred to a Select Committee, after short debate *Feb* 21, 982
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee to consider the best means for providing for the maintenance and for the services of the Cathedral Church of Truro" (*The Earl Stanhope*), 984; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
And, on *Feb* 24, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—L. Abp. Canterbury, D. Richmond, D. Bedford, E. Mount-

[*cont.*

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Truro Cathedral Fabric and Services Bill.—cont.
Edgcumbe (L. Steward), E. Stanhope, E. Kimberley, V. Halifax, L. Bp. London, L. Bp. Truro, L. Sudeley, L. Northbourne, L. Lingen, L. Grimthorpe, L. Magheramorne, and L. Basing
Mar 2, L. Ker added; L. Magheramorne discharged

TRURO, Lord
Army—Auxiliary Forces—The Militia, [328] 1220; — Volunteers — Transport — Colonel Gordon Ives, [329] 177
Reserve Forces — Transport and Field Artillery, [322] 140
Foreign Meat, 2R. [329] 174
House of Lords (Life Peers), 2R. [328] 870
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 18, Amendt. [329] 1658, 1659
Metropolis—New Buildings, [326] 113
Sale of Imported Meat, [324] 159
Truro Cathedral Fabric and Services, 2R. [322] 701

Trust Companies Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord Hobhouse*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Feb* 10 (No. 7)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *Mar* 8, [322] 538
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Chancellor*); on Question, whether ("now") &c.; Cont. 31, Not-Cont. 41; M. 10
Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 545
Resolved in the negative; Bill to be read 2ª on this day six months

Trustee Savings Banks
The Act of 1863, Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *April* 26, [325] 571
The Sevenoaks Trustee Savings Bank, Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 10, [325] 1816; *May* 15, [326] 315
Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1887—*Failure of the Cardiff Savings Bank*, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 16, [322] 552; Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 11, [330] 390;—*Report of the Commissioners*, Questions, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 13, [323] 1079; *June* 7, [326] 1373;—*The Regulations*, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *April* 16, [324] 1297

Trustee Savings Banks
Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 1, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, the relationship subsisting between Trustee Savings Banks and the State is unsatisfactory, and ought to be revised; that Trustees and Managers should be restrained from using the words 'Government Security,' 'Government Savings Bank,' or other words implying more than the Law

[*cont.*

Trustee Savings Banks—cont.
rightfully authorizes, in connection with such Banks, the use of which is calculated to deceive depositors, create a false impression of security, and damage the cause of thrift; and that the Trustees and Managers of such Banks should, as formerly, be made responsible for the safe custody of the deposits committed to their care in connection with such Trustee Banks (*Mr. Howell*) *v.*, [326] 888; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Trustee Savings Banks
Select Committee appointed and nominated *June* 18, as follows:—Mr. A. H. Acland, Mr. Bartley, Mr. James Campbell, Dr. Clark, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Sir John Dorington, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Brodie Hoare, Mr. Howell, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. R. G. Mowbray, Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Whitley, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley

Trustees—A Public Trustee—Legislation
Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Nov* 26, [331] 119

TUITE, Mr. J., *Westmeath, N.*
Civil Service Establishments—Report of the Royal Commission, [327] 1116
Writers—Retirement, [325] 882;—Civil Service Estimates, Class II.—Compulsory Retirement of Writers, [325] 1448; —Saturday Half-Holiday, [325] 1470; [330] 1826
Customs Department—Questions
Examination for Outport Clerkships, [323] 1281
Promotion, [322] 1830
Statistical Department—Report of Committee, [322] 1830
Government Departments, Attendance in, [322] 148
Ireland—Questions
Labourers' Act—Cottagers at Mullingar, [330] 1653, 1654
Land Law Act, 1887—Payment of Arrears —Extension of Terms, [331] 150
Law and Justice — Alleged Insurance Frauds at Belfast, [325] 752; [326] 170, 1391; [327] 1553;—Change of Venue, [331] 840, 841
Lunatic Asylums—Office of Storekeeper, [331] 1750
National Board of Education—Salaries of Teachers, [325] 1460;—Teachers' Residences, [326] 1829
Royal Irish Constabulary—Orange Flag at the Barrack, Obins Street, Portadown, [329] 32
Ireland—Irish Land Commission—Questions
Application for Loans, [326] 1024
Fair Rents—Co. Westmeath, [325] 882
Sub-Commissioners — Sitting in Westmeath, [326] 1528; [327] 1551, 1552; [330] 1814

[*cont*

TUITE, Mr. J.—*cont.*
Ireland—Post Office—Questions
Allowances to Sorters in Travelling Post Offices, [331] 1015
Allowances to Surveyors, [325] 1020
Parcel Post—Sunday Work, [324] 178
Post Office, Dublin—Appointment of Acting Surveyor's Clerk, [329] 660, 661
Salaries—Delay in Payment, [322] 1366
Travelling Post Offices, [325] 1607
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 124
Post Office (England and Wales)—Questions
Savings Bank Department, [322] 1239
Telegraph Department—The Estimates, [325] 1606
Travelling Post Offices—Sunday Duty, [322] 863
Supply—Local Government Board, Ireland, [331] 1188, 1210

Turbary (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Lea, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Sinclair*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 39]
2R [Dropped]

TURKEY
Asiatic Provinces
Attack on a British Subject (*Mrs. Barker*) *at Aleppo*, Questions, Mr. Munro-Ferguson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *June* 22, [327] 983; *Aug* 6, [329] 1696
British Hospital at Smyrna—Returns, Question, Mr. H. F. Pease; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 15, [326] 307
Christians in Kurdistan, Question, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 6, [331] 1244

Armenia
Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 18, [326] 679
Armenian Christians in Van, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 13, [328] 1240
Arrests, Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 26, [327] 1266
British Consulate at Van, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 10, [325] 1817
Persecution of the Christians, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 14, [326] 162;—*Armenian Protestants*, Questions, Sir Robert Fowler; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 3, [329] 1407

European Provinces
British and Austrian Railway Lessees, Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 27, [331] 314
Finance, &c.—The Public Debt, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 30, [331] 591

Turkey—European Provinces—cont.
Macedonia, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 8, [325] 1608;—*Reported Insurrectionary Disturbances*, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 11, [326] 38
The Dardanelles—Alleged Purchase of an Island, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 27, [322] 1496

Tweed Acts, 1857, 1859
Questions, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 12, [330] 906

TYLER, Sir H. W., *Great Yarmouth*
Army—Questions
Ordnance Department—Failure of a 10-inch Gun, [322] 871;—Pneumatic Dynamite Gun, [322] 253
Preliminary Examinations — Errors in Examination Papers, [328] 195
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, [324] 226
Board of Trade—Seamen's Registry Office—Colour Sergeants W. Tucker and J. Howe—Gratuities, [331] 601
Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works), 2R. [327] 1501
Egypt—Affairs at Suakin, [330] 633
Financial Resolutions—Horse Tax, [324] 708
Wheel Tax, [324] 1487
Fishery Department (Board of Trade), Res. [324] 897
Law and Police (Metropolis)—Horse Stealing, [329] 188
Local Government (England and Wales)—Questions
Boroughs with 50,000 Inhabitants, [326] 1698
Licensing Divisions, [324] 1487
Toll Gate Tax, South Wales, [324] 1297
National Debt—Bequest of £50,000 (Mr. O'Reilly Dease) and of Mr. Christmas to the Poor of Great Yarmouth, [332] 93
Navy—Questions
No. 35 First Class Torpedo Boat, [325] 1214
Ships—Special Tests of Speed, [325] 1215
Torpedo Accident at Portsmouth, [328] 709
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. III. Disorderly Conduct, Res. Amendt. [322] 1700, 1703
Post Office—Purchase of the Telephone Companies, [323] 382
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [331] 1687

Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation Bill
[*Lords*]
c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Sir James Corry*) *May* 14, [326] 122
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Question put; A. 101, N. 158; M. 57 (D. L. 105)
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°, and committed

Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation Bill—cont.
Moved, "That the Order for Committee be read and discharged, and that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*) *May* 15, 291; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Ordered, That the Committee do consist of Seven Members
Ordered, That Four Members of the Committee be nominated by the House
Ordered, That Three Members of the Committee be nominated by the Committee of Selection
Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records
Ordered, That three be the quorum
And, on *May* 17, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Macartney, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and Colonel Saunderson
Ordered, That the Parties appearing before the Select Committee on the Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation Bill [*Lords*] have leave to print the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee, day by day, from the Committee Clerk's Copy, if they think fit (*Mr. Stansfeld*) *June* 7
Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *June* 26, [327] 1279
Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration" *July* 2, [328] 33
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Original Question again proposed, 36; Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered
Moved, "That, inasmuch as this Bill has been fully considered by a Select Committee, this House declines to entertain Amendments which ought to have been brought before the Committee, and that the Bill be ordered to be read the third time" (*Mr. Stansfeld*); after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Colonel Saunderson*); Question put, and agreed to; Question put accordingly, and agreed to
Resolved, That, inasmuch as this Bill has been fully considered by a Select Committee, this House declines to entertain Amendments which ought to have been brought before the Committee, and that the Bill be ordered to be read the third time

United States
American Copyright—The Proposed Enactment, Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Aug* 10, [330] 308
Hugh Brooks, otherwise Maxwell, Convicted of the Murder of Arthur Preller, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug* 10, [330] 320
Legislation on the Copyright Bill—Introduction of Amendments, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 2, [328] 53
Recall of Lord Sackville, Question, Earl Granville; Answer, The Prime Minister and

United States—cont.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Nov* 6, [330] 457; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Dec* 13, [332] 97; Question, Observations, The Earl of Dunraven; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Dec* 21, 951
Appointment of a New Minister to Washington, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Nov* 26, [331] 154
Shipping Charges—Declaration Fee, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 14, [327] 119
The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, Question, Sir Richard Paget; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 11, [326] 1682
[See title *North American Fisheries*]

United Telephone Company Bill (by Order)
c. 2R. deferred *June* 14, [327] 88
2R. deferred *June* 18, 415

Universities (Scotland) Bill
Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *Mar* 15, [323] 1282; Statement, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *May* 11, [326] 26; Observations, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian), The Earl of Camperdown *June* 4, 1006; Question, Mr. Wallace; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Observations, Mr. Childers *Nov* 16, [330] 1392; Questions, Mr. R. W. Duff, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Dec* 15, [332] 346
The Commissioners, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 17, [326] 562; Questions, Mr. Hunter, Mr. E. Robertson; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *June* 8, 1538
Aberdeen University, Question, Mr. Hunter; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *June* 11, [326] 1695
The Observatory and Botanic Gardens, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) *Nov* 27, [331] 312

Universities (Scotland Bill [H.L.]
(*The Marquess of Lothian*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 19 (No. 47)
Read 2ª, after debate *May* 3, [325] 1180
Committee; Report; Bill re-Committed *June* 5, [326] 1151 (No. 128)
Committee (*on re-comm.*) *June* 7, 1329
Report *June* 19, [327] 564 (No. 133)
Read 3ª *June* 25, 1109 (No. 165)
c. Read 1° * (*The Lord Advocate*) *July* 3
2R. deferred *July* 20, [329], 158 [Bill 318]
2R. deferred *Dec* 14, [332] 333
Bill withdrawn * *Dec* 15

[cont.

University Education (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Biggar, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dillon, Dr. Fox, Mr. Thomas Gill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Clancy, Dr. Kenny, Mr. T. M. Healy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10, [Bill 30]
2R. [Dropped]

University of Glasgow (St. Mungo's College) Bill

(*Mr. Baird, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Mason*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 13 [Bill 108]
2R. [Dropped]

Vacant Grounds (Nuisances Prevention) Bill

(*Mr. Lawson, Mr. Seager Hunt, Mr. Howell*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 27 [Bill 197]
2R. [Dropped]

Vaccination Acts

Convictions at Bath, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 22, [327] 973

Deaths of Children at St. Pancras, Questions, Mr. Handel Cossham, Mr. Picton; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Nov* 22, [330] 1823

Fines, &c.—Bradford West Riding Court, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board *Feb* 17, [322] 711

Inquest on Elizabeth Murray, Birkdale, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *Dec* 6, [331] 1250

Mr. Charles Chattell, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 12, [328] 1094

Mr. Leslie Creery, Clerk to the East Ashford Board of Guardians, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 23, [324] 175

Prosecution of Charles Hayward, Ashford, Kent, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *Mar* 15, [323] 1290

Prosecutions against Mr. M. H. Neab, Kenfield, Sussex, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *July* 5, [328] 429

Rev. T. Mayne, Ashton-under-Lyne, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 12, [323] 860

Sentence on Jane Street, Derby, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Dec* 10, [331] 1574

Vaccination Act, 1871—*Conviction of Enoch Harper at Halesowen Petty Sessions*, Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 14, [326] 154; *Dec* 20, [332] 888

Vaccination of Infants, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board *May* 1, [325] 1037

Vaccination Bill

(*Mr. Picton, Mr. Holden, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. James Ellis, Mr. Colman, Mr. Channing*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 77]
Bill withdrawn * *April* 13

Vagrant Act Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Charles Acland, Sir Robert Fowler, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Harry Davenport, Mr. Caine*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 14 [Bill 125]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 10, [324] 931
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. James Stuart*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn; Bill withdrawn

Vauxhall Park Bill (*by Order*)

c. Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Brixton Park Bill, That they do provide that the purchase of the Park be not made until the opinion of the ratepayers of Lambeth has been taken on the desirability of such purchase" (*Mr. Kelly*) *April* 19, [324] 1702; after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Read 3° *June* 28, [327] 1527

VENEZUELA

Appointment of a New President, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *May* 1, [325] 1028

Decline of Trade, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *June* 18, [327] 445; Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Aug* 6, [329] 1714

Duties ad Valorem, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June* 14, [327] 120

Encroachments on British Guiana, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *June* 4, [326] 1013

Expulsion of a British Official, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 27, [322] 1478

Insulting Newspaper Articles, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India *May* 17, [326] 518

Reported Revolution, Question, Mr. Wallace; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *July* 20, [329] 37

Rumoured Hostilities, Question, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Feb* 20, [322] 881

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 19, [330] 1511

United States—Discontent in British Guiana, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *May* 17, [326] 551

Venezuela—cont.
Venezuela and Trinidad—Appointment of a Vice Consul, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *Nov* 27, [331] 303

VENTRY, Lord
Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, 1885—A Supplementary Grant, [328] 1234

VERNON, Lord
Agricultural and Dairy Schools, [324] 13

Vestrymen's Qualification Bill
(*Mr. James Rowlands, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Howell, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. James Stuart*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 11 [Bill 262]
2R. [Dropped]

Vexatious Indictments (Amendment) Bill (*Mr. Addison, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Dugdale, Mr. Fulton*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 13 [Bill 170]
2R. [Dropped]

Victoria University Bill
(*Mr. Bryce, Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. Jacob Bright, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Whitley, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Francis Powell*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 27 [Bill 198]
Read 2° * *May* 2
Committee *—R.P. *May* 10
Committee; Report *June* 6, [326] 1310
As amended considered, *June* 12, 1947
Read 3° * *June* 18
l. Read 1ª * (*L. Herschell*) *June* 19 (No. 163)
Read 2ª *July* 5, [328] 397
Committee * *July* 17 (No. 218)
Report * *July* 19
3R. discharged * *Aug* 2
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3ª" *Aug* 11, [330] 385; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Read 3ª * *Nov* 13 (No. 284)
Royal Assent *Dec* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 45]

VINCENT, Mr. C. E. H., *Sheffield, Central*
Army—Questions
Contracts—Contract for 50,000 Bayonets—Messrs. Wilkinson & Company, [330] 1654;—Contract for 20,000 Swords with a German Firm, [331] 1763, 1764; [332] 230
Equipment—Source of Supply of Water Bottles for the Infantry, [328] 74
Monthly Audits of Regimental Accounts, [332] 82
Ordnance Department—New 9·2-inch Guns, [322] 1242
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—The Volunteers—Questions
Artillery Volunteers—Martini-Henry Rifles, [323] 1777
Camp Allowances, [326] 38; [330] 1648
Metropolis—Suburban Shooting Camp, [328] 1091
Musketry Proficiency, [326] 1374
National Rifle Association—Removal from Wimbledon, [330] 1508
Canada, Dominion of—Commercial Union with the United States, [330] 1516
Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works), 2R. [327] 430
Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879—Exhibitions in the Metropolis, [324] 23
City of London—Corn and Grain Duties, [323] 559, 560
Commercial Interests in Foreign Countries—Cutlery Trade in Buenos Ayres, [331] 1751
Constabulary Forces—Superannuation, [332] 871
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 617; *cl.* 3, 658; Consid. *add. cl.* 1258, 1259
Depression of Trade—Gun Trade at Birmingham, [325] 1485
Distress among the Labouring Classes—Appointment of a Royal Commission, [322] 382
Fisheries Conference (England and Wales)—The Report, [323] 29
Government Yards and Factories, Res. [324] 603
India—Merchandize Marks Act, 1887—Extension to India, [329] 1392
Native States—Armies of the Feudatory Princes, [331] 1568
Inland Revenue—Game Licences, [331] 294
Taxes on Servants, [331] 1392
Islands of the Southern Pacific—Samoa—Harbour of Pago Pago, [326] 551
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Lenient Sentences at Sheffield, [325] 755
Literature, Science, and Art—Schools of Art—National Competition—Buildings at South Kensington, [328] 1739
Local Government (England and Wales)—Licensing Clauses, [325] 1354
Merchant Shipping—Saving Life at Sea Act—Committee, [330] 1510
Metropolitan Board of Works—Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—London Cab Horses, [325] 1021
Metropolitan Buildings—"Setting Back" of New Buildings, [328] 878
Metropolitan Police—Questions
Charges of "Blackmailing," [322] 1230
Constable George Russell, W. Division, [328] 1742
Expenses of Defence of Certain Constables, [329] 1209
Pensioner Charles Taylor, Case of, [332] 79
Municipal Tolls on Grain—Corporation of Guildford, [324] 20
National Defence, Comm. *cl.* 2, [329] 470; [330] 247
Navy (Contracts)—Tobacco for the Navy, [331] 1010
Parliament—Arrangements of this House, [331] 824
Business of the House—Patents, Designs, &c. [331] 321
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. I. Sittings of the House, [322] 1416
Parliament—New Rules of Procedure—Opposed Business, [324] 1196

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VINCENT, Mr. C. E. H.—*cont.*
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 893
Police Forces Superannuation, [325] 316
Post Office—International Convention, [326] 1375
Protection of the Empire, [323] 647
Public Health—Infectious Diseases—Compulsory Notification, [322] 1469
Small-Pox at Sheffield, [325] 1035
Public Trustee, [323] 1793; [331] 119
Public Trustee and Executor, [326] 1715
Saving Life at Sea, [323] 582
Trade and Commerce—Questions
British and Irish Industries within the United Kingdom, [328] 1237
Injury caused by Strikes—Establishment of a Court of Arbitration, [328] 45
Statistics of Bankruptcies, 1887-8, [328] 565
Trade and Manufacture—Gunlock Filers of Darlaston, [331] 1260
Trade, Manufacture, and Commerce—Strikes in 1887—Labour (Condition of) in the State of New York—State Board of Arbitration, [329] 320
Treaties with Foreign Nations—Restrictions on the Colonies, [325] 155
United States — American Copyright—The Proposed Enactment, [330] 308
Ways and Means, Comm. [324] 781

VIVIAN, Sir H. Hussey, *Swansea, District*
Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works), 2R. [327] 1478, 1480
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 478, 479, 485

Vivisection
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Correspondence between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Anti-Vivisection Society in reference to two recent cases in which the law relating to vivisection appears to have been contravened" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *Mar* 1, [322] 1810; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Correspondence between the Home Office and the Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection in reference to two recent instances of infringements of the law" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) *Mar* 9, [323] 692; after short debate, Motion agreed to

WADDY, Mr. S. D., *Lincolnshire, Brigg*
Aire and Calder Navigation, 2R. [328] 32
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation), Schedule B, [332] 986, 987; 3R. 1028, 1030, 1031
Criminal Evidence, Comm. *cl.* 1, [325] 1590
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 3, [325] 707
Customs (Wine Duty), Comm. *cl.* 3, [327] 378; Motion for reporting Progress, 380
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 385, 386, 387, 399, 1121

[*cont.*

WADDY, Mr. S. D.—*cont.*
Ireland—Rumoured Establishment of a Catholic College, [326] 49
Land Law (Ireland) Act (1887) Amendment, Comm. *add. cl.* [325] 718
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. [331] 35, 36
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 4, [326] 1301, 1303; Consid. *cl.* 5, [327] 767, 769
Liquor Traffic (British Dependencies), Res. [325] 405
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. [326] 1463; *cl.* 2, 1590, 1767, 1770; Amendt. 1771, 1773; Comm. *cl.* 6, [327] 512, 513; *cl.* 7, 533; *cl.* 8, 660; Comm. *cl.* 18, [328] 215; *add. cl.* 1725, 1727
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1508
Parliament—New Member taking his Seat, Res. [326] 68
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 183
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Comm. *cl.* 1, [326] 241
Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [331] 935, 937
Constabulary Force in Ireland, [331] 1641, 1647
County Court Officers, &c. in Ireland, [331] 1713, 1717
Lord Lieutenant's Household, Ireland, [331] 863, 874
Privy Council for Trade, &c. [328] 454
Public Education, [330] 867

Wages (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. De Cobain, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Howell*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. De Cobain*) *Feb* 21, [322] 1121; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1°* [Bill 139]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *April* 10, [324] 952
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Sir James Corry*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Buchanan*); Question put; A. 174, N. 68; M. 106 (D.L. 65)
Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 96, N. 143; M. 47 (D.L. 66)
Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; Bill put off for six months

WALES (*Questions*)
Church of England in Wales, Question, Mr. Byron Reed; Answer, Mr. Dillwyn *April* 30, [325] 909
Crown Land Revenue—Return, Questions, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *May* 7, [325] 1465; *July* 20, [329] 159
Elementary Schools — Report of H.M. Inspectors, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *July* 10, [328] 887
Gold Discoveries, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury) *May* 1, [325] 1042; Ques-

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WALES—*cont.*
tions, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. Howell; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May* 3, 1241
Gold Mines—Speculative Leases or Licences—Rights of the Crown, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *June* 25, [327] 1142
Intermediate Education — Legislation, Question, Mr. Richard; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 20, [322] 878; Questions, Mr. Kenyon; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *April* 17, [324] 1494; Questions, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury *May* 15, [326] 332; *July* 10, [328] 889; Questions, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury; Question, Mr. Mundella [no reply] *Dec* 6, [331] 1259
Poor Law Appointments—Public Vaccinators, Question, Mr. Arthur Williams; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *July* 27, [329] 653
South Wales—Turnpikes on Main Roads—Exemption from the Wheel Tax, Question, Admiral Mayne; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *May* 10, [325] 1804
Sunday Closing Act—The Tenby Magistrates, Question, Mr. W. Abraham (Glamorgan, Rhondda); Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July* 23, [329] 189

The Tithe Agitation
Anglesey—Distraints at Heneglwys, Questions, Mr. J. Bryn Roberts; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar* 19, [323] 1626; *Mar* 20, 1791
Cwm, Co. Flint—Alleged Assault by an Emergency Man, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 27, [322] 1476
Denbighshire Magistrates, Questions, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 4, [326] 1022
Disturbances at Llanefydd, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 4, [326] 1021; Questions, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. Bowen Rowlands; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *June* 7, 1378; Question, Mr. J. Bryn Roberts; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 16, [328] 1389
Emergency Men," Questions, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Feb* 23, [322] 1217; Questions, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 8, [323] 578
Employment of the Military, Questions, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 1, [322] 1834; Questions, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) *July* 16, [328] 1388;—*Military Assistance in Anglesey*, Question, Mr. Lewis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *April* 20, [325] 17
Levying of Distraints, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *July* 16, [328] 1388
Rates on Tithe Rentcharge—The Vicar of Llanfihangel Denbighshire, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *May* 14, [326] 152
Tithe Seizures and Sales, Question, Mr. J. Bryn Roberts; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department *Mar* 1, [322] 1844

Wales—Agricultural Tenantry
Amendt. on Committee of Ways and Means *June* 29, to leave out from "That," add "having regard to the special circumstances of Wales, and the prevailing agricultural depression, and their effect upon the welfare of the Welsh people, this House is of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should pay immediate attention to the subject, and take steps to provide a measure of relief which shall secure fairer conditions of tenure and a re-adjustment of rent, more equitably corresponding to the fall in prices, and make such other provisions as will enable the cultivators of the soil to meet the trying circumstances in which they are placed" (*Mr. Thomas Ellis*) *v.*, [327] 1792; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 146, N. 128; M. 18 (D.L. 182)

WALLACE, Mr. R., *Edinburgh, E.*
Jamaica—Mr. Gibbons, late District Judge, [324] 713
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 1942
Parliament—Business of the House—Questions [324] 724; [328] 1783; [329] 1420
Adjournment, [329] 1555; [330] 448
Burgh Police and Health (Scotland), [329] 1724
Ministerial Statement, [329] 560
Scotch Business, [329] 1103
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. IX. Divisions, [322] 1760
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, Motion for Adjournment, [322] 1118, 1119, 1149, 1152
Post Office—Rural Post Offices and Public Houses, [329] 672
Scotland—Education Department—Appointment of Junior Inspector of Schools, [326] 1822;—Burgh of Culross, [329] 737
Post Office—Edinburgh Post Office—Appointments, [324] 1301;—Surveyor of the Midland District, [326] 305
Scotland—Ecclesiastical Assessments, Res. [327] 711
Scotland—Educational Endowments Act, 1882 (Bell Residue Bequest), Motion for an Address, [324] 930

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WALLACE, Mr. R.—*cont.*
Scotland—Educational Endowments Act, 1882 (Burgh of Culross and County of Perth Endowments), Motion for an Address, [329] 890, 897, 901, 902
Supply—Report, [329] 1623, 1624, 1630, 1727, 1732, 1734, 1738, 1755, 1756
Universities (Scotland), [330] 1392
Venezuela—Reported Revolution, [329] 37

WALSINGHAM, Lord
Railway and Canal Traffic, Comm. *cl.* 25, [323] 1039

WANTAGE, Lord
National Rifle Association—Removal to Richmond Park, [329] 628
Sale of Imported Meat, [324] 159

Waltham Abbey Gunpowder Factory Bill (*Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Secretary Stanhope*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 31 [Bill 273]
2R. deferred *June* 25, [327] 1252
2R. deferred *July* 5, [328] 524
2R. deferred *July* 26, [329] 600
2R. deferred *Aug* 6, 1818
Read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee of Five Members, Three to be nominated by the House, and Two by the Committee of Selection *Aug* 10
Order [10th August] discharged
Ordered, That the Committee do consist of Seven Members, Four to be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection *Nov* 8
Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Brodrick, Mr. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Mr. Pickersgill, and Mr. Woodall
Report of Select Comm. *Nov* 23 [No. 403]
Committee—R.P. *Nov* 28, [331] 483
Committee deferred, *Dec* 7, 1487
Committee deferred *Dec* 14, [332] 340
Bill withdrawn *Dec* 20, 934

WAR DEPARTMENT—Secretary of State (*see* STANHOPE, Right Hon. E.)

WAR DEPARTMENT—Under Secretary of State (*see* HARRIS, Lord)

WAR DEPARTMENT—Financial Secretary (*see* BRODRICK, Hon. W. St. J. F.)

War Department—see *Army*

War Office and Admiralty, Administration of the—The Royal Commission
Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 15, [323] 1308

WARDLE, Mr. H., *Derbyshire, S.*
Local Government Act—County Electoral Divisions, [330] 1033
Queen's Printers and others—The Book of Common Prayer, [327] 450

WARING, Colonel T., *Down, N.*
Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief, 2R [324] 981, 985
Army—Questions
Auxiliary Forces—The Militia (Ireland)—Insubordination, [326] 563;—Sligo Artillery Militia—Equipments, [327] 1272
Competitions for Subalterns of Militia, [326] 549
"Field Exercises," [326] 550;—New Edition, [329] 1415
Army Estimates—Militia Pay and Allowances, [332] 263
County Government (Ireland), 2R. [325] 469, 477
Criminal Evidence, 2R. [324] 126
Ireland—Questions
Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 1887—Alleged Meetings of Suppressed Branches of the National League, [322] 882
Irish Land Commission—Increase of Expenses, [326] 146;—Temporary Adjustments of Judicial Rents, [332] 86
Lotteries—Prize Drawing for Fund of Cathedral of St. Macartan, Monaghan, [326] 145
Magistracy—Petty Sessions at Newtownards—Non-Attendance of Magistrates, [329] 953
National Education—Model Schools—Head Masters, [331] 838, 1251
Piers and Harbours—Newcastle Pier, Co. Down, [329] 1707
Poor Law—Workhouses, [322] 707
Purchase of Land Act, 1885—Interest on Purchase Money, [332] 98
Royal Commission on Irish Public Works—Drainage Works, [322] 707
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [330] 1788, 1791, 1792; Comm. [331] 65; Consid. *add. cl.* 469
Liability of Trustees, Consid. [331] 1488
Metropolitan Police—Transfer of Constables of the A Division, [324] 1052
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. X. Standing Committees, [322] 1789
Parliamentary Elections—Writ for the St. Stephen's Green Division of Dublin, [325] 342
Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Salary, &c], Comm. [323] 1734, 1736
Public Houses (Ireland) (Saturday Closing), 2R. [325] 1757
Supply—Learned Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, [331] 721
Ulster Canal and Tyrone Navigation—Select Committee, [326] 293

WARMINGTON, Mr. C. M., *Monmouth, W.*
Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *add. cl.* [325] 1263; *cl.* 16, 1285
High Court of Justice (Chancery Division)—Appointment of an Additional Judge, [326] 883
Investment of Cash, [332] 458
Liability of Trustees, Consid. [331] 1492
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 183, 187; Amendt. 188; *cl.* 3, 483; *cl.* 7, 532; Consid. *cl.* 41, Amendt. [329] 709

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WARMINGTON, Mr. C. M.—*cont.*
Local Government Act, 1888—Section 51—Electoral Divisions of Monmouthshire, [331] 1245, 1246
Mortmain—Issue of Licences, [327] 450
Official or Public Trustee, [325] 1045
Parliament—Questions
Business of the House—Postponement of Bills, [330] 118
Privilege—Service of a Summons on Mr. Sheehy, M.P. in the Outer Lobby, [332] 123
Standing Orders—Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act—Lords' Amendments, [330] 907
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. I. Sittings of the House, [322] 1419
Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, Consid. [331] 1134

Waste and Vacant Lands
Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, ownership of land in the United Kingdom should carry with it the duty of cultivation or utilization, and that in all cases where land capable of cultivation or utilization with profit, and not devoted to some purpose of public utility or enjoyment, is held in a vacant, waste, or uncultivated state, the local authorities ought to have the power to compulsorily acquire such land by payment to the owner of a sum representing the capital agricultural value of such lands, in order that such local authorities may, in their discretion, let the said lands to tenant cultivators, with such conditions as to term of tenancy, rent, reclamation, drainage, utilization, and cultivation respectively as shall afford reasonable encouragement, opportunities, facilities, and security for the due utilization, cultivation, and development of the said lands" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) *May* 1, [325] 1081
Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "whilst recognizing the fact that considerable portions of the lands of the United Kingdom, including those in a so-called vacant, waste, or uncultivated state, cannot be profitably cultivated owing to Agricultural and Industrial Depression, and are, therefore, unable to support their increasing populations, this House is of opinion that conferring powers of compulsory purchase on Local Authorities is not an effectual or desirable remedy for this state of things" (*Mr. Seton-Karr*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" [House counted out]
Observations, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Deputy Speaker *May* 7, 1488

WATERFORD, Marquess of
Fishery Acts Amendment (Ireland), 2R. [329] 727
Labourers (Ireland) Acts, Motion for a Paper, [329] 625
Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, 1885—A Supplementary Grant, [328] 1235
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 10, [329] 502
Timber Acts (Ireland) Amendment, 2R. [325] 1437
Tithe Rentcharge (Ireland), [328] 3

Water Provisional Orders Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 23 [Bill 227]
Read 2° * *May* 4
Report * *June* 4
Considered * *June* 5
Read 3° * *June* 6
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 7 (No. 137)
Read 2ª * *June* 18
Committee *; Report *July* 10
Read 3ª * *July* 12
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. xcvii]

Water Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *May* 7 [Bill 246]
Read 2° * *May* 31
Report * *June* 12
Considered * *June* 13
Read 3° * *June* 14
l. Read 1ª * (*E. Onslow*) *June* 15 (No. 157)
Read 2ª * *June* 28
Committee *; Report *July* 10
Read 3ª * *July* 12
Royal Assent *July* 24 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. cviii]

Water Supply, The—Apprehended Water Famine
Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb* 20, [322] 877

WATKIN, Sir E. W., *Hythe*
Ceylon—The Government Railways, [328] 1078
Channel Tunnel (Experimental Works), 2R. [327] 1426, 1430, 1435, 1437, 1444, 1445, 1448, 1451, 1452, 1480, 1495
Channel Tunnel—Letters and Correspondence, [326] 1160, 1161
Egypt—Railway between Wady Halfa and Sarras, [327] 109
Expiring Laws Continuance, Motion for Leave, [329] 681
Imperial Defences—Bermuda—Cable Communication, [327] 1275; —Terminable Annuities, [322] 520
India—East India (Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company)—First Report, [326] 517
Sikkim Expedition—Military Operations—Deaths of Colonel Battye and Captain Urmston, [327] 1545
Lighthouses and Lightships—Telegraphic Communication—Tory Island, [325] 1233
Local Government (England and Wales), Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 589
Local Government (England and Wales)—Rates on Government Property, [326] 532
Local Government (Ireland), [324] 871, 872
Mauritius—Cable Communication, [328] 1079
Navy (Ships)—H.M.S. "Buzzard," [329] 1225
Post Office—Bermuda, Halifax, &c.—Telegraphic Cable, [329] 35
War Office—Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Folkestone, [326] 1172;—Sale of Land in the Bayle, [331] 584

WATSON, Lord
Universities (Scotland), 2R. [325] 1188; Comm. [326] 1154; *cl.* 3, 1329; *cl.* 5, 1331, 1335; *cl.* 6, 1338; *cl.* 14, 1341; *add. cl.* Amendt. 1343; Report of Amendts. *cl.* 3, [327] 567; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 568, 569; *cl.* 14, Amendt. 570

WATSON, Mr. J., *Shrewsbury*
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 30, [328] 848; New Schedule, 1878; Consid. *cl.* 32, [329] 701

WATT, Mr. H., *Glasgow, Camlachie*
Army—Gallowgate Barracks, Glasgow, [332] 640
British Guiana—Questions
Construction of a Railway from Guacipati to the Orinoco, [326] 878
Demerara—Transit of Merchandize, [330] 1663
Petition for a Railway, [329] 321
Protection of Indians, [326] 878
Railway to the North-Western Frontier, [330] 1244
Report of Mr. M'Turk—The Boundary Question, [323] 864
Silver Currency, [327] 106
Canals, &c.—Purchase by the State, [329] 1232
Committee on Irish Railways, [326] 1409
Crown Rents and Royalties—Gold and Silver Mines, [326] 1027
Electric Lighting Act, 1882—Licences, [332] 858
Government Control of Railways, Res. [325] 1374
Joint Stock Limited Liability Companies—Investments, [324] 188
Libel Law Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1253
Libel Law Amendment—Security for Costs, [326] 1179
Limited Liability Acts Amendment Bill—Holders of Stock in Companies, [322] 1005
Limited Liability Companies—Recent Judgment of the Lords Justices of Appeal, [326] 329
Railways—Acquisition by the State, [322] 717
Scotland—Questions
Distress in the Highlands, [322] 379
Customs Officers, Glasgow—Official Hours, [331] 602
Gold Discoveries, [326] 1031
Post Office—Scotch Day Mails for the Continent, [327] 1136
Supply—Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings, Scotland, [332] 353
Venezuela—Questions
Appointment of a New President, [325] 1028
Decline of Trade, [327] 445; [329] 1714
Expulsion of a British Official, [322] 1478
Insulting Newspaper Articles, [326] 518
Suspension of Diplomatic Relations, [330] 1511
Venezuela and Trinidad—Appointment of a Vice Consul, [331] 308
Wales—Discovery of Gold—Rights of the Crown, [324] 718

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WATT, Mr. H.—*cont.*
Ways and Means, Comm. [324] 787
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Questions
Ad Valorem Stamp Tax, [324] 709
Application of the Wheel Tax in Scotland, [328] 1525
Stamp Duties, [328] 1525

WAYS AND MEANS (*Questions*)
INLAND REVENUE
Amount Received for Licences for the Sale of Spirits, &c., Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury), The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 17, [324] 1491
Auctioneers' Licences—Sheriffs and Bailiffs (*Ireland*), Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *July* 3, [328] 192
Board of Inland Revenue—Contracts with De La Rue & Co., Questions, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 23, [324] 187;—*Officials and Political Organizations*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 1, [322] 1847
Carriage Tax (*Ireland*)—*Exemption*, Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 13, [323] 1085
Collector of Taxes at Torquay—Default of a Tax Collector, Question, Mr. Seale-Hayne; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *Dec* 6, [331] 1234
Commissioners of Inland Revenue—Removal of an Officer, Question, Mr. Hayden; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 29, [331] 491
Customs and Inland Revenue—The New Wine Duties, Questions, Mr. Childers, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 26, [331] 140
Customs Officers for Bonded Warehouses, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 23, [322] 1235
Dog Licence—Officers of Inland Revenue, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Mar* 26, [324] 254
Duty and Drawbacks on Exported Cigars, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 16, [324] 1315
English-grown Tobacco, Question, Mr. Crilly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 19, [327] 582
Expense of the Re-organization Scheme, Question, Mr. Jennings; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 2, [328] 52
Experiments with Tea, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 2, [328] 52
Game Licences, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 27, [331] 294
Gun Licences—Gun Licences for Short Periods, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 8, [323] 567;—*Revolvers*, Question,

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WAYS AND MEANS—*cont.*

Mr. J. W. Barclay; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 23, [325] 154

Inhabited House Duty—Exemption, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 19, [327] 587; Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 29, 1713;—*Small Tenemented Houses*, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 4, [326] 1010

Inland Revenue Department — Promotion, Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 26, [325] 578;—*The Staff*, Question, Mr. Cox; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 7, 331] 1400

Inland Revenue Office, Liverpool—Stamping, Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 22, [327] 971

Land Commission Office—Stamp Distributor, Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *May* 17, [326] 526

Licensed Victuallers—Payment of Succession or Legacy Duty, Questions, Mr. Caine; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 30, [325] 906; *May* 1, 1039

Payments to Collectors, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *April* 20, [325] 12

Probate Duty in England and Wales, Questions, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 10, [324] 853

Receipts from Licences and Inhabited House Duty, Questions, Mr. Caine; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 22, [327] 975

Remission of Penalties on Stamping Instruments, Question, Mr. Maurice Healy; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 29, [327] 1719

Taxes on Servants, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 7, [331] 1392

The Financial Statement of 1887—*Relief of Local Taxation*, Question, Colonel Nolan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 16, [322] 560

The Succession Duties (*Ireland*), Question, Mr. Cowley Lambert; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 3, [329] 1394

Excise

Adulteration of Malt Liquors—Sale of Beer, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 1, [322] 1825

Appointments, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *April* 16, [324] 1305

Assistant Clerks, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Mar* 26, [324] 259

Brewers' Houses, Question, Mr. Handel Cossham; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *May* 14, [326] 156

Duties on Retail Houses in the Metropolitan Area, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April* 19, [324] 1722

Duty on Spirits, Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 12, [323] 852

Mr. J. Hegarty, J.P., Millstreet, Co. Cork, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *April* 23, [325] 169

Pay and Promotion of Assistants, Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Mar* 26, [324] 241; Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 25, [327] 1114

Tobacco Growers in the United Kingdom, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 7, [325] 1458

Disposal of Confiscated Tobacco, Questions, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Llewellyn; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 13, [332] 85

Excise Licences

Licences for Sale of Sweet or Made Wines (*Scotland*), Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 4, [326] 1009

Licences to Brewers' Houses, Questions, Mr. Caleb Wright, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *May* 14, [326] 166; Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) *June* 15, [327] 245

The Empire Theatre, Leicester Square, Questions, Dr. Clark; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 22, [324] 45

Wine and Spirit Licences, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *April* 12, [324] 1052;—*Mexican Pulque—Koumiss*, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury *April* 9, [324] 701

Income Tax

Abolition of Poundage, Question, Mr. Hulse; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 19, [324] 1713

Exemptions — Church Missionary Society, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 4, [326] 1028;—*Exemption of Charitable Educational Institutions*, Question, Mr. Lockwood; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 3, [325] 1216

Foreign and Colonial Loans, Question, Captain Selwyn; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *June* 14, [327] 91

Income Tax Act—Royal University of Ireland, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 7, [329] 1829

Income Tax in Wales, Question, Mr. J. Bryn Roberts; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 9, [328] 710

Income Tax on Real Property, Question, Sir Edward Birkbeck; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 8, [323] 563

Legacy and Succession Duties Act—The Colonies, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell;

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WAYS AND MEANS—*Income Tax—cont.*
Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 4, [326] 1022
Payment of Income Tax, &c. at Local Post Offices, Question, Mr. R. Chamberlain; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Dec* 11, [331] 1740
Profits arising from Abroad, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 7, [325] 1453
Repayment of Overpaid Tax, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 21, [332] 957
Schedules A and B—Allotments to Cottagers, Question, Mr. Stanley; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 9, [330] 96
Schedules A and D—Occupiers of Farms, Question, Lord Henry Bruce; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 27, [331] 306
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Amount Received for Apprentice Fees, Question, Mr. Bristowe; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *Mar* 19, [323] 1622
A Stamping Office in Glasgow, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 3, [325] 1226;—*Bills of Exchange*, Question, Mr. Hozier; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Dec* 11, [331] 1756
Liverpool Stamp Office, Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *April* 19, [324] 1715
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Stamps on Bankers' Cheques, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Feb* 16, [332] 545
Stamps on Patent Assignments, Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 16, [324] 1326
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Benefits to the Taxpayers, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 24, [325] 313
Existing Taxation in the Counties, Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *April* 23, [325] 162
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Licence on Pedlars and Chimney Sweepers, Question, Mr. Brunner; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 24, [325] 324
Licence on Traction Engines, Question, Viscount Ebrington; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 4, [325] 1361
Licences for Agricultural Carts and Waggons, Questions, Mr. Round, Mr. Childers, Mr. Picton; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 6, [324] 598
Proposed Distribution of the Excise Duties, Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June* 7, [326] 1371
Relief of Local Taxation—The Probate Duties, Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Nov* 12, [330] 895
Relief of Local Taxation (*Ireland*), Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 19, [328] 1772;—*Allocation of* £127,000, Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Aug* 7, [329] 1833
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Tax on Mail Servants—Exemption, Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 19, [324] 1719

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WAYS AND MEANS—*The Financial Resolutions*—*cont.*

The Yeomanry Cavalry, Question, Mr. Mildmay; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 10, [324] 868

The Cart and Wheel Taxes

Questions, Mr. Gent-Davis, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer
324] *April* 6, 596; Questions, Mr. H. S. Wright, Mr. Causton; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 9, 707; Questions, Mr. Firth, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 722; Questions, Colonel Eyre, Mr. Gurdon; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 10, 854; Question, Mr. F. Hardcastle; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 12, 1040; Question, Mr. Stephens; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1056; Question, Mr. Bond; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 13, 1183; Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1184; Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1187; Questions, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1190; Questions, Mr. Picton; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1192; Questions, Mr. Causton; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1192; Question, Mr. Sinclair; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 16, 1324; Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 17, 1487; Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April*
325] 23, 176; Questions, Mr. Blundell Maple, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 178; Questions, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Mr. Causton, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Staveley Hill, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 26, 602; Question, Viscount Newark; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 27, 750; Question, Mr. Jeffreys; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 30, 891; Observations, The Chancellor of the Exchequer; Questions, Mr. Causton, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1003; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 1, 1040; Question, Mr. Ernest Spencer; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 3, 1233; Questions, Mr. Causton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June* 1, [326] 886

Application of the Wheel Tax in Scotland, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *July* 17, [328] 1525

County Councils—Taxes on Carts, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 4, [325] 1361

Exemption of Contractors, Question, Sir Albert Rollit; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 19, [324] 1726

Extension to Scotland, Questions, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Mark Stewart: Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 24, [325] 338; Questions, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Preston

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WAYS AND MEANS—*The Cart and Wheel Taxes*—cont.

Bruce; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 30, 893

Hackney Carriages, Question, Colonel Duncan; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 7, [325] 1460

Hearses, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 30, [325] 902

Licences on Carts, Questions, Colonel Gunter, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 12, [324] 1049

Market Gardeners, Question, Mr. Smith Barry; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 11, [326] 43

Production of the Van and Wheel Tax, Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Nov* 26, [331] 146

"*Trade Carts*," Question, Sir George Baden-Powell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 7, [325] 1452

The Horse Tax

Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 27, [324] 403; Questions, Mr. Hozier, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Channing; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 6, 595; Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 9, 708; Question, Mr. Darling; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 10, 855; Questions, Mr. Caleb Wright, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 855; Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 12, 1051; Question, Mr. Jeffreys; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 13, 1181; Questions, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 16, 1318; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 23, [325] 160; Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, 163

Definition of a "Pleasure Horse," Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *Mar* 27, [324] 404

Horsedealer's Licence, Shetland, Question, Mr. Lyell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 19, [324] 1713

Horses of Auxiliary Cavalry, Questions, Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Joicey, Mr. Macdonald Cameron; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exhequer *May* 10, [325] 1804

Horses of Medical Practitioners, Question, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 12, [324] 1063

Incumbents of Parishes, Question, Sir John R. Mowbray; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 14, [326] 152

Ireland, Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 27, [325] 756

The Wine Duty

Question, Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 16, [324] 1325

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WAYS AND MEANS—*The Wine Duty*—cont.

Bottled Wines, &c, Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 20, [325] 25; Question, Mr. Seager Hunt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *April* 24, 335; Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 10, 1825; Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *May* 11, [326] 35; Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 15, 304; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 1, 887; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 4, 1033; Questions, Mr. Childers; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *June* 5, 1182

Communications with the French Government, Questions, Mr. Illingworth; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April* 26, [325] 608; Question, Mr. Illingworth; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer *May* 3, 1247

Sparkling Wines (*Stoppages*)—*The Return*, Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Dec* 17, [332] 445

WAYS AND MEANS

Moved, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Feb* 23, [322] 1348; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

323] Considered in Committee *Mar* 16, 1440

(1.) Moved, "That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the years ending on the 31st day of March 1887 and 1888, the sum of £114,900 7*s*. 4*d*. be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom;" Vote agreed to

(2.) Moved, "That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, the sum of £11,704,603 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom;" after short debate, Moved, "That a reduced sum of £11,703,603 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after further short debate, Question put, and negatived; Original Question put, and agreed to

Resolutions reported *Mar* 19

324] Considered in Committee *Mar* 26, 2068

Moved, "That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Duties of Customs now chargeable on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, on the importation thereof into Great Britain and Ireland (that is to say):—

Tea ... the pound ... Sixpence"

After long debate, Motion withdrawn

[*cont.*

WAYS AND MEANS—*cont.*

(2.) Resolved, That in addition to the Duties of Customs now payable on Wine, there shall, where the Wine is imported in bottles, be charged and paid the Duties following (that is to say):—

Upon every dozen bottles of Wine—

	s.	*d.*
If in imperial pint bottles or bottles of less capacity ..	2	6
If in bottles of capacity exceeding imperial pint bottles and not exceeding imperial quart bottles ...	5	0
If in bottles of capacity exceeding imperial quart bottles a proportionate increase of duty according to capacity		

Resolution reported *Mar* 27

[See title *Customs and Inland Revenue Bill*]

Considered in Committee *April* 9, 730

Moved, (1.) "That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Duties of Customs now chargeable on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, on the importation thereof into Great Britain and Ireland (that is to say):—

Tea ... the pound ... Sixpence."

After long debate, Question put, and agreed to; other Resolutions agreed to

(8.) Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the Inland Revenue and the Customs

Resolutions reported *April* 10

[See Title *Excise Duties* (*Local Purposes*) *Bill*]

Considered in Committee *April* 18, 1668

Moved, "That, in addition to the Duties of Customs payable on Wine before the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, there shall, where the Wine is imported in bottles, be levied and charged the Duties following (that is to say):—

Upon every dozen bottles of Wine—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
If in imperial half-pint bottles or bottles of less capacity	0	1	3
If in bottles of capacity exceeding imperial half-pint bottles and not exceeding imperial pint bottles	0	2	6
If in bottles of capacity exceeding imperial pint bottles and not exceeding imperial quart bottles	0	5	0
If in bottles of capacity exceeding imperial quart bottles and not exceeding two imperial quarts	0	10	0
If in bottles of capacity exceeding two imperial quarts	1	0	0

(*Mr. Jackson*); after short debate, Committee—R.P.

Resolution again considered in Committee *April* 19

[*cont.*

WAYS AND MEANS—cont.

325] Resolution read 2° *April* 20, 133
Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" and, Objection being taken, the Debate stood adjourned
Debate resumed *April* 23, 187; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, That they have power to make provision therein pursuant to the said Resolution
Seventh Resolution [9th April], —(Excise Duties),—Carriages, Trade Carts, Horses, &c., and Horsedealers, read
Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, That they have power to make provision therein pursuant to so much of the said Resolution as relates to Excise Duties on Carriages and Hackney Carriages
326] Considered in Committee *June* 11, 1801;
(1) Resolved, That instead of the Duties on Wine imposed by "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888," there shall on Wine imported in bottle be charged and paid, from and after the date of the passing of an Act embodying this Resolution, the Duty following, that is to say:—
Sparkling Wine, imported in bottle, the gallon ... ... *s.* 2 *d.* 6
This Duty is to be paid in addition to the Duty in respect of alcoholic strength under "Customs Amendment Act, 1886"
(2) Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision for levying Customs Duties on Wine in bottle
Resolutions reported *June* 12
Considered in Committee *June* 15; Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, the sum of £5,570,712 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom
Resolution reported *June* 18
Considered in Committee *June* 25, 1249; Moved, "That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, the sum of £2,366,400 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom" (*Mr. Jackson*)
Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again" (*Dr. Tanner*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Original Question put, and agreed to
Resolution reported *June* 28
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*) *Aug* 4, [329] 1634; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; considered in Committee
Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, the sum of £18,326,975 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom
Resolution reported, and agreed to *Aug* 6

[*cont.*

WAYS AND MEANS—*cont.*

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill, That they have power to make provision therein pursuant to the said Resolution
Considered in Committee *Dec* 18
Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1889, the sum of £23,984,191 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom
Resolution reported *Dec* 19

SUMMARY.

WAYS AND MEAN

GRANTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For the service of the years ending 31st March 1887 and 1888:—			
Under Act 51 Vict. c. 1 ...	114,900	7	4
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1889:—			
Under Act 51 Vict. c. 1 ...	11,701,603	0	0
Under Act 51 & 52 Vict. c. 16	5,570,71	0	0
Under Act 51 & 52 Vict. c. 26	20,693,375	0	0
Under this Act	20,984,191	0	0
Total	£59,067,781	7	4

WEBSTER, Sir R. E. (Attorney General), *Isle of Wight*
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Preferential Payment of Wages (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [331] 1380; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1381; *cl.* 7, Amendt. *ib.*; *add. cl. ib.* 1382; Schedule, Amendt. 1383
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Trafalgar Square—Right of Public Meeting, [329] 42, 43, 44
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Public Record Office—Use of Ink in Transcribing, [322] 1354
Queen's Printers and others—The Book of Common Prayer, [327] 451
Railway and Canal Traffic, Consid [329] 435; *add. cl.* 440, 451
Reconciliation to the See of Rome—13 Eliz. c. 2—Peter's Pence—25 Henry VIII., c. 21, [326] 1408
Regina *v.* Harkins and Callan, Res. [326] 1223, 1224
Sand Grouse Protection, Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. [331] 1383, 1384
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Suffragans' Nomination, Comm. *cl.* 2, [332] 339, 844, 845, 846, 847
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Criminal Prosecutions, &c. [330] 1008, 1009
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Law Officers, &c. [330] 961
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Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—County Courts, [322] 1540, 1544

WEBSTER, Sir R. E.—*cont.*
Truck Act, 1887—Questions
Belfast—Collection of Voluntary Contributions, [328] 424;—Deduction from Wages, [330] 772; [331] 1395
Payment of Wages, [322] 1653
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Wales—Gold Mines—Speculation Leases or Licences—Rights of the Crown, [327] 1143
Workmen's Wages—Messrs. Lion Brothers, [326] 1180

WEBSTER, Mr. R. G., *St. Pancras, E.*
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Coal and Wine Dues—Renewal, [324] 396
Dutch East Indies—Compulsory Military Service of British Subjects in the Auxiliary Force, [330] 761
Land Charges Registration and Searches, Comm. [330] 1498
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [325] 83; Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1719, 1759, 1837; Comm. *cl.* 36, [328] 1004, 1005, 1167, 1169; *cl.* 38, Amendt. 1251; *cl.* 82, Amendt. 1582; *cl.* 100, 1597; *cl.* 101, Amendt. 1599, 1614, 1618; Consid. *cl.* 37, [329] 707
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 3, [325] 1528
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 1899, 1925
Metropolis—Fires—Fatal Fire in the Edgware Road, [329] 1167
Parks—Lake in Battersea Park, [326] 1385
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Metropolitan Board of Works, Motion for an Address, [322] 669, 670, 679, 681
Metropolitan Board of Works (Theatres, &c.), 2R. [324] 1470
Metropolitan Police—Supervision of Enclosed Gardens, [326] 1383
Parliament—Palace of Westminster—Westminster Hall—Restoration, [322] 713
Supply—British Museum, [330] 1494
Metropolitan Police, &c. [330] 1201, 1202
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Wheel Tax, [324] 1184
Inland Revenue Department—Assistants of Excise, [324] 241

Weekly Wages Bill
(*Mr. Fenwick, Mr. William Abraham* (*Glamorgan*), *Mr. Burt, Mr. Howell, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Randell, Mr. De Cobain*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *April* 13 [Bill 208]
2R. [Dropped]

Weights and Measures Acts—Legislation
Question, Sir William Houldsworth; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar* 15, [323] 1295

Weights and Measures Bill
(*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Baron Henry D Worms*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *July* 5 [Bill 321]
2R. deferred *Nov* 6, [330] 567
2R. deferred *Nov* 8, 759
Bill withdrawn * *Nov* 29

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WEMYSS, Earl of
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—The Militia, [328] 1219
Army—Reserve Forces—Transport and Field Artillery, [322] 139, 143
Imperial Defence—Defences at Vancouver's Island, [326] 1677, 1678
Imperial Defence—Organization of our Naval and Military System—Possibility of Invasion, Res. [327] 1677, 1692, 1701, 1710
Labourers (Ireland) Acts, Motion for a Paper, [329] 628
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National Rifle Association—Removal to Richmond Park, [329] 642, 644, 646
Parliament—House of Lords, Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [323] 1576
Parliament—Mar Peerage, Res. [328] 1372
Poor Law Relief, Motion for an Address, [323] 556
Public Health Acts Amendment (Buildings in Streets), 3R. [331] 1735
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WEST, Colonel W. C., *Denbigh, W.*
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 477
Wales—Tithe Disturbances in North Wales—Action of the Police and Emergency Men, [326] 1429
Wales—Agricultural Tenantry, Res. Amendt. [327] 1813, 1818

WEST INDIES
Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *July* 17, [328] 1519
Island of Dominica—Expenditure on Public Works, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Baron Henry de Worms) *Nov* 26, [331] 119
Island of St. Lucia—School Accommodation, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies *Nov* 26, [331] 120

West London Commercial Bank
Questions, Mr. Cremer; Answers, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) *Mar* 16, [323] 1433

Westminster Abbey Bill
(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Jackson*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Mar* 12, [323] 1024; Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 165]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" *Mar* 22, [324] 148
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed *Mar* 23, 230; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2°
Committee; Report; read 3° *Mar* 26, 365
Explanation, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar* 27, 404
l. Read 1ª * (*M. Salisbury*) *Mar* 27 (No. 51)
Read 2ª *May* 1, [325] 1018
Committee *; Report *May* 3
Read 3ª *May* 4, 1345 (No. 94)
Royal Assent *June* 28 [51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 11]

West Surrey Waterworks Company's Bill
Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar* 15, [323] 1292

WHARTON, Mr. J. L., *York, W.R., Ripon*
Criminal Evidence, 2R. [324] 73
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R [324] 1523, 1524, 1529; [325] 56, 57; Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1843; [327] 159, 204; *cl.* 3, 473; *cl.* 7, 543; *cl.* 15, 1735; *cl.* 30, [328] 817; *cl.* 35, Amendt. 970, 974; *cl.* 69, 1544; *cl.* 76, 1552; *cl.* 82, Amendt. 1579; *cl.* 85, 1587; *cl.* 100, 1598; *cl.* 102, Amendt. 1620; *cl.* 112, 1624; *add. cl.* 1824
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [322] 58
Post Office—Savings Bank Department—Conversion of Deposits, [328] 1771
Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 3, [327] 64, 66
Steam Engines and Boilers, 2R. [324] 1584, 1588

Whipping Bill
(*Mr. Milvain, Sir Matthew Ridley, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Samuel Smith*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Feb* 10 [Bill 57]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug* 1

WHITBREAD, Mr. S., *Bedford*
Army (India)—Grievances of Officers on the General List, [326] 1650
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, 2R. [325] 127; Comm. *cl.* 2, 1317
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), 2R. [329] 346, 348, 357; Comm. *cl.* 1, 847; Consid. *add. cl.* 1878
Parliament—Order—Blocking Bills, [329] 890
Privilege—Service of a Summons on Mr. Sheehy in the Outer Lobby, [332] 102, 103
Parliament—Business of the House—Procedure on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Res. [329] 1284
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. III. Disorderly Conduct, [322] 1678; Amendt. 1696; XI. Public Bills, 1783; XIII. Standing Committees, 1790; [323] 419, 475
Parliament—Orders of the Day (Supply), Res. [324] 1205
Supply—Local Government Board, &c. [330] 514

WHITLEY, Mr. E., *Liverpool, Everton*
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—4th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, [329] 1216
County Courts Consolidation and Amendment, Consid. *cl.* 45, Amendt. [330] 360
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 16, [325] 802; Consid. *cl.* 14, 1284
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, 1888—Stamp Penalties, [327] 1124, 1555
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 74, Amendt. [328] 1515
Local Government (England and Wales) Electors, Comm. *cl.* 2, [325] 1526
National Debt (Conversion) Act—Progress of the Conversion, [324] 1197
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. I. Sittings of the House, [322] 1431
Post Office Savings Bank—Interest to Depositors, [329] 37
Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1887-8)—Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade, [322] 1525
Trade Marks—Brands or Trade Names, Scotland, [328] 1516
Trustee Savings Banks, Res. [326] 923
Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1887—The Regulations, [324] 1297

WHITMORE, Mr. C. A., *Chelsea*
Admiralty—Case of G. L. Grover, late Midshipman of H.M.S. "Bacchante," [326] 554, 555
Bankrupty Act—West London Commercial Bank in Liquidation, [329] 522
Civil Service Establishments — The Royal Commission—Attendants, &c. at the South Kensington Museum, [325] 1226; [327] 92
Housing of the Working Classes — Millbank Penitentiary, [324] 23
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [330] 1902
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1866; *cl.* 36, [328] 988, 1140; *add. cl.* 1872
Local Government (England and Wales)—County Council of London, [325] 1803
Occupiers' Disqualification Removal, 2R. [323] 684
Parliament—Business of the House—Local Government (England and Wales), [324] 869
Public Meetings in the Metropolis, Res. [323] 79, 80
Supply—Admiralty Buildings Extension, [326] 790

WIGGIN, Mr. H., *Staffordshire, Handsworth*
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Camp Allowances to Volunteers, [325] 19
Charity Commissioners—Handsworth Bridge Charities, [328] 1523
Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *add. cl.* [325] 1260
Gold and Silver Commission—Report, [326] 1389
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 7, [327] 608; *cl.* 66, [328] 1493

WIGGIN, Mr. H.—*cont.*
Parliament—Business of the House, [331] 325
South Staffordshire Water, Motion for an Instruction to the Committee, [327] 416
Supply—Privy Council for Trade, &c. [328 447

WILL, Mr. J. S., *Montrose, &c.*
Bail (Scotland), Consid. *add. cl.* [330] 40
Church of Scotland, Res. [327] 1080
Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure), Res. XIII. Standing Committees, [323] 429
Railway and Canal Traffic, 2R. [325] 1875

WILLIAMS, Mr. A. J., *Glamorgan, S.*
India—Legislative Council—Calcutta Municipality, [326] 157
Land Purchase (Ireland), Consid. *add. cl.* [331] 461
Local Government (England and Wales), 2R. [324] 1797; Comm. *cl.* 2, [327] 180; Amendt. 195, 198; *cl.* 8, 1016, 1018, 1037; *cl.* 15, 1749, 1751; *cl.* 21, [328] 757; *add. cl.* 1723, 1799, 1805; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 580; Amendt. 584, 585
Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888—Questions
Encroachment on Waste and Common Lands, [324] 1483
Section 46—Highways in South Wales, [326] 1162
Section 51—Electoral Divisions of Monmouthshire, [331] 1246
Wales — Poor Law Appointments—Public Vaccinators, [329] 653

WILLIAMS, Mr. J. POWELL-, *Birmingham, S.*
Army (India)—Licensing of Immorality, [322] 1231
Criminal Law (England and Wales)—Sentences of Flogging at Liverpool Assizes, [322] 1249, 1638
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Ireland—Crime and Outrage—Outrage at the National School, Lackfoodra, [323] 1427
Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment, 2R. Amendt. [323] 1881
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Sentences by County Courts of Quarter Sessions—A Return, [324] 1306
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1836; *cl.* 24, [328] 799; *cl.* 39, 952; *cl.* 36, 1045, 1047; *cl.* 66, 1491; *cl.* 67, Amendt. 1535, 1538; *cl.* 76, 1556, 1558
Local Government—The Boundary Commissioners, [328] 1517

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J., *Lancashire, Lancaster*
Army (India)—Licensing of Immorality, [325] 1222, 1224

WILLIAMSON, Mr. S., *Kilmarnock, &c.*
Customs (Wine Duty), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [327] 369, 370, 374, 375; *cl.* 3, Amendt. 377; *cl.* 4, 556; *cl.* 6, Amendt. *ib.* 557; *cl.* 8, Amendt. 558; *cl.* 10, Amendt. 559
Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (Bell Residue Bequest), Motion for an Address, [324] 931
Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (Madras College), Motion for an Address, [323] 1025, 1029
Inland Revenue—Transfer Stamp Duties—Compounding, [322] 1218, 1219
Land Purchase (Ireland), 2R. [330] 1895
Post Office—Sample Post, [329] 319
Supply—Fishery Board in Scotland, &c. [332] 15, 42

WILSON, Sir S., *Portsmouth*
Army (Ordnance Department)—A Magazine Rifle, [322] 1232
Greenwich Hospital Fund, [322] 1230

WILSON, Mr. C. H., *Hull, W.*
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Uniform of Volunteer Officers, [328] 1391
Imperial Defence [Expenses], Comm. [326] 443, 1040

WILSON, Mr. H. J., *York, W.R., Holmfirth*
Army (India)—Cantonment Bazaars—Camp Followers, [326] 1181
Charity Commissioners—Royal Holloway College, Egham, [328] 1747; — Sanatorium Hospital for the Insane, [329] 939
Corrupt Literature, Res. [325] 1724
East India (Contagious Diseases Acts), Res. [326] 1206
Ireland—Questions
Law and Justice—Mr. T. C. Harrington—Police Supervision, [325] 16;—Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.—The Irish Magistrates, [225] 29
Magistracy—Limerick Magistrates—Sale of Indecent Photographs, [327] 793
Royal Irish Constabulary—Alleged Outrage by a Police Constable at Portumna, [324] 1475, 1476;—Charge of Assault at Clonmorlan, [325] 597;—Code of Rules, [329] 671
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Action against "The Times," [327] 252
Metropolitan Police Stations — Search of Female Prisoners, [328] 876
Parliament—Privilege—Arrest of Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P. [329] 667
Poor Law (England and Wales)—Richmond Workhouse—Solitary Confinement of the Boy Page, [328] 881; [329] 933
Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [331] 1101
Stationery, Printing, &c. [330] 621

WILSON, Mr. I., *Middlesbrough*
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 31, Amendt. [328] 967

Winchester Burgesses' Disqualification Bill (*Mr. Moss, Viscount Baring, Mr. Bramston Beach*)
c. Ordered; read 1° * *Mar* 13 [Bill 168]
Bill withdrawn * *July* 20

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. A. B., *Gloucester, Cirencester*
Army (India)—Licensing of Immorality, [325] 1222, 1223
Bristol Water, 2R. [323] 350, 351
Customs and Inland Revenue, Consid. *cl.* 4, [325] 1282
Early Closing, 2R. [325] 1132
Land Purchase (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [331] 82
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. [326] 1471, 1472, 1473; *cl.* 2, [327] 209; *cl.* 21, [328] 270, 282, 623, 748; *cl.* 29, 835; *cl.* 66, 1442; *add. cl.* 1680; Consid. *cl.* 12, [329] 684
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations, Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 1139; Consid. *add. cl.* 1925
School Board (Metropolis)—Punishment for Non-Attendance, [323] 1274
Shop Hours Regulation Act—Overwork at Hackney, [327] 1137
Steam Engines and Boilers, 2R. [324] 1577, 1579
Torquay Improvement Act—Street Processions, [326] 525

WODEHOUSE, Mr. E. R., *Bath*
National Debt (Conversion) — Post Office Savings Bank, [325] 570

WOLMER, Viscount, *Hants, Petersfield*
Army—Unsanitary Condition of the Royal Barracks, Dublin, [332] 874
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1738, 1743, 1891; *cl.* 3, [327] 480; *cl.* 15, 1749; *cl.* 53, [328] 1317; *cl.* 66, 1490; Consid. *add. cl.* [329] 587, 598
Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations), Comm. *cl.* 1, [329] 807, 809
Parliament—Private Bill Legislation, [332] 875
Small Holdings, 2R. [326] 479, 484
Ways and Means, Comm. [324] 802
Ways and Means—Financial Resolutions—Horse Tax, [324] 1318

WOLSELEY, Viscount (Adjutant General)
Imperial Defence—Organization of our Naval and Military System—Possibility of Invasion, Res. [327] 1685, 1688, 1705, 1706
National Defences, Personal Explanation, [326] 91, 104

Women's Suffrage Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Denman*)
l. Presented; read 1ª * *Mar* 23 (No. 52)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2ª" *April* 13, [324] 1175

[*cont.*

Women's Suffrage Bill—cont.
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord President*); on Question, That ("now,") &c.? Resolved in the negative; Bill to be read 2ª this day six months

WOOD, Mr. N., *Durham, Houghton-le-Spring*
Education Department—Hylton School Board, [331] 4

WOODALL, Mr. W., *Hanley*
Army—Questions
Administration of Ordnance Factories, [323] 182
Chelsea Hospital—Augmented Pensions, [323] 182
Small Arms—New Magazine Rifle, [329] 1251
Army Estimates—Warlike and other Stores, [327] 894, 895
Bankruptcy Act, 1883—Section 122—Amended Rules, [331] 1010
Customs—Examination of Passengers' Luggage at Liverpool, &c. [326] 1378
Egypt—Storage of the Nile Waters—The Raian Basin, [329] 1216
Literature, Science, and Art—Report of the Directors of the National Gallery for 1887, [328] 50
Local Government (England and Wales),
323] Motion for Leave, 1701
326] Comm. *cl.* 1, 1574
327] *cl.* 2, Amendt. 191, 192; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 621, 622; *cl.* 8, 638; Amendt. 1048, 1050, 1057, 1058; *cl.* 15, Amendt. 1736, 1739, 1740, 1746, 1766, 1770
328] *cl.* 17, Amendt. 213; *cl.* 18, 214, 237; *cl.* 19, 246; *cl.* 22, Amendt. 777; *cl.* 23, 778; *cl.* 30, 847; *cl.* 35, 973: *cl.* 39, 1278, 1281, 1283; *cl.* 40, Amendt. 1296; *cl.* 57, Amendt. 1330, 1331; *cl.* 58, 1336; *cl.* 59, Amendt. 1338; *cl.* 60, 1340; *cl.* 61, 1343; *cl.* 85, 1587; *cl.* 125, 1642, 1643, 1644; *add. cl.* 1818, 1863, 1865
329] Consid. *add. cl.* 588; *cl.* 3, 682; *cl.* 12, 687
Supply—Local Government Board, Ireland, [331] 1212
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain, [324] 563, 564
Temporary Commissions, [332] 430

Woods and Forests, Commissioners of
Distraint on a Crown Farm, Oxfordshire, Question, Mr. F. W. Maclean; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Dec* 20, [332] 861
Savill's Almshouses, Windsor, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury *July* 10, [328] 879

Workmen's Wages—Messrs. Lion Brothers
Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *June* 5, [326] 1180

Workmen (Woolwich)
Moved, "That a Select Committee of Seven Members, Four to be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection, be appointed to inquire into and report on the circumstances under which workmen entered in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and other Government Establishments, between the 17th day of December 1861, and the 4th day of June 1870, have hitherto been refused the benefit of 'The Superannuation Act, 1859,' and the 'Superannuation Amendment Act, 1873,' and subsequent Amendment Acts, and particularly whether it was in the year 1870 or later that they were for the first time informed that a War Office Circular of the 17th day of December 1861 had assumed to suspend 'The Superannuation Act, 1859,' so far as these men were concerned, and as to whether they are or ought to be within the benefits of the said Act of 1873; That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; That Five be a quorum" (*Colonel Hughes*) *April* 24, [325] 431; after short debate, it being Midnight, Debate adjourned

Workmen (Woolwich and Enfield)
Motion for a Select Committee, Colonel Hughes *Mar* 20, [323] 1868 [House counted out]

Works and Public Buildings, Office of
Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Lord Henniker; short debate thereon *Feb* 20, [322] 841

WORKS—First Commissioner (*see* PLUNKET, Right Hon. D. R.)

WORTLEY, Mr. C. B. STUART- (Under Secretary of State for the Home Department), *Sheffield, Hallam*
Ceylon—Railway to Haputalé, [325] 1447
Church and Dissent—Wesleyans at Harewood, [324] 1719
Church of England and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Property and Revenues, [323] 171, 172
City of London (Fire Inquests), 3R. [326] 28
Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887—Clause 48—Coroners' Inquests, [324] 1731
Constabulary Force (England and Wales)—First Report of the Commissioners in 1839, [327] 586
Copyhold Acts Amendment, 2R. [328] 1213
Criminal Law (England and Wales)—Questions
Convict Ferguson, [332] 233
Edlingham Burglary—Case of Brannaghan and Murphy, [331] 1020
John Cooper, a Prisoner at Yarmouth, [324] 699
Outrage in Whitechapel, [330] 1761
Early Closing, 2R. [325] 1154
Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Revenues of the Church of England in the Metropolitan Area, [324] 1710

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WORTLEY, Mr. C. B. STUART—*cont.*
Education Department—Questions
Board School, Quadring Fen, Lincolnshire, [332] 955
Corporal Punishment at Sundon Board School, Bedfordshire, [330] 339
Elementary Schools (Wales)—Report of H.M. Inspectors, [328] 887
Religious Instruction at Sheepwash, North Devon, [332] 961
Education Department—Voluntary Schools—Parliamentary Grants, Res. [325] 1730
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen, [Remuneration], Comm. [326] 1148
Factories and Workshops Act, 1878—The "Sweating" Dens at Manchester, [325] 755
Factory Acts—Strike of Employés at Balbriggan, [332] 236
Home Office — Prison Department, [327] 1121
Infant Life Protection Act—Extension, [332] 234
Inland Revenue—Excise—Brewers' Houses, [326] 157
Intoxicating Liquors (Licences Refused), [331] 1019
Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Questions
"Inferior Courts of Record"—The Returns, [327] 440
Lenient Sentences at Sheffield, [325] 755
Sentences by County Courts of Quarter Sessions—A Return, [324] 1307, 1724
Local Government (England and Wales), Comm. *cl.* 24, [328] 808, 809
Members of Parliament—Index to the Return, [322] 1247
Metropolis—Law and Police—Bow Street and Marlborough Street Police Courts, [326] 36
River Thames—Deaths from Starvation, Drowning, &c. [323] 854
Metropolitan Board of Works Commission, Comm. *cl.* 4, [324] 406
Metropolitan Police—Cases of Assault on the Public—The Return, [326] 750
Removal of Prisoners — The "Frog's March," [329] 950
Parliamentary Elections—County Elections—Returning Officers' Fees to Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, [324] 1721, 1722
Parliamentary Voters—The Returns, [331] 309
Pharmacy Act—Poisoning by Carbolic Acid, [332] 227
Prisons (England and Wales)—Mat Making [325] 891
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, [324] 1736
Reformatory Schools Act (1866) Amendment, Comm. *cl.* 2, [326] 1311, 1312; Consid. *add. cl.* [327] 776, 777; Amendt. 778
Regina *v.* Harkins and Callan, Res. [326] 1220
Scotland—Inspectorship of Mines, [331] 1022
Shop Hours Regulation Act, 1886—Convictions (Metropolis), [324] 702
Supply—Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, England, [330] 1337
Commissioners of Lunacy in England, [330] 550, 554

WORTLEY, Mr. C. B. STUART—*cont.*
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ERRATA.

In Vol. [322], page 174, line 13, from bottom, *for* "57 per cent," *read* "76 per cent."
" " " line 9, from bottom, *for* "76 per cent," *read* "57 per cent."
" " 312, lines 27 and 28, from top, *for* "East Cork (Mr. Lane)," *read* "North Cork (Mr. Flynn)."
" [326], page 37, line 4, from top, *for* "Mr. J. E. ELLIS (Nottingham, Rushcliffe)," *read* "Mr. J. ELLIS (Leicestershire, Bosworth)."
" " 750, line 20, from top, *for* "supervision," *read* "supersession."

END OF VOLUME CCCXXXII., AND ELEVENTH AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1888.

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